SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES IN SON OF GOD MOVIE
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PUBLICATION ARTICLE
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department

by:

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2016
APPROVAL

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Abstract
The research aims at (1) classifying the unit shift of sentences of the subtitling in Son of God Movie and (2) describing the accuracy of the subtitling in Son of God Movie. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The object of this study is a film entitled Son of God. The data of this research are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound- complex sentence consisting subtitle in Son of God Movie. The data sources are a document of movie script entitled Son of God Movie and informant. The methods of collecting data that the researcher uses are documentation and questionnaire. In the data validity, the researcher uses triangulation that contains source triangulation and method triangulation. The first result shows that there are 17 sentences have unit shift and 736 sentences have no unit shift. there are 4 data (0, 70%) of simple sentence that are translated to word. 2 data (0, 35%) of simple sentence are translated to phrase. 1 datum (0, 13%) of simple sentence is translated to complex sentence. 8 data (2, 33%) of compound sentence is translated to simple sentence. There are 1 datum (2, 33%) of compound sentence is translated to simple sentence. 1 datum (2, 33%) of compound sentence is
translated to complex sentence. 8 data (6, 84%) of complex sentence are translated to simple sentence. The second result shows that the subtitling of *Son of God* Movie belongs to accurate. There are 658 data (87, 39) which belongs to accurate. 90 data (11, 95%) belongs to less accurate and 5 data (0, 66%) belongs to inaccurate.

Keywords: unit shift, accuracy, subtitling

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Catford (1965, 20), “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” Based on the definition expresses that equivalent of meaning is important. The above definition is a definition of translation generally. Then translation study is divided to four branches as well known as translation (written translation), interpreting (spoken translation), subtitling (audio-visual translation) and dubbing (audio-visual translation).

Generally, The four branches of translation study is similar in activity. It transfers a SL to TL, but they are different in material. The material of written translation is written text. The material of interpreting is utterances (spoken). Then both subtitling and dubbing is needed dialogue of film or television. So it uses audio and visual material.

Subtitling is a part of translation that deals with audio-visual as an object. It deals with a written text of conversation in the movie in order to the viewer can understand easily by reading the subtitle. Leonardo in [http://www.translationdirectory.com/article326.htm](http://www.translationdirectory.com/article326.htm) defines,

Subtitling can be defined as the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue (and more recently for live opera); while dubbing refers to any technique of covering the original voice in an audio-visual production by another voice. Karamitraoglou (2000:5) states that “Subtitling as translation of the spoken (written) source text of an audio visual product into a written target text which is added on to the images of the original product at the button of the screen”.

It can be concluded that subtitling deals with translating for text (SL) of spoken such as film and television to another text (TL). The final product of subtitling is a audio visual that the audio product is dialogue (SL) and the visual product is text (TL).

Because subtitling deals with replacing two different languages, it can be concluded that there is accuracy level of subtitle. Every language has another system that it makes the transfer of meaning between SL to TL should be assess its accuracy.

Nababan (2012: 50) in [https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id](https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id) states that “Accuracy is a manner to assess the quality of translation work, whether the source language and target language is accurate.”

They are three level of accuracy. The translation work is called accurate if the message or meaning of the TL is same with the SL. Most of word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentences and text of source language have been transferred accurately into target language. Then the translation work is called less accurate if
there is a distortion meaning or deletion of meaning which offends the totality of message. Then it is called inaccurate if word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentences or text of source language is transferred inaccurately into target language (deletion).

Catford (1965: 79) defined “unit means changes of rank that is departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. “

The subtitling does not always transfer all predication of SL to TL to get the accuracy of the meaning. Sometimes the subtitler transferred a unit of SL in the different unit in TL. This is called unit shift. Contrary a unit shift itself changes the accuracy of meaning of SL. A unit type of SL is not always transferred in same unit type in TL such as unit shift of sentence between SL and TL.

