AN ANALYSIS OF SUBTITLING STRATEGIES OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN INTERROGATIVE   SENTENCES IN ANIMAL KINGDOM SEASON 6 EPISODES 12 AND 13

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Abstract:

The objectives of this research are to find out the types of English interrogative sentences and to explore the subtitling strategies used in translating English interrogative sentences into Indonesian subtitles in the Animal Kingdom movie. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data source of this research was a movie entitled Animal Kingdom meanwhile, the data of this research were the English interrogative sentences and the Indonesian subtitle of the English interrogative sentences. The results showed that there are five out of six types of English interrogative sentences identified in Animal Kingdom movie. There are 37 data of yes-no question, 73 data of WH-question, 120 data of declarative question, 1 data of tag question, and 4 data of rhetorical question. There are seven out of ten subtitling strategies found in Animal Kingdom movie, there were 9 data of expansion, 74 data of paraphrase, 78 data of transfer, 10 data imitation, 47 data of condensation, 10 data of decimation, and 7 data of resignation. It can be concluded that the most dominant subtitling strategy for translating English interrogative sentences into Indonesian subtitles in Animal Kingdom movie is transfer with the amount of 78 out of 235 data.

INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, especially with technological advances, literature becomes one of entertainment consumed by people around the world. Literature is usually in the form of written or oral works of human thoughts, opinions, experiences, feelings, imaginations, and emotions.

Movie is a moving picture with audio in it. A movie can be used as a tool to communicate various information and ideas to the general public. In the movie, there is a visualization of emotion and illustration that can be enjoyed from many platforms. Hornby (2006) said, movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie. In foreign language or native language, such as English must be mastered by a lot of people it becomes a problem for audiences, they do not understand the meaning and storyline of the movie.

Subtitle is the translated text or dialog from the source text to the target text and is usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. The process of making a subtitle itself is called subtitling. Subtitling is a process of transferring or translating the dialogues or narrations in the movie and the result usually appears at the bottom of the screen so that it can be easily understood and enjoyed by the audience. Subtitling is to substitute the dialogue and other important features of a soundtrack with a written representation, while in interlingual subtitling the objective is to achieve something approaching translation equivalence Linde (1999).

The translator may refer to the subtitling strategy to produce a good subtitle. The subtitling strategy is a method used by the translator who wants to translate the dialogues or narrations of the source language into the target language. The translator may have to use a subtitling strategy to refer to the most suitable technique. Gottlieb (1992) Subtitling strategies have 10 techniques that are expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation.

Larson (1984, p. 3) stated that "the translator has goal in translation a text by make an idiomatic translation to communicate their meaning from (SL) text into natural forms of the target language." It means that the meaning of the target text must be natural to make the audience easy to understand. Meanwhile, Brislin (1976, p. 4) stated that "translation is a general term to transfer thought and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form or the languages have established orthographies or one or both languages is based on signs." It means that translation is an act or process to transfer ideas from the source language to the target language.

According to Ghaemi & Benyamin (2010, p. 10), "AVT refers to a translation category which is audiovisual program containing materials in a source language which is rendered clearly as well as accurately to be satisfactorily understood by the target audience." It means audiovisual translation to make the audience easy to understand.

An interrogative sentence is a sentence used to ask for some answer or explanation from other people for something understanding. They are sometimes known informally as 'question words.' Greenbaum & Nelson (2013) stated that "interrogative sentence is a sentence similar to question, and is used when the speaker wants to ask information." Based on the opinion of the expert mentioned above it can be concluded that an interrogative sentence is a sentence type used to ask something and will end with a question mark (?). The form of the question is Yes-no question, WH-question, declarative, alternative, tag question, and rhetorical question.

1. Yes-no question
   Yes-no question begins with a verb. This type requires followed by the subject. This sentence requires an answer of yes/no.
   For example:
   Did you make this?

2. WH question
   Wh-question usually also called an information question. This sentence is used to ask an information that begins with what, who, where, why, when, and how. And also ended with a question mark (?).
   For example:
   Who are these hip-hoppers?

3. Declarative question
   This type of sentence is pronounced with increased intonation that requires confirmation from the listener and also ends with a question mark (?)
   For example:
   But a concert?

4. Alternative question
   Alternative question has one, two, or more choices for the hearer to choose one of them. Usually, this sentence uses falling intonation and the conjunction 'or' for comparison. As usual, it ends with a question mark (?).
   For example:
   Yeah. You in or you out?

