

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher analyzed and interpreted the data collected relating to translation strategies applied in translating complex sentences found in the movie subtitle. The researcher presented the organized data in the form of a table to discuss the number of translation strategies found. There were 65 complex sentences in total found in the movie dialogue. The following table indicates the frequency and percentage of the use of translation strategies in translating complex sentences.

**Table 4.1 Percentage of translation strategies used**

No.	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Oblique Translation	33	35.1 %
2	Direct Translation	14	14.8 %
3	Condensation	21	22.3 %
4	Deletion	14	14.8 %
5	Paraphrase	9	9.5 %
6	Addition	3	3.1 %
<b>TOTAL</b>		94	100 %

Table 6 showed the finding of translation micro strategies theory by Schjoldager. The subtitle translator applied six strategies in translating spoken English

complex sentences into written Bahasa Indonesia. However, the frequency of translation strategies used by the translator differs from one another.

In subtitling complex sentences, the most frequently used strategy is text reduction: condensation and deletion with a total percentage of 37.1 %. The translator mostly tried to condense or delete partly or entirely. The condensation was done through simplifying some words or changing active/passive sentences due to long and complex sentences. For deletion, there are some data that was translated in word-for-word procedure, but the translator left out some words partially or entirely behind because it was a padding word or verb word. This confirmed Cintas & Anderman (2009) argument about the common strategy used, which is Text Reduction. Text reduction helps the translator to transfer the message effectively. However, since the translator did not translate the source language as a whole, but rather applied the strategies for each item, some data were translated using the combination of text reduction and other strategies.

#### **4.1. Single Strategy Applied in Translating Complex Sentences**

From 65 complex sentences found in the movie, 39 data were translated using a single strategy. There are 17 data translated using oblique translation strategy, 12 data translated using condensation strategy, seven data translated using direct translation strategy, and three data translated using paraphrase strategy

#### 4.1.1. Oblique Translation Strategy

From the data collected, as attached in the Appendix, the researcher found that oblique translation strategy was applied through replacing one word class with another or changing the word meaning to make the same sense and feel.

The following are some examples of oblique translation strategy provided by the researcher, explained as follows:

##### a. Data in appendix Oblique Translation Strategy number 6

SL: The upswing in candy sales had led to a rise in cavities, which led to a rise in toothpaste sales.

TL: *Meningkatnya penjualan permen berakibat banyaknya kerusakan gigi, yang menyebabkan peningkatan penjualan pasta gigi.*

The data found is from the narrator who explained the reason why Mr. Bucket got laid off from his last job. The data is a complex sentence with an adjective clause because there is a clause marker “which”. The dependent clause “. . . , which led to a rise in toothpaste sales” gives further explanation about what rise in cavities lead to.

The writer found oblique translation strategy applied in translating the data found. The literal translation of the data found should be *Peningkatan penjualan permen telah menyebabkan peningkatan gigi berlubang, yang menyebabkan peningkatan penjualan pasta gigi.*

However, there are some changes in word class such as “The upswing” to *meningkatnya*, “a rise in cavities” to *banyaknya kerusakan gigi*. The word class changes did not affect the message at all.

**b. Data in appendix Oblique Translation Strategy number 13**

SL: If you won't get me a squirrel, I'll get one myself.

TL: *Kalau kau tak mau mengambilkannya, akan kuambil sendiri.*

Veruca was whining to his father to get a special trained squirrel from Mr. Willy Wonka. However, Mr. Wonka would not let her have what she wanted. Veruca said, “If you won't get me a squirrel, I'll get one myself” to his father. From the data found, the Source Language is a complex sentence, because the dependent clause in the sentence is a noun clause “If” that indicates alternatives.

In this data, the translator used oblique translation strategies. In Indonesia, the sentence “If you won't get me a squirrel, I'll get one myself.” is literally equivalent to *Jika Anda tidak mau memberi saya tupai, saya akan mendapatkannya sendiri*. The translator translated it into *Kalau kau tak mau mengambilkannya, akan kuambil sendiri*, which means “If you don't want to get it, I'll take it myself.” in back translation. The translator translated it that way to match the context of the dialogue. To match with the scene that Veruca wanted to take the squirrel, the translator translated “get” into *ambil* to make the same sense and feel in Indonesian.

