SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES FOUND IN FAST FURIOUS 6 MOVIE BY PEIN AKATSUKI (PRAGMATIC APPROACH)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe ucapan perintah dan untuk mendiskripsikan keakuratan terjemahan Indonesia yang ditemukan di film Fast Furious 6. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Object penelitian ini adalah ucapan perintah yang ditemukan di film Fast Furious 6. Data dari penelitian ini adalah semua ucapan yang termasuk ucapan perintah di dalam film, dan film tersebut juga sebagai sumber data. Peneliti ini menggunakan dokumentasi sebagai metode untuk mengumpulkan data. Kemudian untuk membuktikan data valid, peneliti menggunakan metode triangulasi dimana sumber data adalah film dan informen. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan 5 jenis ucapan perintah, yaitu: commanding, ordering, requesting, prohibiting, dan suggestion. Temuan pertama, 37 data atau 16% ucapan perintah tipe commanding; 57 atau 24,5% data yang termasuk ordering; 80 data atau 34,5% sebagai tipe requesting yang merupakan persentase tertinggi dibandingkan yang lainnya; prohibiting 8 data atau 3,4%; and suggestion 50 data atau 21,6%. Temuan kedua, 232 data yang termasuk ucapan perintah didalam film Fast Furious 6, ada 203 data atau 87,5% data yang termasuk terjemahan yang akurat, kemudian 25 data atau 10,8% yang dikategorikan sebagai kurang akurat, dan hanya 4 data atau 1,7% data yang termasuk terjemahan tidak akurat.

Kata Kunci: subtitling, directive utterance, accuracy

Abstracts

This research aims to identify the type of directive utterance and to describe the accuracy of the Indonesian translation found in Fast Furious 6. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is the translation of directive utterance found in Fast Furious 6 movie. The data are all utterances belong to directive utterance in the movie and the movie Fast Furious 6 as the data source too. The writer uses the documentation as method to collect the data. Then to prove the validity of the data, the writer uses triangulation where the data sources are the novel and informant. The results of the research show that first, 37 data or 16% directive utterances as commanding; 57 or 24,5% data belongs to ordering; 80 data or 34,5% as requesting, that it is the highest percentage than others; prohibiting 8 data or 3,4%; and suggestion 50 data or 21,6%. Second, 232 data that belong to directive utterances in Fast Furious Movie, there are 203 data or 87,5% data that belong to accurate translation, then 25 data or 10,8% that is categorized as less accuracy, and only 4 data or 1,7% data is included not accuracy translation.

Keywords: subtitling, directive utterance, accuracy
1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there are many subtitle translated to Indonesian language. In every year, translated English language into Indonesian language are more enhanced. Many English movies are translated into Indonesia to master people’s knowledge. Through translation, people expected to understand it correctly. Translation is considered to be an act of reproduction, through which the meaning of a text is transferred from one language to another (Simon, 1996: 12).

Catford (1965: 20) stated that “Translation, as a process, is always unidirectional: it is always performed in a given direction ‘form’ a Source Language ‘into a Target Language. So, Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)’”.

The basic parts of a movie are the utterance. In sentence there are five types of utterance, Scarle (1976: 10-16) in Saeed (1997: 212) states that there are five categories of speech act, namely declarative, representative, expressive, commissive, and directive utterance. In this research, the researcher focuses on the study of directive utterance.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing directive utterances found in Fast Furious 6 movie, the researcher finds cases of translating of directive utterance. Here are the examples of directive utterance translated into indonesian:

The objectives of the study are to identify the type of directive utterances and their translation found in Fast Furious 6 and to describe the accuracy of the Indonesian translation found in Fast Furious 6. Compared with the previous research which is done Khasanah (2009) A Study on Directive Utterances in Children Stories: A Pragmatic Approach. The research analyzes some children stories rewritten by Jhon Rickey: The Seven Voyages of Sinbad The Sailor, Cinderella and The Living Sand Castle. The result of the study is that there are 25 number of data directive utterances, the data are in the form of declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence. From the analysis of 26 data of directive utterances, there are 8 numbers of data of commanding, 11 data of requesting, 2 data of suggesting, and 3 data of warning and datum of permitting. And then, there are 14 data of bald record, 4 data of possitive politeness, 5 data of negative politeness and 2 data of off record strategy.