There are two ways to classify English sentences. The first way is classifying according the types of sentence. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative sentence and exclamatory sentence. The second way is classifying sentence according to the number of formal predications. There are simple sentences, compound sentence, complex sentence, compound-complex sentence. The second classification deals with the data of this study. Simple sentence is a sentence that has a full predication in the form of an independent clause. Compound sentence has two or more full predications. There are two or more of independent clauses. Complex sentence has two or more full predications too. There consists of an independent clause or simple sentence as a main clause and two or more dependent clauses, whereas compound-complex is a merge of compound and complex sentence. It consists of two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. (Frank 1972: 220-223)

Cause of the phenomena, the researcher is interested in analyzing the subtitle of Son of God Movie.

For example:
SL: You say that I am a king.
TL: Kamu yang mengatakan demikian.

There is a unit shift of sentence between SL and TL. The source language contains subject “you”, predicate “say” and object clause “that I am a king.” This predication fills complex sentence. Whereas the predications of TL are “You” is translated to “kamu”, “Say” is translated to “yang mengatakan”. Then “that I am a king” is just translated to “demikian” as a complement of verb. It fills predication of simple sentence. So there is unit shift from complex sentence to simple sentence. The above subtitling belongs to accurate because there is no distortion meaning between SL and TL. SL and TL expresses that a man has said that the subject “you” is a king.

The aims of the research are (1) classifying the unit shift of sentences of the subtitling in Son of God Movie and (2) describing the accuracy of the subtitling in Son of God Movie.

The researcher hopefully, this study becomes information about subtitling analysis of sentences in academic need. Theoretically, it can be a reference for the next research about subtitling analysis of sentences. For the further researcher, this study hopefully becomes a reference for the other researcher, teacher, and students.
For the teacher it can be a teaching material for translation analysis of sentence. It can also become a reference in communication activity that needs a translation analysis of sentences.

There are some theories to measure this research. The researcher uses Frank’s theory (1972) for English sentence, Gorys Keraf (1980) for Indonesian sentence, and Catford (1965) for translation shift and Nababan (2012) for accuracy.

According to Suttleworth and Cowie (1997: 161) “Subtitling as the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue.” Karamitrooglou (2000:5) states that “Subtitling as translation of the spoken (written) source text of an audio visual product into a written target text which is added on to the images of the original product at the button of the screen”.

Catford (1965: 79) defined “unit means changes of rank that is departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.”

According to Frank (1972, 220) “A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb”. There are two ways to classify a sentence. Generally sentence can be classified by two ways. There are: classification of sentence by types (declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence and exclamative sentence). and classification sentence by number of full prediction (simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence.).

Kalimat (sentence) is a smallest unit of words collection which has an idea within it. The pattern which makes full predication of kalimat (sentence) should be subject, predicate and object minimally. (Keraf: 1980: 139)

Nababan (2012: 50) in https://publikasiilmiah.ums.ac.id states that “Accuracy is a manner to assess the quality of translation work, whether the source language and target language is accurate.” There are three accuracy level of translation; accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative in analyzing subtitle of Son of God Movie. The object of this study is a film entitled Son of God. The data are all simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound-complex sentences involved in Son of God Movie. The data sources are a document of movie script entitled Son of God Movie by Josephmerase and informant. The researcher uses sources triangulation and method triangulation for validity of the data. The data sources are taken from two different sources; http://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=son-of-god and www.Son.of.God.201.1080p.BluRay.H264.AAC-RARBG.CHI.srt. Then the researcher compare the data taken from data source with the data taken from method. The researcher uses documentation and questionnaire to collect the data. In analyzing data, there are some steps; Determining the types of English sentences of source language, Determining the types of linguistics unit of target language, Determining the unit shift of English sentence, Giving assement of accuracy level, Comparing the accuracy assement with the informant’s assesment, Determining the accuracy level of each data, Calculating the most dominant level of accuracy assement, and
Concluding what is the accuracy level of English and Indonesian subtitling in *Son of God* Movie.

3. **RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION**
   
   In this part the researcher presents research finding and discussion of unit shift of sentence and accuracy in *Son of God* Subtitle by Josephermlase.

