

# **SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN *THE HOBBIT: DESOLATION OF SMAUG* MOVIE**



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# **SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN THE HOBBIT: DESOLATION OF SMAUG MOVIE**

by

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## **ABSTRACT**

The research paper studies about directive utterance in subtitling *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie. The study aims at classifying linguistic forms and function of directive utterances and their subtitling and to describing the readability of the Indonesian subtitling of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug*. The data of this descriptive qualitative research are directive utterance found in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* and its subtitling and the informants or three raters. The researcher uses documentation, questionnaire and interview the three raters to collecting the data. The researcher uses comparing method to analyze the data. The result of the research shows that; there are 14 types of linguistic form and the type of its translation in the form of directive utterance. They are: noun phrase into noun, declarative simple sentence into declarative simple sentence, declarative compound sentence into declarative compound sentence, declarative compound sentence into declarative simple sentence, declarative complex sentence into declarative complex sentence, and etc. There are 6 functions of utterance from SL to TL and there are 2 function of utterance that different from SL to TL. Moreover, the readability of subtitling is divided into three levels. Namely; high readability, medium readability and low readability. From 348 data, 339 data or 97,4% belong to high readability, 8 data or 2,3% belong to medium readability, 1 data or 0,3% belong to low readability. From the percentage, it can be concluded that directive utterance in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie is readable.

Keywords: translation, directive utterance, subtitling, readability

## 1. Introduction

Now days, many people like watching movie, not only movie from their country but also movie from another country, but the problem in here is the language that used in the movie is different from their country. People enjoy the movie when they are understanding what is the spoken by actor or actress, because the dialogue is the crucial thing from the movie. But the people will be helped with the translation conversation in the screen that can be called subtitling.

According to Cintas (2007: 8) “Subtitling may be define as a translation practice that consist of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of screen that discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off)”.

Translation is process to transfer message from source language (SL) to target language (TL) without changing the meaning, so it will help the reader to understand the message easily without changing the original message. In order to make a good translation it should be equivalent between SL and TL. According to Nida (1991:6) “Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language”.

Directive utterance is used by speaker to get someone to do or not to do something. Kreidler (1998: 189) states that directive utterance is the kinds of speech act in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain something from performing and acting.” It includes such as acts as commanding, asking, requesting, suggesting, warning and etc.

In the movie script of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* and its subtitle, there are some differences in the linguistic form and kinds of utterance. So the writer wants it to be analyzed. The example of directive utterance that found in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie subtitling are follows:

SL : Thorin said: “make for the shore!”  
TL : Gandalf berkata: “menepi!”

From the utterance above, it can be shown that the sentence “make for the shore!” is commanding utterance, because there is no change based on its sentence function. Its function in English utterance is the same as the Indonesian commanding. It is proven by Thorin that is said to other dwarfs to make for the shore from the river. Because the place is in the river, so he wants all of the dwarfs swim to the bank of river. In this utterance there is a change of linguistic form. In English utterance, it includes mayor sentence especially simple sentence. While in Indonesian utterance it is translated into “menepi!”, and the linguistic form is changed into minor sentence, there is no subject.

The second example is:

SL : Gandalf said: “this way!”  
TL : Gandalf berkata: “kemari!”

The utterance “this way!” is kind of directive utterance, especially commanding because in this utterance, Gandalf gives command to the dwarfs to follow him. But in Indonesia it is translated “kemari!”.So, there is no change from the function of utterance when it is translated. Another hand, the linguistic doesn’t changes in this utterance. In English utterance uses minor sentenceand it is transferred in Indonesia become minor sentence, because there is no subject in both sentences.

The aims of this study are: (1) to classify linguistic forms and function of directive utterances and their subtitling that is used in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie. (2) to describe the readability of the Indonesian subtitling of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie.

The researcher presents previous study related to this study. First research was done by Kustantini (UMS: 2012) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive speech acts in Alice in wonderland movie script (2010)*. The similarity between the first researcher and the writer is both of them use directive utterance to be analyzed and the different is the first research used comic strip to be analyzed. While, in this research the writer used movie’s subtitling to be analyzed.

The second research has been done by Prihartanti (UMS: 2012) entitled *A Subtitling Analysis of Swearing Words found in Transformer 3: Dark of the Moon*.