(One day, Bryan and Dom are harrying up to the hospital. Dom’s wife is waiting them at the hospital)

SL
Elena : it’s okay, you’re just in time.
Dom : you’re going to be a great father, Brian.
Brian : what makes you so sure?
Dom : because i’ll be there to kick your ass if you ain’t.
Elena : Get in there!
Dom : Go!
Elena: tidak apa-apa, kau tepat waktu
Dom: kau akan jadi ayah yang hebat, Brian
Brian: kenapa kau sangat yakin
Dom: karena jika tidak, kuhajar kau
Elena: masuklah kesana!
Dom: cepat!

The form of the utterance “Get in there” and “Go” are positive imperative sentence because in this sentence, only predicate is expressed. The sentence is started by the word get and go (class of word: verb) and it ends with exclamation mark. So the function of the sentence is commanding. 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 situation on conversation above when brian’s wife will birth at the hospital. Whereas Brian is at his house. Then Brian together with Dom hurry up to go the hospital. After they arrived, dom’s wife show the maternity room. So she wants Brian to go to the maternity room.

The utterance “Get in there” and ”Go” in included in conventional implicature because the meaning which is intended by the speaker can be inferred directly based on the situation. The conversation above happens among Brian, Dom and Dom’s wife. Brian and Dom want to know the condition of Brian’s wife because she will birth at the hospital. They worry about Brian’s wife and Brian’s baby health. When they visited, Dom’s wife show the maternity room directly to Brian. The utterance is uttered by Dom’s wife and Dom, and the intention of Dom’s wife to the Brian and Dom to Brian is commanding Brian to hurry up to get in the maternity room.

In this research, the writer shows the result of her study in subtitling analysis of directive utterance in Fast Furious 6. Include the type of directive utterance and the accuracy between the utterances.

Catford (1965: 20) state that “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent of textual material in another language (TL)”. in this research, the sourch language is English language that focuses on directive utterance.

Levinson (1983: 9) also states that pragmatics is study of relations between language and context that are relevant to the writing of grammars. It can be said that pragmatics focuses on the study of how utterances have meaning based on the context or situation. pragmatics would be field which studies how hearers fill out the semantics structure with contextual information, and then make inferences which go beyond the meaning of what was said to them.
Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the type of directive utterances found in *Fast Furious 6* movie, with entitled *Subtitling analysis of directive utterances found in Fast Furious 6* by Pein Akatsuki (pragmatic approach).

2. **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The object of the research is the directive utterance and its translation found in *Fast Furious 6* movie. The data are all directive utterances belong to directive utterance and the data source is a movie entitled *Fast Furious 6*. The writer uses the documentation as method to collect the data. Then to prove the validity of the data, the writer uses triangulation where the data sources from the movie and informant. The writer analyzes the data of directive utterance in *Fast Furious 6* by comparing the SL and TL and refers the data found to the theory.

3. **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

This part consists of research finding of the subtitling analysis of directive utterance found in *Fast Furious 6* and the Accuracy in translation on it.

3.1 **Type of Directive Utterance and Their Subtitling Found in fast Furious 6 Movie.**

The researcher analyzes directive utterances in *Fast Furious 6* movie. Based on the analysis, type of directive utterances in *Fast Furious* movie, there are five types directive utterances found in movie, namely:

3.1.1 **Commanding**

The utterance is uttered by someone who commands one another to order to do what speaker wants. In this analysis, researcher found some data that can be categorized as Commanding in the form of directive utterance. Type of commanding described by researcher based on the function of utterance as follows:

3.1.1.1 Commanding-Commanding

For this type, there is no change between SL and TL. When TL is translated into TL the function still same. The function is still same as commanding function. The researcher divides some categories of this type based on the linguistic form. The categories as follows:

3.1.1.1.1 Phrase is translated to Word

There are some functions that found in this category. One of the function as follows:

262/FF6/SL262/TL262

(At the London Street, there is help coming from the enemy sniper. He try to slow Bryan and friends down. After the enemies escape, Bryan try to persue them by commanding his friends)

SL
Sniper : We've got company
Let's go, boys
Bryan : Get in! Let's go!
Enemy : Hey! We got to move. Now!
TL
Penembak : Bantuan datang
         Ayo, kawan – kawan
Bryan : Masuk! Ayo!
Musuh : Hei! Kita harus pergi. Sekarang!

For the case above, Bryan as a leader of the group commands his friends to pursue their enemies. Because the enemies want to escape. From the tructure, SL Get in consists of word Get as head word and in as determiner. Meanwhile the TL is Masuk. It is as word (verb). So, there is linguistic form that change from this structure, in the form of directive utterance phrase change become word and this change can be called Level Shift. Although there is change from the structure, the function of the utterance is still same. The SL and TL has commanding function.

3.1.1.1.2 Imperative Simple Sentence is translated to Word

The next category for this type as follows:
220/FF6/SL220/TL220
(At the barrack’s enemy. Shaw is repairing his vehicle and he want to trap the polices outside)
SL
Shaw : Turn it over for me
       God, it's amazing
       The simplest things can 'cause the biggest problems
       Good news is, if you swap out a bad part, everything runs smooth as silk again
TL
Shaw : Nyalakan
       Astaga, ini menakjubkan
       Hal sederhana bisa menyebabkan masalah terbesar
       Kabar baiknya, Jika kau menukarnya dengan bagian yang buruk Semuanya berjalan mulus lagi seperti sutra

The SL Turn it over for me is translated into TL become Nyalakan. We can see there is change of linguistic form. The SL has a complete sentence as imperative simple sentence. Meanwhile when the SL is translated to TL the structure changed. The TL has the structure as Word (verb). That change can be call as level shift. Although the structure difference, but the function still same. It is as commanding fuction. It proved by Shaw commands to his friend to turn on the car.
3.1.1.2 Commanding-Representative
The next type is there is change of the function. When SL is translated into TL the function of utterance changed. This is the datum that was found by the researcher for this type. The datum as follows:

3.1.1.2.1 Interrogative Simple Sentence is translated to Interrogative Simple Sentence
This is the category of this type. The datum as follow:

876/FF6/SL876/TL876
(At the barrack, Hobbs ask Tej about the progress to get Shaw)
SL
Hobbs : Tej, talk to me, what have we got?
Tej : We were able to track Shaw after he left you and Dom
but this guy's smart, so we could only track him so far
He seems to know all the city's blind spots

TL
Hobbs : Tej, apa yang kita punya?
Tej : Kita bisa melacak Shaw setelah dia meninggalkanmu

dan Dom
Tapi orang ini pintar, jadi kita hanya bisa melacaknya saja
Dia tahu titik buta di kota ini

Based on the utterance above, the structure of the sentences are interrogative sentence. It is proved by there is question mark at the end of sentence. Although it has same structure, but there is change of function when SL is translated into TL. The SL Tej, talk to me, what have we got? Is translated into TL becomes Tej, apa yang kita punya?. There is some words missing. This case can be mentioned by deletion in the translation. The words talk to me is lost. It causes change of function, from commanding becomes representative. The SL has function that Hobbs commands to Tej to show the progress of their mission. But the TL has function that Hobbs just ask the progress to Tej.

3.1.2 Ordering
The next type of directive utterances is ordering. Ordering utterance is used by the speaker to make someone to do something. The researcher devides type of ordering based on the function. The researcher found some data in this type. The data as follows:

3.1.2.1 Ordering-Ordering
The first type based on the fuction is ordering-ordering. When the SL is translated into TL, the function is still same as ordering function. The data bellow are some data that can be categorized as ordering. The data are:

---

6
3.1.2.1.1 Phrase is translated to Word

The first category of this type as follows:

517/FF6/SL517/TL517

(At the shop, Hobbs and Tej were disappointed for the service of the car seller, and Tej want to revenge of it)

SL

Tej : Come on, man!