#### 4.1.2. Condensation Strategy

From the data collected, as attached in the Appendix, the researcher found that condensation strategy was applied through shortening sentences, omitting some items, leaving some semantic meanings behind, changing from active/passive sentences and generalizing words.

The following are some examples of condensation strategy provided by the researcher, explained as follows:

##### a. Data in appendix Condensation Strategy number 3

SL: That little factory of yours, Charlie, is as close as any of us is ever going to get.

TL: *Kita hanya bisa melihat pabrik kecilmu itu, Charlie.*

Charlie heard all about Mr. Wonka's factory that remained a mystery. Grandpa Joe wished for the chance to go into the factory for one last time. However, knowing that they only have zero chance, the dialogue "That little factory of yours, Charlie, is as close as any of us is ever going to get" came out. The little factory of Charlie was built from toothpaste caps. From the data, the Source Language is a complex sentence, because the dependent clause in the sentence is "That little factory of yours". The dependent clause marker "that" is a noun clause.

In this data, the translator used condensation strategy. In Indonesia, the sentence "That little factory of yours, Charlie, is as close

as any of us is ever going to get” is literally equivalent to *Pabrik kecilmu itu, Charlie, adalah yang terdekat yang akan kami dapatkan*. Since it would be hard to process for the audience in Indonesian, the translator condensed it into *Kita hanya bisa melihat pabrik kecilmu itu, Charlie*, which means, “*We can only see your little factory, Charlie.*” in back translation. The effect of the condensation strategy applied was seen from structural changes from complex sentences in English to simple sentences in Indonesian. The translator used the strategy to make the translation easier to understand and match with the dialogue on the scene.

**b. Data in appendix Condensation Strategy number 10**

SL: Seriously, I cannot understand a single word you're saying.

TL: *Sungguh, aku sama sekali tak mengerti perkataanmu.*

The scene is about Mike Teavee showing off that he is a genius. He was arguing about why Willy Wonka’s invention about a TV that can teleport chocolate is impossible. Willy Wonka could not take it anymore and so he shouted “Mumbler!” to shut off Mike’s mouth. He said, “Seriously, I cannot understand a word you’re saying” to Mike. From the data, the Source Language is a complex sentence, because the dependent clause in the sentence is “(that) you're saying”. The dependent clause marker “that” was omitted because the noun clause

functions as the objective of the main clause “Seriously, I cannot understand a single word”.

In this data, the translator used condensation strategy. In Indonesia, the sentence “Seriously, I cannot understand a single word you're saying” is literally equivalent to *Sungguh, saya tidak bisa mengerti satu kata yang anda ucapkan*. Since the literal translation would sound unnatural in Indonesian, the translator made some grammatical changes. The translator simplified it into *Sungguh, aku sama sekali tak mengerti perkataanmu*, which means, “Really, I don't understand what you're saying at all”. The translator changed the structure to make it easier to understand.

#### **4.1.3. Direct Translation Strategy**

From the data collected, as attached in the Appendix, the researcher found that direct translation strategy was applied through literally translating the source language.

For instance, the researcher provided some words and sentences that were literally translated, explained as follows:

##### **a. Data in appendix Direct Translation Strategy number 2**

SL: He announced that he was closing his chocolate factory forever.

TL: *Dia mengumumkan bahwa dia akan menutup pabrik coklatnya selamanya.*

From the data above, the Source Language is one full complex sentence with a dependent noun clause “that he was closing his chocolate factory forever”. The main clause is “he announced” because there is a subject and a verb, and is a complete thought. The noun clause functions as an object for the verb “announced”.

In this data, the writer found direct translation strategy. The source language “He announced that he was closing his chocolate factory forever” is equivalent to *Dia mengumumkan bahwa dia akan menutup pabrik cokelatnya selamanya* in Indonesian. The translator translated it into *Dia mengumumkan bahwa dia akan menutup pabrik cokelatnya selamanya*, which means the same in back translation. There is no change in grammatical structure of the target language made by the translator in translating the data found.