5. Tag question
   Tag question is used to sentence that is not interrogative. It wants the hearer to respond in agreement with the speaker. Basically, in question tag to ask for information using rising intonation while asking for approval using falling intonation.
   For example:
   The girl isn't clever, is she?

6. Rhetorical question
   Rhetorical question is a question asked in order to create a dramatic effect or to make a point, rather than to get an answer. As usual, it ends with a question mark (?).
   For example:
   Is there anything more relaxing than a hot bath? ('surely there isn't..'

Pedersen (2011, p. 11) stated that "subtitling is unique the message is not only transferred from one language to another, from the spoken mode (usually) to written mode. Based on the opinions of the experts mentioned above it can be concluded that subtitling is the process of transferring the message from source language into target language that written as text in the bottom scenes of the movie, video, or television show.

Gottlieb (1992, p. 166) proposed ten subtitling strategies. The following ten strategies are, expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation.

METHOD
In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. Kumar (2018, p. 334) stated that descriptive qualitative research is "…a study which focus on description, rather than examining relationships or associations. This study attempts systematically to

describe a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or program, or provides information about, say the living conditions of a community, or describes attitudes towards an issue."

Moreover, Creswell (2018, p. 41) stated that qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. This research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes. In this research method, the researcher makes interpretations of the meaning of the data.

The researcher analyzed the dialogue scripts in interrogative sentences in the form of word and sentences and the result of the data in the subtitling strategy were a form of description. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in this research because the data are words, phrases, and sentences. By using this method, the researcher expected to be able to find out, identify, and explain the data of this research.

For this research, the researcher uses the documentation method as the method to collect the data. The techniques are: 1. Watching the movie the researcher watched the Movie Series of Animal Kingdom season 6 episodes 12 and 13 in Netflix. 2. Reading the subtitle the researcher read both English and Indonesian subtitle Animal Kingdom season 6 episodes 12 and 13. 3. Taking note, the researcher took notes of types of subtitling strategy based on the English and Indonesian subtitle that contains subtitling strategies as the data. 4. Rewriting the data found in the table the researcher rewrote the English subtitle, Indonesian subtitle, and the type of subtitling strategy used in the table.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results
Based on the result of the research, the researcher found 235 data of interrogative sentences used in Animal Kingdom movie. In this analysis, the researcher found five out of 6 types of English interrogative sentences in Animal Kingdom movie. There are 37 data of yes-no question, 73 data of WH-question, 120 data of declarative question, 1 data of tag question, and 4 data of rhetorical question. Therefore, in the subtitling strategy, the researcher found 7 out of ten subtitling strategies, there are (9) data of expansion, (74) data of paraphrase, (78) data of transfer, (10) data of imitation, (47) data of condensation, (10) data of decimation, and (7) data of resignation. It can be concluded that the most dominant subtitling strategy for translating English interrogative sentences into Indonesian subtitles in Animal Kingdom movie is transfer.

Discussion
The data analysis will be discussed in the following:
1. **Expansion**
   Expansion is expanded expression. It is used when the original text requires an explanation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language.

Datum 40

Duration	Source Language	Target Language
00:10:22,940 - 00:10:26,640	What Mr. Bennett was wearing when you buried him?	Kau ingat apa baju Tn. Bennett saat menguburnya?

These interrogative sentences in the SL are included in the type of WH-question. This is because the sentence begins with the word "What" the speaker wanted to confirm what is wearing. Meanwhile, the translator used expansion strategies in the data above. Expansion is used when the source language requires and explanation because some cultural nuances are not retrievable in the target language.

2. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is altered expression, adequate rendering (non-visualized language-specific phenomena). Is used when the subtitler does not use the same syntactical rules in subtitling the dialogue. In other words, the subtitler uses this strategy to change the structures of the subtitle and make it easier to understand and readable by the audience

Datum 12

Duration	Source language	Target language
00:03:01,820 - 00:03:03,870	Jail still as nasty as they say, huh?	Penjara masih seburuk kata orang.

The data above belongs to rhetorical question. This is because in the sentence "Jail still as nasty as they say, huh?" the existence of rhetorical question is a question asked to make a point rather than get an answer. For the strategy used in the translation process, the translator used a paraphrase strategy. The sentence "Jail still as nasty as they say, huh?" translated into "Penjara masih seburuk kata orang" paraphrase strategy used to make it easier and understand by the audience.