Time is money

Car Seller : Yes, doing my best

TL

Tej : Cepatlah, bung!

Waktu adalah uang

Car Seller : Ya, kulakukan yang terbaik

The SL Come on is translated into TL becomes Cepatlah. There is change from the structure of sentence. The SL has structure as phrase. It is proved by come is verb as head word and on as determiner. Meanwhile the TL as a word. So there is change of structure of sentence. Although there is change of structure, the function of sentence is still same as ordering. It can be showed by Tej forces the car seller to open his clothes.

3.1.2.1.2 Imperative Simple Sentence is translated to Minor Sentence

The second category of this type, the researcher finds the datum. The datum as follows:

282/FF6/SL282/TL282

(At the street, Bryan try to persue Shaw and he want to waylay from other side)

SL

Bryan : Boys, I got eyes on Shaw

He just made a left

I got right

Toretto, make that left!

TL

Bryan : Kawan - kawan, kulihat Shaw

Dia belok kiri

Aku ke kanan

Toretto, kau ke kiri!

The utterance above, Bryan order to Dom (Toreto) to turn left. Meanwhile he turn right. He want to waylay shaw from other side. If we see from the function, there is no difference function. But from the structure of the sentences, when SL is
translated into TL the structure changed. The structure of SL as imperative sentence because predicate that expressed the sentence. But when translated into TL, it changes to be minor sentence. Because it does not conform to the major pattern. There is no predicate that expressed.

3.1.2.2 Ordering-Representative

The second type is ordering-representative. This type is case where the SL has the ordering function, but when it is translated into TL the function changed. The function of TL becomes representative. On the data below are the example of this type:

3.1.2.2.1 Word is translated to Interrogative Simple Sentence

The first category is word-sentence. The researcher finds a datum. The datum is:

293/FF6/SL293/TL293

(At the barrack, Roman worrying about their enemies, because the enemies have modern tools)

SL

Roman : See, man!

when a woman starts shooting at you, that's a clear sign to back the fuck off

TL

Roman : Kau paham kawan?

Saat wanita menembakimu, itu tandanya kau harus mundur

For the case above, Roman is worryng about their enemies who have the modern tools to fight them. From the structure, SL see as a verb. Meanwhile the TL is kau paham kawan. It is as the complete sentence and it belong as interrogative sentence. So, there is linguistic form that change from this structure, in the form of directive utterance word is change become sentence and this change can be called Level Shift. Because there is change from the structure, it makes change of function. The SL has ordering function that change to be representative function in the TL.

3.1.2.2.2 Imperative Simple Sentence is translated to Declarative Simple sentence

This datum is the next category of this type. The datum as follows:

072/FF6/SL72/TL72

(In the plane, Roman want to get holiday with the ladies)

SL

Roman : Okay, ladies, bring it in

Listen, I want to make a toast

Come on!

TL

Roman : Baik, para gadis, minuman datang

Aku ingin bersulang
Ayo!

The utterance above, there is change structure of the sentence. The SL has structure as imperative simple sentence, because the predicate that expressed the sentence and as a complete sentence with Subject and predicate. Meanwhile the TL as declarative simple sentence. Because the structure changed, it causes the function changed too. The SL has a function as requesting. It is proved by the sentence *bring it in* means Roman request the drinkings to waiter. But in the TL the function changed to be representative. Because the sentence *minuman dating* means Roman just shows that their drinkings come.