The similarity between the second researcher and the writer are both of them used directive speech act to be analyzed and the different is the second researcher used *Alice in Wonderland* movie script to be analyzed, while the writer used *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie subtitling to be analyzed.

The researcher implies some theory related to this study. Newmark (1981: 7) sees translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. Nida and Taber (1982: 2) state that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style”.

Translation process is process to change the language, from source language to target language that has done by translator. Nababan (2004: 18) said that “a translation process is a series of action in transferring message of a source language into a target language”. Nida and Taber (1982: 33) state that translation consists of a more elaborate procedure comprising three stages: (1) analysis, (2) transfer, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

From the translation process, it may appear translation shift. Catford (1965: 73) defines that “translation shift mean departures from formal of “shift” occur: level shifts and category shifts”. Category shift belong to structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

The quality of a translation refers to how accurately the messages of the source text are transferred into the target text and how readable the target text is for the target readers. According to Nababan (2004:108).“The assessment of the readability precedes the assessment of the accuracy of the translations.” Dealing with Nababan (2012: 50-51) the classifications of the readability score are score 3 for the word that has a meaning that the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understand by the readers, score 2 for generally, translation can be understood by the readers but there are parts that is should be read more than once by the readers to understand the translation, score 1 for translation is difficult to understand by the readers.

According to Levinson (1986: 9) “Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of a language. Yule (1996: 4) states “pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the use of those forms”. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act, Yule (1996: 47). Austin (in Levinson : 236) isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something, and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed: (1) locutionary act, (2) illocutionary act, and (3) perlocutionary act.

According to Yule (1996: 54) “directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions. They can be positive or negative. Kind of directive utterance, there are command, request, suggest, warning, ordering, etc.

The researcher also explains the linguistic that is used in this study. Linguistic form is a meaningful unit of speech such as a morpheme, word, or sentence. It also can be called speech form. The writer divides into English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form.

## **2. Research Method**

This research is type of descriptive qualitative research in purpose to classify type and function of directive utterances and their subtitling in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie and to describe readability of the Indonesian subtitling of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie. Object of this study is the directive utterances and their subtitle in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie. The data used in this study are directive utterances found in subtitling of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* movie. The directive utterances in this data can be seen in the form of words, phrases, clause or sentences. Another data are information about readability from the questioner and data interview from the informants. To collect the data the researcher used documentation and interview. In here, the researcher compares the source language and target language by using theory of Larson (1998: 534) and to classify the type of directive utterance the researcher uses theory of Yule (1996: 54).

### 3. Research Finding and Discussion

Based on the analysis of data, the researcher gets the result as follow:

#### 1. Linguistic Form and Function of Directive Utterance and its subtitling in *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug*.

From 348 data, the researcher finds 14 types of linguistic form and 6 type of utterance function. The analysis is as follow:

##### 1.1 Phrase

There are 3 types of phrase from 57 data. The phrases are adjective phrase, verb phrase and noun phrase.

The researcher finds 1 datum belongs to noun that is translated to noun. The data is divided into 1 function of utterance. Warning that is translated to warning. The researcher explains the example of this type of linguistic form below:

0040/THDS/SL2/TL2

SL: Your head.

TL: Kepalamu.

In the utterance above, Gandalf warns to Thorin if there is danger that runs away him because there is someone who wants to kill him. From the structure, SL *Your head* consists of possessive *your* as determiner and noun *head* as head word. Meanwhile in TL consists of *kepalamu* as noun. So, there is linguistic form that change from this structure, in the form of directive utterance noun phrase is change become noun and this change can be called Level Shift. But there is no change from the utterance function and the message of utterances is the same.

##### 1.2 Sentence

The researcher divides the kind of sentence based on the type and the function of sentence in the form of directive utterance. There are 3 type of sentence, declarative, imperative and interrogative. The researcher divides the types of sentence in the categories below:



### 1.2.1 Declarative Simple Sentence

In this type of linguistic form is divided based on the type of linguistic form of its translation. In here, declarative simple sentence is translated to declarative simple sentence.

There are 50 data belong to declarative simple sentence that is translated to declarative simple sentence in the form of directive utterance. The researcher describes the example of data below:

177/THDS/SL21/TL21  
SL: The Master has his eye on you.  
TL: Walikota mengawasimu.