**b. Data in appendix Direct Translation Strategy number 4**

SL: You don't know what we're talking about.

TL: *Kau tak tahu apa yang kami bicarakan.*

From the data above, the Source Language is one full complex sentence with dependent noun clause “what we're talking about”. The noun clause functions as the object of a verb. The main clause is “You don't know” because there is a subject and a verb and is a complete thought.



In this data, the writer found direct translation strategy. The source language “You don’t know what we’re talking about” is equivalent to *Kamu tidak tahu apa yang kami bicarakan* in Indonesian. The translator translated into *Kau tak tahu apa yang kami bicarakan*, which means the same as source language. There was no change in grammatical structure of the target language made by the translator in translating the complex sentence found.

#### **4.1.4. Paraphrase Strategy**

From the data collected, as attached in the Appendix, the researcher found that paraphrase was applied through changing the meaning of some words or paraphrasing the sentences using his or her own words.

The following are some examples of paraphrase strategy provided by the researcher, explained as follows:

##### **a. Data in appendix Paraphrase Strategy number 1**

SL: Now that they've found one, things will really get crazy.

TL: *Setelah mereka menemukan satu, keadaan akan semakin memanas.*

One of the grandparents assumed that hunting the golden tickets competition would be tighter by saying “Now that they’ve found one, things will really get crazy” after a kid found the first ticket. The data is a complex sentence with dependent clause adverbs of time. The clause marker is “Now”.

The writer found a paraphrase strategy applied in the data. The data was literally equivalent to *Sekarang setelah mereka menemukannya, semuanya akan menjadi gila* which would sound unnatural in Indonesian. “Now that they’ve found one” was translated to *Setelah mereka menemukan satu* and “things will get really crazy” was translated to *keadaan akan semakin memanas*. The translator paraphrased it to match the context that is competitive circumstances for hunting the golden tickets.

#### 4.2. Multi Strategies Applied in Translating Complex Sentences

Since micro strategies are focused on how to translate this text or this item, there are some data that were translated using more than one strategy. There are 26 data found that the translator uses two or more strategies to translate the sentences.

For instance, the researcher provided some data that were going through more than one strategy, explained as follows:

##### a. Data in appendix Multi Strategies number 10

SL: You're the little devil who cracked the system.

TL: *Kaulah setan kecil yang berhasil memecahkan sistemku.*

From the data above, the SL is a complex sentence, because there is a dependent noun clause (SL: who cracked the system.). The independent clause is “You’re the little devil”,

which is a complete thought. The dependent noun clause, however, gives further explanation about what “the little devil” did.

In this data, the translator used oblique translation and addition strategy. “You’re the little devil who cracked the system” is equivalent to *Kamu adalah iblis kecil yang memecahkan sistem*. The translator translated it into *Kaulah setan kecil yang berhasil memecahkan sistemku*, which means, “You’re the little devil who successfully cracked my system”. There are two items added in Indonesian translation, those are *berhasil* and *-ku*. Oblique translation strategy was found also in translating “You’re the little devil”. The literal translation should be *Kau adalah kecil iblis*. However, the translator translated it as *Kaulah setan kecil*. It shows changes from ADV+N (the little devil) in English to N+ADV (*setan kecil*) in Indonesian. The translator also combined *Kau + adalah* into *Kaulah*. The changes were made to make the same sense in Indonesian.

**b. Data in appendix Multi Strategies number 14**

SL: That pipe, it just so happens to lead directly to the room where I make delicious strawberry-flavored, chocolate-coated fudge.

TL: *Pipa itu, menuju langsung ke ruangan tempatku membuat coklat lembut lezat berlapis coklat padat dengan rasa stroberi.*

From the data above, the SL is a complex sentence, because there is an adjective clause “where I make delicious strawberry-flavored, chocolate - coated fudge” The dependent noun clause marker “where” refers to the word “room”, because it gives further information about what room it is.

In this data, the translator used condensation and paraphrase strategies. The translator shortened the words “it just so happen to lead directly” into “*menuju langsung*”. The translator paraphrased the word “delicious strawberry-flavored, chocolate-coated fudge” into “*coklat lembut lezat berlapis coklat padat dengan rasa stroberi.*” However, the paraphrase strategy produced a hard-to-understand translation to describe the chocolate.