### 3.1.2.3 Ordering-Suggestion

The last type of ordering, the researcher found Ordering-Suggestion type. For this type there is change of the function when the SL is translated into TL. The first function is ordering but when translated into TL changed to be suggestion. The data below are examples of this type, as follows:

#### 3.1.2.3.1 Imperative Simple Sentence is translated to Minor Sentence

This is datum of this type. The datum as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(At station, Roman and Han is persuing the enemy, but they can’t defeat the enemy)</td>
<td>(At station, Roman and Han is persuing the enemy, but they can’t defeat the enemy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SL</strong></td>
<td><strong>TL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roman : Hey, you!</td>
<td>Roman : <em>Hei, kau!</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop right there!</td>
<td><em>Berhenti!</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You go</td>
<td><em>Kau saja</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Han : No, you go!</td>
<td>Han : <em>Tidak, kau saja!</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The SL *you go* as imperative simple sentence because it has one of full predication. It is proved by *you* as subject and *go* as predicate also it as expressed the sentence. Meanwhile the TL as a minor sentence. It is so, because no predicate that expressed and it does not conform to the major pattern. Because that change, it cause change of the function too. The SL has a function as ordering but when it is translated into TL, the function changed to be Suggestion. The SL has a function ordering because Roman order Han to fight the enemy but he can’t. The TL has a function that Roman suggest to Han in order to fight the enemy.

### 3.1.3 Requesting

The third type of directive utterance is requesting. The requesting is is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do something. It does not assume that the
speaker’s control over the person addressed. The researcher divides this part to be some types based on the function too. The types as follows:

3.1.3.1 Requesting-Requesting

The first type of requesting is requesting is translated to be requesting too. So there is no change between TL and SL based on the function of the sentences. For this type the researcher divides to be some categories too. The categories can be seen below:

3.1.3.1.1 Phrase is translated to Word

The first category of this type based on the linguistic form is phrase is translated to be word. The datum as follows:

074/FF6/SL74/TL74
(In the plane, the waiter brings the drinkings )

SL
Roman : Okay, ladies, bring it in
       Listen, I want to make a toast
       Come on !

TL
Roman : Baik, para gadis, minuman datang
       Aku ingin bersulang
       Ayo!

The utterance above shows that there is change between Sl and TL based on the structure. It can be seen from SL that has structure as phrase. It can be proved by the word come is verb as a head word, meanwhile the word on as determiner. But, when it translated into TL the structure changed to be Word. Although there is change based on the structure of the sentence, but the function is still same. That Roman asks the ladies to make a toast.

3.1.3.1.2 Declarative Simple Sentence is translated to Interrogative Sentence

The second category is declarative simple sentence is translated to be interrogative sentence. The one of example of the category Cn be seen below:

168/FF6/S1168/TL168
(At the barrack, Hobbs and Dom’s team discuss about their enemies. Suddenly Roman changes the cut the talking)

SL
Tej : Ah, damn. That Mobility unit's the truth
     We're talking vehicular warfare best in the world

Roman : You got some chips?

TL
Tej : Ah, sial. Anggota Pergerakan itu yang benar
     Kita bicara perang kendaraan terbaik di dunia

Roman : Apa kau punya permen?
Based from the utterance above, there is difference structure between the sentences. The SL can be categorized as declarative simple sentence because it has complete sentence with S+P+O. Meanwhile the TL as interrogative sentence because there is question mark at the end of the sentence. So there is change of the structure of the sentences. Although there is change of the structure, but the function is still same as requesting. Roman ask Tej some candies.

3.1.4 Prohibiting
Prohibiting is an expression of what speaker wants the receiver to do something. Usually it is as warning or prohibiting with negative command. But it can be positive depend on the content of the sentence. The researcher divides this type to be some parts. The parts can be seen at the some data below:

3.1.4.1 Prohibiting-prohibiting
The first type is the SL has a function as prohibiting, when it is translated into TL there is no change of the function. The function is still same as prohibiting. It divides to be some categories, the categories as follows:

3.1.4.1.1 Phrase is translated to Word
The first category of this type is when the SL is translated into TL there is change based on the structure. Like in this category phrase becomes word when it translated. The datum can be seen below:

470/FF6/SL470/TL470
(in front of the shop, Roman try to joke Han about his feeling to gisele)
SL
Roman : No, no, you're in love
Look at you!
Han   : Just stop
TL
Roman : Tidak, tidak, kau jatuh cinta
Lihat dirimu!
Han   : Diamlah

The utterance above, we know that there is change based on the structure of the sentence. The SL can be categorized as phrase because there are two words that the word stop as a head word. Meanwhile the TL is a word as verb. So there is change when SL is translated into TL based on the structure of the sentence. But if it be seen based on the function, there is no change. The function is still same as prohibiting although the structure was different. That Han order Roman to stop talking.