3. Transfer

Transfer is full expression, adequate rendering ('neutral' discourse – slow tempo). Transfer refers to the strategy of translating the source text completely and accurately. There is no added explanation or modifying of view, because the subtitler translates the dialogue by literal word.

Datum 32

Duration	Source language	Target language
00:06:33,420 - 00:06:35,700	No, 15 spools?	Tidak. 15 gulungan?

This interrogative sentence is declarative question. This is because in the sentence "No, 15 spools?" the existence of declarative question in spoken is signaled by rising intonation and by a question mark. For the strategy used in the translation process, the translator used transfer strategy in the data above. Transfer strategy is translating the source text completely and accurately. The source language "No, 15 spools?" was translated into "Tidak. 15 gulungan?" in the target language. The translation is accurate without adding or modifying the text.

4. Imitation

Imitation is identical expression, equivalent rendering (proper nouns, international greetings) maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places.

Datum 23

Duration	Source language	Target language
00:04:47,980 - 00:04:49,100	Renn?	Renn?

The sentence in the source language is included in declarative question. This is because the sentence "Renn?" belongs to declarative sentence because the speaker wanted to confirm what is being said. In this scene, Craig is looking for Renn. For the strategy used in the translation process, the translator used imitation strategy in the data above. In the data above the sentence "Renn?" was translated into "Renn?". The phrase "Renn" was the name of a person therefore the subtitler didn't have to translate it. This is in line with Gottlieb's theory that states imitation maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places.

5. Condensation

Condensation is condensed expression, concise rendering (normal speech). Condensation is making the text brief to miss unnecessary utterances using the shorter utterances, but it does not lose the message.

Datum 7

Duration	Source language	Target language
00:00:47,310 - 00:00:49,322	Well, how much? $5.4 million.	Totalnya? 5,4 juta.

The source language in this data is included in declarative question. This is because in the sentence "Well, how much? $5.4 million." the existence of declarative questions in spoken is signaled by rising intonation and by question marks in written text. Meanwhile, the translator used condensation strategies in the data above. In the datum above the phrase "well" in the source language was not translated into the target language. This strategy is done in order to make the text brief by deleting the unnecessary utterance.

6. Decimation

Decimation is abridged expression, reduced content (fast speech of some importance). Decimation is used to translate when the actors are quarreling with the speaking.

Datum 6

Duration	Source language	Target language
00:00:44,609 - 00:00:47,309	What about the money? We liquidate all of the money, and...	Jika cairkan semua uang dan…

The type of interrogative sentence in the source language is WH-question. This is because begin with "What". Meanwhile, the translator used decimation strategies in the data above. The use of decimation strategy reduces the word because of some fast speech in that scene because Deran was in a hurry to continue the mission. So that the subtitler did not translate this fast dialogue by word-to-word.

7. Resignation
Resignation describes the strategy adopted when no translation solution can be found and meaning is inevitably lost.

Datum 5

Duration	Source language	Target language
00:00:28,009 - 00:00:30,052	Like father, like son, right?	Kita loloskan dia jika itu perlu.

The type of interrogative sentence included is declarative question. This is because the sentence "Like father, like son, right?" belongs to declarative sentence, the speaker wanted to confirm what is being said. Meanwhile, the translator used resignation strategies in the data above. In the datum above "Like father, like son, right?". Was translated into "Kita loloskan dia jika itu perlu". The use of resignation strategy because no translation can be found in the target language and the meaning is inevitably lost.

CONCLUSION
Based on the result of the research, the researcher has mentioned in the formulation of the problem in the first chapter that this study is to identify what types of interrogative sentences and what types of subtitling strategies are used. The researcher found 235 data of interrogative sentences used in Animal Kingdom movie. In this analysis, the researcher found five out of 6 types of English interrogative sentences in Animal Kingdom movie. There are 37 data of yes-no question, 73 data of WH-question, 120 data of declarative question, 1 data of tag question, and 4 data of rhetorical question.

Therefore, in the subtitling strategy, the researcher found 7 out of 10 subtitling strategies, there are 9 data of expansion, 74 data of paraphrase, 78 data of transfer, 10 data of imitation, 47 data of condensation, 10 data of decimation, and 7 data of resignation. It can be concluded that the most dominant subtitling strategy for translating English interrogative sentences into Indonesian subtitles in Animal Kingdom movie is transfer with the amount of 78 out of 235 data.

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