It can be seen that in English utterance *The Master has his eye on you* is translated into Indonesian utterance *Walikota mengawasimu*. Both of the utterance can be classified as declarative sentence and simple sentence in the form of directive utterance. Because in English utterance has structure subject *The Master* + predicate *has* + object *this eye* + complement *on you* and the Indonesian utterance has structure subject *Walikota* + predicate, possessive *mengawasimu*. There is no change from the function and meaning both of the utterances. In the movie, Alfrid warns to Bard that The Master has spies to oversee him. So Bard has to be careful if he wants to do something wrong.

### 1.2.2 Declarative Compound Sentence

In this type of linguistic form is divided based on the type of linguistic form of its translation. The type is Declarative compound sentence is translated to declarative compound sentence

The researcher finds 9 data belong to this linguistic form. The data have 3 utterance functions. The researcher describes the example of data below:

010/THDS/SL2/TL2  
SL: You should have the might and power to retake Erebor.  
TL: kalian harus kuat dan kuasa untuk merebut Erebor.

The datum above shows that SL *You should have the might and power to retake Erebor* is translated into TL *kalian harus kuat dan kuasa untuk merebut Erebor*. Both of them are declarative compound sentence, because

each of them has conjunction word. It can be seen from SL that consists of subject *You* + predicate, verb phrase *should have* + object *might* + conjunction *and* + object *power* + predicate, verb phrase *to retake* + object *Erebor*, and from TL consists of subject *kalian* + predicate *harus* + complement *kuat* + conjunction *dan* + complement *kuasa* + predicate, verb phrase *untuk merebut* + object *Erebor*. Besides, there is no change from the linguistic form, so there is no shift. Meanwhile, the function does not change between SL and TL, and also the meaning of them that doesn't change.

### 1.2.3 Declarative Complex Sentence

In this case, declarative complex sentence is translated to declarative complex sentence. There are 12 data belong to this linguistic form. The researcher describes the datum in the example below:

191/THDS/SL24/TL24

SL: We should reach the mountain before then.

TL: Kita seharusnya mencapai gunung sebelum hari itu.

The data above, utterance *We should reach the mountain before then* as SL and utterance *Kita seharusnya mencapai gunung sebelum hari itu* as TL. Each of them has structure sentence, in SL there are subject *we* + predicate *should reach* + object *the mountain* + conjunction *before* + object *then*, and in TL there are subject *kita* + predicate *seharusnya mencapai* + object *gunung* + conjunction *sebelum* + object *hari itu*. It can be seen that both of the utterance are types of declarative complex sentence, because they are have conjunction in each sentence to connect the first sentence (independent clause) with second sentence (dependent clause). The conjunctions are *before* in SL and *sebelum* in TL. But there is no change of function between the utterances.

### 1.2.4 Declarative Compound Complex Sentence

In this type of linguistic form, declarative compound complex sentence is translated to declarative compound complex sentence. The researcher finds 2 data. The data have 2 types of utterance function. The

functions are requesting that is translated to requesting and warning into warning. The researcher describes the example in the datum below:

225/THDS/SL28/TL28

SL: I'm going to be there when that door is opened and we look the halls of our fathers again, Thorin.

TL: Aku harus ada disana ketika pintunya terbuka dan kita melihat aula nenek moyang kita lagi. Thorin.

From the datum above, it can be seen that SL *I'm going to be there when that door is opened and we look the halls of our fathers again, Thorin* is translated to TL *Aku harus ada disana saat pintunya terbuka dan kita melihat aula nenek moyang kita lagi. Thorin*. They are have structure such as subject *I* + predicate *am going to be* + complement *there* + conjunction *when* + subject *that door* + predicate *is opened* + conjunction *and* + subject *we* + predicate *look* + object *the halls of our father* + complement *again*, and its translation has structure such as subject *aku* + predicate *harus ada* + complement *di sana* + conjunction *ketika* + subject *pintunya* + predicate *terbuka* + conjunction *dan* + subject *kita* + predicate *melihat* + object *aula nenek moyang kita* + complement *lagi*. But there is no change from the function of them and they have the same meaning.

#### 1.2.5 Declarative Minor Sentence

In here, declarative minor sentence is translated to declarative minor sentence. The researcher finds 11 data belong to this linguistic form. The researcher describes the example in the datum below:

116/THDS/SL14/TL14

SL: Watch out!

TL: Awas!