3.1.4.2 Prohibiting-Suggestion
The second type is SL when is translated into TL there is change of the function. The SL has a function as prohibiting but in the TL the function changed to be suggestion. The example of the data as follows:
3.1.4.2.1 Imperative Simple Sentence is translated to Minor Sentence
The first category is the SL as imperative simple sentence becomes TL as Minor sentence. The datum as follows:

257/FF6/SL257/TL257

(At the street, Hobbs and Dom try to catch Shaw with car)

SL
Hobbs : Toretto, it's on you
   Straight ahead, don't lose him
Dom : Ain't gonna happen

TL
Hobbs : Toretto, dia mengarah padamu
       Lurus ke depan, jangan ketinggalan
Dom : Takkan terjadi

The utterance above, the SL has structure as imperative simple sentence, because it has complete sentence with predicate that expressed the sentence. So it can be categorized as imperative simple sentence. Meanwhile the TL has structure as minor sentence. It is so, because the sentence has no appropriate pattern with the major sentence. So it can be mentioned as minor sentence. There is change based on the structure. Because of the change, the function changed too. The SL has function as prohibiting because Hobbs forbids Dom in order don’t lose Shaw. Meanwhile the TL has function as Suggestion because Hobbs hopes Dom to still taking Shaw down.

3.1.5 Suggestion
The last type of directive utterance is suggestion. Suggestion is the utterance we make to other people to give our opinions as to what they should or should not do. Usually the meaning of suggestion utterance is that the speaker express an opinion about addressee’s choice of performance. The researcher found some suggestion utterances in this movie. And it is divided to be some parts. The data of utterances can be seen below:

3.1.5.1 Suggestion-Suggestion
The first type of the suggestion is TL and SL have same function as suggestion. So when SL is translated into TL the function still same, no change of the function. This type is divided to be come categories can be seen below:

3.1.5.1.1 interrogative Simple Sentence is translated to Minor Sentence
This is the first category of this type. Phrase becomes word when SL is translated into TL. the example of data can be seen below:

982/FF6/SL982/TL982

(At the street, Tej worrying about their enemy who drive a tank at the street to fight them)

SL
Roman : Who's got a plan B?
Tej: Plan B? We need a plan C, D, E
We need more alphabets
Bryan: Hey, we do what we do best
We improvise, all right?

TL

Roman: Siapa yang punya rencana B?
Tej: Rencana B? Kita perlu rencana C, D, E
Kita perlu lebih banyak abjad
Bryan: Hei, kita lakukan yang terbaik
Berimprovisasi, paham?

Based on the function, from SL and TL have the same function as suggestion. It is so, because Bryan has opinion to fight their enemies with improvise. But if we see based on the structure of the sentence, there is change. The SL has structure as interrogative simple sentence because it has complete sentence with subject and predicate, and also ended by question mark. So it can be categorized as interrogative simple sentence. But the TL has structure as minor sentence, because it has no subject and predicate that expressed the sentence.