3.1 **The Unit Shift of Sentences in Son of God Subtitle**
   
   Based on the analysis the researcher found some unit shifts of sentences as follow:

   3.1.1 Simple Sentence to Word
   
   There are 4 data (0, 53%) from 571 of simple sentences that are translated to word. The example:
   0054/ SoG5/ AT5/ Simple
   SL: Move it!
   **TL:** Cepat
   
   There is a different sentence predication between SL and TL. SL begins with base word (verb) for the predicate “Move” and an object “it”. It fills the predication of imperative- simple sentence. “Move it!” is translated to “cepat” (adjective). So simple sentence is translated to word. It changes the meaning of SL. The subject asks to move something but the TL expresses that ask to do something quickly.

   3.1.2 Simple Sentence to Phrase
   
   There are 2 data (0, 27%) of simple sentences that are transferred to phrase. The example:
   0025/ SoG3/ AT3/ Simple
   SL: That’ll do.
   **TL:** Harus begitu.
   
   In the data “That’ll do.” contains “That” as a subject and “’ll do” as a predicate. It fills the predication of simple sentence. But the TL “Harus begitu.” contains two words of head word and modifier. It is called phrase. So the subtitler translates the simple sentence to phrase (verb phrase.)
   
   The meaning of source language is a plan but the meaning of target language is a command.

   3.1.3 Simple Sentence to Complex Sentence
   
   There is one datum (0, 13%) of simple sentences that are subtitled to complex sentence.
   0005/ SoG1/ AT1/ Simple
   SL: He was there with Noah… in the great flood.
   **TL:** Dia ada di sana bersama Nuh… saat air bah melanda.
   
   The SL has full predication of simple sentence. There are subject “He”, predicate “was there with Noah” and complement “in the great flood”. There is a change of predication in target language. “Dia ada di sana bersama Nuh…” is the translation of “He was there with Noah….” It is translated accurately. The subtitler translates “in the great flood.” to “saat air bah melanda.” Adverb of place as a complement in source language changes to adverbial clause in target language. So sentence
predication of TL fills complex sentence. The subtitler translates simple sentence to complex sentence though it does not change the meaning of the subtitle.

3.1.4 Compound Sentence to Simple Sentence
There is one data (0, 13%) from 43 of compound sentences that is subtitled to simple sentence.

0894/ SoG70/ AT70/ Compound
SL: One day... I hope to see my friends again... for they are and Our Lord.
TL: Kelak... aku berharap bertemu dengan teman-temanku lagi... bersama-sama dengan Allah kami.

The SL contains two clauses. The first independent clause consists of complement “One day”, subject “I”, predicate “hope to see” and object “my friend” and complement of predicate “again”. Then the second independent clause contains subject “They” and predicate “are and my friend”. It fills compound sentence predication. The subtitler deletes “for” that should be translated to “karena”. In the second independent clause, there is a deletion of subject “they” and predicate “are”. So the target language just has one independent clause that is called simple sentence. The subtitler has translated compound sentence to simple sentence. It appears a new meaning of target language. The SL shows a reason “for”. But the TL does not express a reason for their meeting.

3.1.5 Compound Sentence to Complex Sentence
There is one data (0, 13%) of compound sentence that is translated to complex sentence.

0215/ SoG18/ AT18/ Compound
SL: Put God first and everything else will follow.
TL: Carilah dahulu Kerajaan Allah maka semuanya akan ditambahkan kepadamu.

The SL consists of two independent clause which “and” is as a conjunction. Then, there is a change of predication of compound sentence. “and” should be subtitled to “dan” that shows connection of two independent clauses. But “and” is subtitled to “maka” which shows connection of one independent clause and one dependent clause. The TL expresses cause and result that the first clause has higher level than second clause. So compound sentence is translated to complex sentence. The SL has two independent clauses that express a sequence. But the target language contains one independent clause and one dependent clause that express cause-result.

3.1.6 Complex Sentence to Simple Sentence
There are 8 data (1, 06%) from 117 of complex sentences that are translated to simple sentence.

0278/ SoG23/ AT3/ Complex
SL: Get the master back to his residence quick as you can!
TL: Bawa tuan kembali ke kediamannya... secepat mungkin!

In the SL, the main clause begins with predicate “get” shows imperative sentence. Then there is “quick as you can” as a sub-clause. It fills complex sentence predication. In the TL, “quick as you can” should be translated to “cepat seperti yang kamu bisa”. The subtitler translates it to adverb as a complement. There should be a
translation of “as” to “seperti” as a connection of main clause and sub clause (adverbial clause). The predication of TL fills simple sentence. It can be concluded that complex sentence that is translated to simple sentence.