The utterance above, SL *Watch out!* is translated into TL *Awas!*. Both of the utterances are type of declarative minor sentence. Although SL only consist of *predicate (verb phrase)* and TL only consist of *complement (adjective)* but they are part of complete sentence. SL has complete sentence *(you are) watch out!* and TL has complete sentence *(kalian) awas!*. So, although they are only said in a word or a phrase, they still a sentence.

Actually they are called as *minor sentence* because there is no subject on them. Besides, they have function as warning and they have the same meaning.

#### 1.2.6 Imperative Simple Sentence

In this type of linguistic form is divided based on the type of linguistic form of its translation. The type is imperative simple sentence is translated to imperative simple sentence. There are 133 data belong to this type of linguistic form. The example of data is described below:

0090/THDS/SL3/TL3

SL: Open the door!

TL: Buka pintunya!

Based on the datum example above, SL *Open the door!* is translated to TL *Buka pintunya!*. Both of the utterance is type of imperative simple sentence. It can be seen from the structure of them. SL has structure such as subject (*you*) + predicate *open* + object *the door* and TL has structure such as subject (*you*) + predicate *buka* + object *pintunya*. In here subject is not mentioned because in imperative sentence, the speaker speaks directly with the hearer. So, the subject is mentioned rarely. From the structure of sentence, it can be seen that they are types of imperative sentence.

#### 1.2.7 Imperative Minor Sentence

In this type of linguistic form, imperative minor sentence is translated to imperative minor sentence. In this type, the researcher finds 84 data. The researcher describes the example as follows:

0278/THDS/SL9/TL9

SL: Help!

TL: Tolong!

Based on the example above, the researcher explains that SL *Help!* is translated into TL *Tolong!*. Both of them are types of imperative minor sentence in the form of directive utterance. It can be seen from the structure of them. SL has structure predicate *Help* and also TL has structure predicate *Tolong*. There is no others structure here. Besides, there is no change from the function of them. SL and TL have function as requesting.

### 1.2.8 Imperative Complex Sentence

In this type of linguistic form is divided based on the type of linguistic form of its translation. The type is imperative complex sentence is translated to imperative complex sentence

There are 9 data belong to this linguistic form. The researcher explains the example as follows:

0169/THDS/SL6/TL6

SL: We must reach the mountain before the sun sets on the Durin's Day.

TL: Kita harus mencapai gunung sebelum matahari terbenam di hari Durin.

The example above shows that SL *We must reach the mountain before the sun sets on the Durin's Day* is translated into TL *Kita harus mencapai gunung sebelum matahari terbenam di hari Durin*. Both of the utterance is type of imperative complex sentence. It can be seen from the structure of them. SL consists of subject *we* + predicate *must reach* + object *the mountain* + conjunction *before* + subject *the sun* + predicate *sets* + complement *on the Durin's Day* and TL consists of subject *kita* + predicate *harus mencapai* + object *gunung* + conjunction *sebelum* + subject *matahari* + predicate *terbenam* + complement *di hari durin*. They type of complex sentence because they consist of 1 independent clause and 1 dependent clause with subordinate conjunction.

### 1.2.9 Imperative Compound Sentence

In this case, imperative compound sentence is translated to imperative compound sentence. The example is as follows:

0186/THDS/SL6/TL6

SL: Keep the map and key!

TL: Perhatikan peta dan kuncinya!

From the datum above, it can be seen that SL *Keep the map and key!* is translated into TL *Perhatikan peta dan kuncinya!*. Both of them are types of compound sentence because they contain 2 independent clauses and 1 coordinate conjunction. The researcher describes the structure of them. SL

consist of subject (*you*) + predicate *keep* + object *the map* + (coordinate) conjunction *and* + object *key* and TL consists of subject (*kau*) + predicate *perhatikan* + object *peta* + (Coordinate) *dan* + object *kuncinya*. Besides, there is no change from the function and meaning of them. SL and TL have function as commanding.

#### 1.2.10 Interrogative Simple Sentence

In this type of linguistic form is divided based on the type of linguistic form of its translation. The type is interrogative simple sentence is translated to interrogative simple sentence.

The researcher finds 11 data belong to this linguistic form and the data have 3 types of utterance function. The example is as follows:

139/THDS/SL17/TL17  
SL: Can you help us?  
TL: Kau bisa bantu?

