

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTERLINGUAL SUBTITLE
STRATEGIES OF FLATTERY ACTS BY FANSUBBERS AS
FOUND FROM *TITANIC* MOVIE**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for for

The Degree of Sarjana Humaniora



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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved husband, Yogaswara.
2. My beloved family.
3. My best friend Afifah Zahirah and all of my classmates in Alchemy.
4. My best lecturer and greatest advisor Dr SF Luthfie Arguby Purnomo
S.S.,M.Hum.
5. My great almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

MOTTO

“What means for you, it will find you” Ali Bin Abi Thalib

“If you are broken, you don’t have to stay broken” Selena Gomez

“The secret to be success is by strating” Mark Twain

"Rasulullah shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam : Whoever makes difficult for (others) then Allah will make it difficult for them on the Day of Resurrection " (HR Al-Bukhari no.

7152)

PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *A Comparative Study Of Interlingual Subtitle Strategies Of Flattery Acts By Fansubbers As Found From Titanic Movie* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises and thanks to the Almighty Allah SWT, the lord of the Universe for His true blessing to give the researcher time, power, and the strenght until the researcher finish to complete this thesis entitled *A Comparative Study Of Interlingual Subtitle Strategies Of Flattery Acts By Fansubbers As Found From Titanic Movie*. Peace and salution be upon the great messenger Muhammad SAW who has brought human from the lowest creature to the most precious creature in this Universe.

The researcher is sure that this thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express her deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested her during the process of writing this thesis, this goes to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudofir, S. Ag., M. Pd. as the Rector of the State Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty.
2. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S. Ag., M. Ag. as the Dean of Culture and Language Faculty.
3. Dr. Nur Asiyah, S.S., M.A. as the Head of English Letters Department.
4. Dr. SF Luthfie Arguby Purnomo, S.S., M.Hum as the Advisor for his guidance, precious advices, correction, time, motivation, and helping revise the mistake during the entire process of writing this thesis.
5. Dr. Hj. Lilik Untari, S.Pd., M.Hum. as the Examiners for their guidance, precious advices, correction, time, suggestion, and help to revise the mistake.

6. Dr. Kurniawan, S.S., M.Hum as the Chairman for the useful suggestion, advice, time and revise the mistake during the entire process of writing the thesis.
7. Arkin Haris ,S.Pd., M.Hum. as the great Lecturer and Validator of the data in this research.
8. All lectures in Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of Surakarta who had delivered useful and meaningful knowledge and education during the researcher studied in the University.
9. My beloved husband and my parents.
10. My smart beautiful and charming best friend, Afifah Zahirah, S.Hum.
11. Last but not least, I wanna thanks my self Diah Mukawiyati.

The researcher realizes that the thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that the thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the reader in general.

Surakarta, Desember 14th, 2022
The researcher,

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TABLE OF CONTENT

TITLE	i
TABLE OF CONTENT	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Limitation of the Problem.....	6
C. Problem Formulation	6
D. Objectives of the Study	7
E. Benefits of the Study	7
F. The Definiton of Key Terms	8
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Theoretical Description.....	10
1. Subtitling.....	10
2. Subtiling Process	10
3. Subtitling Strategies.....	11
4. Fansubber	14
a) Human Resources	14
b) Technical Requirements	14
c) The Process	15
5. Interlingual subtitling strategies.....	15
6. Quality in interlingual subtitling.....	16
a) Functional quivalence	17
7. Flattery Acts	19

B. Previous Studies.....	20
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
A. Research Design	23
B. Data and Source of Data	24
C. Technique of Collecting Data	25
D. Technique of Analyzing Data	28
E. Technique of Data Validation	32
F. The Trustworthiness	32
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	
A. Findings.....	34
B. Discussions.....	107
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	
A. Conclusions.....	113
B. Suggestions.....	116
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	118
APPENDICES.....	120

ABSTRACT

Diyah Mukawiyati. 2022. *A Comparative Study Of Interlingual Subtitle Strategies Of Flattery Acts By Fansubbers As Found From Titanic Movie*. Thesis. English Letters Department, Cultures and Languages Faculty, Raden Mas Said State Islamic University of Surakarta.

Advisors : Dr. SF Luthfie Arguby Purnomo, S.S., M.Hum

Key words : Subtitle error quality, subtitle strategy, flattery acts, Fansubber and *Titanic* movie.

In translating subtitle especially for a movie, the subtitler should respect the source language to maintain the meaning in target language which affect the quality by using subtitle strategy. There are some strategies used by the subtitler to transfer the source language to target language, and from those strategy, the quality of subtitle is appears. The previous study about movie subtitle only analyze the subtitle strategy or analyze the quality of subtitle, which is incomplete to do a research about movie subtitle. The aim of this research is to describe the subtitle strategies found in flattery acts dialogue, and error quality created by fansubbers in *Titanic* movie.