3.2 The Accuracy of Subtitle in Son of God Movie
There are three level of accuracy. It presents as follow:

3.2.1 Accurate
There are 658 data (87.39%) from 753 data that belong to accurate. The example:
0002/ SoG1/ AT1/ Compound
SL: In the beginning… was the Word… and the Word was with God… and the Word was God.
TL: Pada mulanya… adalah Firman… dan Firman itu bersama-sama dengan Allah… dan Firman itu adalah Allah.

In the data, all sentence predications of SL are transferred accurately to TL. The meaning of SL is not different with TL. “In the beginning” is transferred to “Pada mulanya...”. “was the Word...” is transferred to “adalah Firman...”. "and the Word was with God..." is transferred to “dan Firman itu bersama-sama dengan Allah...”. “and the Word was God.” is transferred to “dan Firman itu adalah Allah.”
There is no distortion meaning between SL and TL.

3.2.2 Less Accurate
There are 90 data (11.95%) from 753 data that belong to accurate data. The example:
0014/ SoG2/ AT2/ Compound
SL: A star shall come out of Jacob and a scepter shall rise out of Israel.
TL: Sebuah bintang terbit dari Yakub... dan tongkat kerajaan akan timbul dari Israel.

In the data, there is a distortion meaning of word. There is a deletion of meaning of modal verb “shall”. There is a distortion meaning of SL and TL. SL express “shall” that show a plan; but it not appears in TL. It makes the meaning of sentence is less accurate.

3.2.3 Inaccurate
There are 5 data (0.66%) from 753 data that belong to accurate data. The example:
0614/ SoG49/ AT49/ Simple
SL: You cannot go through with this.
TL: Anda tidak bisa melakukan ini.

There is a distortion meaning of word. “go” should be translated to “pergi”. But the subtitler translates “go” to “melakukan”. Then there is a deletion meaning of “through with”. The message of source language is that “you” (Judas) cannot go to follow Jesus that he is arrested by Kayafas’s military. Both SL and target TL expresses a prohibition but there is too much deletion of word meaning in target language. The message of source language is not transferred inaccurately.

The previous study conducted by Widarwati found that the unit shifts of compound-complex sentences are translated into simple sentence, compound
sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. Then, the second result shows that there are 31 sentences (62%) are very accurate, 16 sentences (32%) are accurate and 3 sentences (6%) are inaccurate. The correlation about research finding with this research is that there are similarity and differentiation. The similarity is that most of sentences belong to accurate. But it is different in unit shift. The previous research found unit shift of compound complex sentence whereas this study does not.

The first result of research is appropriate with Catford theory (1965) about about unit/rank shift. There are some changes of simple sentences rank. Simple sentences are translated to word, phrase and complex sentence. The unit shifts of compound sentence are simple sentence and complex sentence. The unit shift of complex sentence is simple sentence.

The second result is appropriate with Sutopo statement (2015). Sutopo (2015, 169) stated that “accuracy means a transferring of information or meaning in order to harmonize a translation work.” The translator has to work hard to transfer the message of SL and the translator must not add or delete an information of SL.”

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the analyzing data, the researcher concluded that the unit shifts of simple sentence are word (4 data or 0, 53%), phrase (2 data or 0, 27%), complex sentence (1 datum or 0, 13%). Then the unit shifts of compound sentence are simple sentence (1 datum or 0, 13%) and complex sentence (1 datum or 0, 13%). The unit shift of complex sentence is simple sentence (8 data or 1, 06%). There are 736 (97, 75%) sentences that are translated to the same unit. It means that 736 sentences have no unit shift.

The researcher also concluded that the subtitle of Son of God movie by Josephtmrlase is accurate. There are 753 data (100%). 658 data or 87, 39% belong to accurate. 90 data or 11, 95 % belong to less accurate and 5 data or 0, 66 % belong to inaccurate. So the accurate level is the highest.

DEDICATION

This research paper is dedicated to Allah SWT, her beloved mother and father, her lovely older brother and older sister and her beautiful niece and her brother-in-law.

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