3.2 The Accuracy of Directive Utterance in Fast Furious 6 Movie Subtitling

In this research, the researcher uses accuracy in the subtitle Fast Furious 6 Movie to prove the subtitle is accuracy or not for the user of subtitle. To rate the data accuracy, the researcher uses theory from Nababan to classify the accuracy on the subtitle of directive utterances. The description belongs to accurate, less accurate and not accurate. The description is presented below:

3.2.1 Accurate

The accurate is the data score belong to 2,6-3. The table shows that from 203 belong to accurate. The example of accurate is explained by the researcher below:

Example 1
189/FF6/SL189/TL189
SL: I want you to help me catch Shaw
TL: Aku ingin kau membantuku menangkap Shaw

The researcher gave high score for the datum. The datum is given 3 score. So, this utterance can be classified in the accurate. The utterance I want you to help me catch Shaw SL is translated into Aku ingin kau membantuku menangkap Shaw as TL. In here, the utterance is type of declarative simple sentence and they have function as ordering. 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 accurate and can be easily understood.
3.2.2 Less Accuracy

Less accurate has average scale 2-2.5. There are 25 data or 10.8% in percentage belong to Less accurate. The example of less accuracy as follows:

Example 1
009/FF6/SL9/TL9
SL : Let's go for a little ride.
TL : Ayo kita jalan - jalan sebentar

In the example above, the English utterance Let's go for a little ride is translated into Indonesian utterance, Ayo kita jalan - jalan sebentar. They are types of imperative simple sentence and they have function as requesting utterance. In this datum, the transfer of meaning between SL into TL can be understood, but it has 2 meaning between near distance and a little time. So needs to understand deeper in order knowing the context. Therefore, this datum is considered as less accuracy. Beside, the researcher gives the medium rates. The score is given by the researcher is 2. It can be concluded that the datum above belongs to less accuracy.

3.2.3 Not Accuracy

Not accurate is the accuracy that has lowest score. The average scale of low readability is >2. There are 4 data or 1.7% included to not accurate. From the data, the researcher only finds 4 data belongs to not accurate. The example of the data is described below:

075/FF6/SL75/TL75
SL: Listen, I know a few of y'all have already been to Macau, but you have never seen the town till you've seen it through my eyes
TL: Aku tahu sebagian dari kalian sudah ber kunjung ke Makau, tapi pasti kalian belum pernah melihat kotanya, sebelum kalian melihatnya melalui mataku

It can be seen that SL Listen, I know a few of y'all have already been to Macau, but you have never seen the town till you've seen it through my eyes and TL Aku tahu sebagian dari kalian sudah ber kunjung ke Makau, tapi pasti kalian belum pernah melihat kotanya, sebelum kalian melihatnya melalui mataku have different structure. The SL as imperative compoun complex, meanwhile the TL as declarative compound complex, and they have different function. In here, SL has function as requesting utterance and TL has function as representative utterance. In this datum, the researcher gives lowest score. The score is given by the researcher is 1. The reason from the researcher is this datum is not equivalent and the meaning is not suitable. It can be proved that the SL has a context Roman wants the girls to get attention. Meanwhile the TL just inform the girls. So, this datum belongs to not accurate.
4. CONCLUSION

Based on the result there are 232 data of directive utterances. The researcher finds 37 data or 16% directive utterance that included in type of commanding. The 37 data is categorized to be 2 categoris. They are commanding-commanding has 36 data or 15,6% and commanding-representative only has 1 datum or 0,4%. There are 57 data belongs to ordering, it consist of ordering-ordering 51 data or 22%, then ordering-representative 5 data or 2,1%, and ordering suggestion only 1 datum or 0,4%. For requesting only has 1 category, it is requesting-requesting that has 80 data or 34,5%. It is the highest percentage than others. Then, prohibiting has 8 data or 3,4%. It has 2 categories, they are prohibiting-prohibiting with 7 data or 3% and prohibiting-suggestion has 1 datum or 0,4%. The last is suggestion that has 50 data of directive utterance or 21,6%

From 1166 data that belong to directive utterances in Fast Furious Movie, there are 203 data or 87,5% data that belong to accurate translation, then 25 data or 10,8% that is categorized as less accuracy, and only 4 data or 1,7% data is included not accuracy translation. It means that the movie entitled Fast Furious 6 is categorized into accurate translation.

DEDICATION

This research paper is proudly dedicated to the greatest ones Allah SWT, her beloved mom, dad, brother, big family, and friends.

REFERENCES