# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background of the Study

In this Internet era, people can freely access popular movies through Internet websites. This phenomenon has given rise to a new kind of audiovisual translation, which Cintas & Anderman (2009) refer to as 'amateur subtitling'. For the people who produced the subtitles for movies on the Internet, refers them as "non-professional translators who do not receive payment for their translation products". Cintas & Anderman (2009) argue that the products made by them do not qualify as fully-fledged subtitling because they have no access to the post-production script and how well they understand the original will affect the quality of their product.

Subtitle translators need to have a very good knowledge of the source and the target languages because they are in charge of the target language version of the film or programme (Mujagic, 2013). The reason why they need to be knowledgeable is that they will find difficulties during the process, such as different grammatical structures and limited duration of subtitle appearance. Different grammatical structures, often result in some changes such as additional information in the target text that is not expressed in the source language (Baker, 1992). The additional information in

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translation will be burdensome as there is a limited time for the viewers to read the subtitle.

Subtitle translators have to pay attention to the duration of a full two-line subtitle, which should be at least 6 seconds, to secure ample reading time (Karamitroglou, 1998).

Subtitle translators will encounter many types of sentences found in English-speaking movies such as simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences, and compound-complex sentences. Translating complex sentences can be burdensome for the translators. First, they need to be able to identify complex sentences. English complex sentence is a full complex sentence consisting of one independent clause and at least one dependent clause with its own subject and predicate (Verspoor & Sauter, 2000). Translating complex sentences are potentially problematic in subtitling because if the subtitle translators literally translate them, they will result in longer and complex sentences. In this case, the subtitle translators cannot literally translate complex sentences, since there is a limited duration in translating movies; therefore, translation strategies are helpful to cope with the difficulties found during the process.

Previous studies on translation found that subtitle translators use elimination, rendering, and condensation strategies to help reduce the target text (Wijaya, 2017). Another studies on translation found that translation students applied six micro strategies to translate translation works (Nugroho, 2016), and that complex sentences found in novel were translated into simple sentences, compound sentences, and two sentences (Kurniawan, 2007)

To conclude, subtitling complex sentences found in the movie is challenging; therefore, the subtitle translators need to be skillful and use strategies. In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing translation strategies that subtitle translators used to translate complex sentences in *Charlie and The Chocolate Factory* movie. To collect data, the researcher downloaded the subtitle from subscene.com. Although there are many previous studies related to translation strategies applied in movie subtitles, this study would be different as she only analyzed complex sentence constructions and analyzed what and how translation strategies were applied in translating English complex sentences found in the movie to Indonesian subtitles.

**1.2. Field of the Study**

The field of this study is applied linguistics especially in translation studies.

**1.3. Scope of the Study**

This research focuses on analyzing translation strategies applied in *Charlie and The Chocolate Factory* Indonesian subtitle. There are types of sentences found in the dialogues, such as simple, complex, compound and compound complex. The data focused only on complex sentences found in the movie.

**1.4. Research Questions**

The researcher formulates problems of the study of this research as follows:

1. What are the strategies mostly used by the subtitle translator to translate complex sentences in *Charlie and The Chocolate Factory* movie?

2. How does the subtitle translator translate English complex sentences found in the movie dialogue?

## 1.5. Objectives of the Study

This research is conducted to achieve these following objectives:

1. To find the strategies mostly used by the subtitle translator to translate complex sentences found in the movie.

2. To know how the subtitle translator translates complex sentences found in the movie dialogue.

## 1.6. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to give understanding about what strategies were used by non-professional subtitle translators and how the subtitle translator uses them to translate complex sentences found in the movie. The writer hopes that this study can be beneficial to other researchers who would like to analyze regarding the similar topic and to enrich the knowledge of translation studies, especially applied linguistics.

## 1.7. Definition of Terms

a. Translation strategies

Translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it (Venuti, 1998).

b. Subtitling

A process of rendering original dialogue in the Source Language into written form in Target Language (Díaz-Cintas & Anderman, 2009).

c.  Complex sentences

A full complex sentence consists of one independent clause and at least one dependent clause with its own subject and predicate. The dependent clause is a constituent of the main clause because it cannot stand by itself (Verspoor & Sauter, 2000).