The examples above shows that, utterance *Can you help us?* and its translation utterance *Kau bisa bantu?* are types of interrogative simple sentences because the sentences are ended with question mark and they have structure such as; SL consists of operator inversion *can* + subject *you* + predicate *help* + object *us* and TL consists of subject *kau* + predicate *bisa bantu*. From the function, there is no change between SL and TL. They are type of yes-no question, so they can be answered with yes or no. They have function as requesting. The meaning of them is suitable.

## 2. The Readability of Translation of The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug Movie

Dealing with Nababan et al. (2012: 15) there are 3 readability levels. First is high readability, second is medium readability and third is low readability.

### 2.1 High Readability

The parameter of high readability is word, technical terms, phrases, clause, sentences or translation text can be easily understood by the readers. The example of high readability is as follows:

008/THDS/SL2/TL2

SL : Someone wants you dead.

TL : Seseorang ingin kau mati.

The three raters gave high score for the datum. The first rater gave 3 score, and also the second and third rater. From the score that is given by three raters, it gets the average 3. So, this utterance can be classified in the high readability. The utterance *Someone wants you dead* as SL is translated into *Seseorang ingin kau mati* as TL. In here, the utterance is type of declarative simple sentence and they have function as warning. From the SL utterance and its translation TL utterance, the meaning is accurate and equivalent. The meaning and message in the text is appropriate. So, it can be concluded that the translation in the datum above is readable and can be easily understood by the reader. The result of this datum is high readability.

Example 2

222/THDS/SL28/TL28

SL : We must travel at speed and you will slow us down.

TL : Kita harus cepat dan kau akan memperlambat kita.

In the datum above, SL utterance *We must travel at speed and you will slow us down* is translated into TL *Kita harus cepat dan kau akan memperlambat kita*. In the script, *this* in here is war and *them* is the Dwarves. The speaker in this utterance is Tauriel. This function has function as prohibit. Both of the utterance is type of declarative compound sentence. The translation between SL into TL is equivalent and the meaning between them is suitable. In this case, this utterance is easy to understand by the reader. It is proven from the score that is given by the raters. All the raters gave score 3 for this datum and the average of score is 3. It can be concluded that this datum is high readability.

## 2.2 Medium Readability

The second level is medium readability. The parameter is word, technical terms, phrase, clause, sentence or translation text can be understood but it should be read more than once. The example of medium readability is described below:

136/THDS/SL16/TL16

SL : Those boots have seen better days, as has that coat.

TL : Bot itu melihat hari yang lebih baik, mantel itu juga.

In the example above, the English utterance *Those boots have seen better days, as has that coat* is translated into Indonesian utterance *Bot itu melihat hari yang lebih baik, mantel itu juga*. They are types of declarative complex sentence and they have function as requesting utterance. In this datum, the transfer of meaning between SL into TL can be understood by the reader, but the reader needs to read more time to understand the context. Therefore, this datum is considered as medium readability. Beside, the three raters gave different rates. The first and second rater gave score 2 but the third rater gave score 3 for this translation. From the score of three rater, it has average 2,3. It can be concluded that the datum above belongs to medium readability.

### 2.3 Low Readability

The third is low readability. The parameter is word, technical terms, phrase, clause, sentence or translation text is difficult to understand or it is unreadable. The example is as follows:

305/SL39/TL39

SL: Lie.

TL: Jangan.

It can be seen that SL *Lie* and TL *jangan* are types of imperative minor sentence in the form of directive utterance, and they have different function. In here, SL has function as requesting utterance and TL has function as prohibiting utterance. In this datum, the three raters gave different score. The first and second rater gave score 2 and the third rater gave score 1. The reason from the rater is this datum is not equivalent and the meaning is not suitable. From the three scores can get average 1,6. Based on the score that is given by the three raters and its average, this datum belongs to low readability.



#### 4. Discussion

Based on the analyzing the data, the researcher makes conclusion. From 348 data there are 1 datum or 0,3% belong to phrase and 347 or 99,7% data belong to sentence. Type of phrase is noun phrase, type of sentence there are declarative, imperative and interrogative. From the number of predication there are simple, compound, complex and minor.

The result of readability, from 348 data there are 339 data or 97,4% belong to high readability, 8 data or 2,3% belong to medium readability and 1 data or 0,3% belong to low readability. From the amount of data, it can be concluded that the directive utterance of *The Hobbit: Desolation of Smaug* and its subtitling is readable.

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