**c. Data in appendix Multi Strategies number 17**

SL: You know, just last week, I was reading in a very important medical journal, that some children are allergic to chocolate.

TL: *Baru minggu kemarin, aku membaca catatan medis yang sangat penting, bahwa sebagian anak kecil alergi pada coklat.*

From the data above, the SL is a complex sentence, because there is a noun clause “that some children are allergic

to chocolate.” The dependent noun clause marker “that” refers to the word “medical journal”, because it gives further information about what medical journal it is.

In this data, the translator used deletion and paraphrase strategies. The translator deleted the words “You know” because it is a padding word according to Cintas & Anderman (2009) just to keep the rhythm of the dialogue. The translator paraphrased the word “medical journal” into *catatan medis*, which means “medical record”. However, the paraphrase strategy produced the wrong term to address medical journals in Indonesian, since medical journal and medical record are two different things.

**d. Data in appendix Multi Strategies number 21**

SL: Hey, if television can break up a photograph into millions and millions of tiny pieces and send it whizzing through the air then reassemble it on the other end, why can't I do the same with chocolate?

TL: *Jika televisi bisa memecah sebuah gambar menjadi jutaan potongan kecil dan mengirimnya melalui udara, lalu menyatukannya kembali di televisi lain, mengapa aku tak bisa melakukan hal yang sama dengan coklat?*

From the data above, the Source Language is an interrogative complex sentence, because the dependent clause in the sentence is “if television can break up a photograph into millions and millions of tiny pieces and send it whizzing through the air then reassemble it on the other end”. The dependent clause marker “if” is an adjective clause that indicates alternatives of the main clause “why can't I do the same with chocolate?”

In this data, the translator used multi strategies. The literal translation of the data found should be *Hei, jika televisi dapat memecah sebuah foto menjadi jutaan dan jutaan potongan kecil dan mengirimkannya mendesing di udara lalu memasang kembali di ujung yang lain, mengapa saya tidak bisa melakukan hal yang sama dengan coklat?* Since the literal translation would be extremely long and unnatural in Indonesian, there are several strategies used by the translator. First, the translator deleted the word “Hey”. Then the translator used condensation to generalize the words “into millions and millions” into *jutaan*. Then, translator deleted “whizzing”. The words “then reassemble it on the other end”, should be *lalu pasang kembali di ujung lain* in literal translation. However, since the literal translation was hard to understand, the translator

paraphrased it into *lalu menyatukannya kembali di televisi lain* to match with the context. For the last sentence, the translator used direct translation strategy.

### 4.3. General Findings

Looking into the overall findings, the researcher summed them up into general findings. Answering the first problem formulation, the researcher found that subtitle translators used six strategies in translating complex sentences found in the movie. From 65 complex sentences, 39 data were translated using a single strategy, while 26 data were translated using more than one strategy. The most applied goes to text reduction strategy: condensation with 22.3 % in frequency and deletion with 14.8 % in frequency, the sum of which would be 37.1 % in total.

The researcher found the answer to the second problem formulation through the analysis and interpretation of the movie transcript and subtitle transcript. The condensation was done through simplifying some words or changing active/passive sentences due to long and complex sentences. For deletion, there are some data that was translated in word-for-word procedure but the translator leaves out some words partially or entirely behind because it was a padding word or verb word such as “won’t ever” should be *tidak akan pernah* that was translated into *takkan*. However, the deletion did not affect the meaning at all.

Based on the findings, this study confirmed the same findings with Wijaya (2017), that text reduction is indeed a helpful strategy to subtitle translation. However, unlike from Wijaya's study (2017), though text reduction is the most frequently strategies used, it does not mean that no other strategies are needed, proven from the existence of 26 data that were translated using the combination of text reduction and other strategies.

Last words, the researcher confirmed Schjoldager's translation strategies theory that can be used to translate complex sentences. Translating complex sentences is a hard job to do; in consequence, one or even more strategies are needed.