The research uses two strategies to answer research question. First is subtitle strategy's theory by Gottlieb (2004) and the researcher analyze the quality of the subtitle of flattery acts uses theory of Jan Pedersen (2017).

In this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research is subtitle strategies and subtitle quality found in flattery acts subtitle in *Titanic* movie. The data were collected by using documentation technique. The approach that is applied in this research is qualitative approach as the way to convey certain goals from the user of subtitle strategies.

The data of this research consist of 99 data. There are 4 subtitle strategie found in flattery act subtitle by four different fansubbers in this movie. From 99 datas the four strategies in subtitle from fansubber the strategies of Gottlieb 2004, such as Deletion (8,1%), Transfer (74,7%), Paraphrase (3,1%) and Condensation (14,1%). The findings shows that the most dominant strategy uses by the fansubber is transfer strategy in transferring the flattery acts in this movie, and the least strategy uses by the fansubber is deletion strategy. Deletion strategy become the least strategy used because this strategy caused error in quality of subtitle. From 74 data of Transfer strategy caused 7 error's score, from 14 data of Condensation strategy caused 5,5 error's score, from 3 data of Paraphrase caused no error and from 8 data of Deletion caused 8 error's score. The researcher conclude that the choice of strategy in translation does affect the quality of translation, in this study Deletion strategy caused most error and paraphrase strategy is the safest strategy which applied by the fansubber in this subtitle.

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
Table 2: Coding.....	26
Table 3:Cultural Theme	28
Table4: Percentage of Data os subtitle strategies.....	33
Table 5: Strategy used by Fansubs.....	33
Table6: Quality of Subtitle.....	52
Table 7:Over all subtitle strategy and quality	55
Table 8:Subtitle strategies and quality and score	52

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Source Language	SL
Target Language	TL
Expansion	E
Paraphrase	P
Transfer	T
Imitation	I
Transcription	TC
Dislocation	DL
Resignation	R
Condensation	C
Decimation	DC
Deletion	DL
Semantic Error	SE
Stylistic Error	ST
Standard	S
Minor	Minor
Serious	SR

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendice	Page
Appendices 1: Validation Sheet	74
Appendices 2:Data Finding	79
Appendices 3: Data Analysis	82

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Process of substituting a text in one language is the definition of translation, Catford (1965: 1). Translation is a method to understand another language more easily and effectively. In order to understand the message from another text accurately. A translator should have knowledge both source and target language. It is not easy to be translator, it deals with the process of rendering the message of Source Language into Target Language, it have to be good and understandable for the reader. Nida (1964) stated that a translator can produce a good translation with enriching their vocabulary. A translator has to have : (1) complete knowledge of the source language (SL), (2) complete knowledge of the target language (TL), (3) an intimate acquaintance with the subject matter, and (4) complete knowledge of translation theory.

From the statement above, writer can relate that a translation is very important. Translation is very useful to translate literary work such as book, poem, song and especially movie. Those movies can be enjoyed not only by people who familiar with the source language or have a good educational background but also by those who don't because of the existence of translation.

Talking about movie, writer want to explain about "Titanic movie". Titanic (1997) is a romantic disaster movie that directed, written, and co-produced by James Cameron on 1997 about the sinking of Titanic

ship. Mini biography: James Cameron was born in Ontario, Canada on August 16, 1954. His father is an engineer, he majored in physics at California State University. As a romantic movie, Titanic is definitely contained with flattery acts.

Titanic was a famous movie on that era, it features Kate Winslet as Rose Dewitt and Leonardo DiCaprio as Jack Dawson, two people who have different social classes who fall in love aboard the Titanic ship. The main characters and the love story are fiction. But some characters such as members of the ship's crews are based on real historical figures.

As a famous movie, Titanic has so many fansubbers. Fansubber is a fan from any background of education who translates and gives the subtitle for free on movie. The fansubber does translating without asking for money because they want it and this is their hobby. It helps the viewers who are unfamiliar with the source language to understand what is the movie's meaning and get the point of it. So, that movie can be an interesting thing to watch.

Translating the movie is unlike translating another literary work. There are many strategies to translating the movie to become a good translation, because in the movie, the translator deals with time and space. That kind of translation is called a subtitle and for people who make a subtitle called a subtitler or subber. In this study, the researcher only focuses on flattery acts in subtitles.

Eylon and Heyd, (2008) stated that flattery acts are a nice and pleasant action, word or sentence given by the actor in the scene. The aim

of flattery act is to make the co-stars feel happy and flattered. Flattery act usually use when the actor need something from the co-stars.

In this research, the researcher using subtitle theory from Gottlieb 2004. According to Gottlieb 2004, there are ten subtitle strategies such as expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. The less education subber makes the subtitle feels unnatural and hard to be understand as well.

Example 01

SL : *“Your beauty definitely make me lose my mind?”*

TL : *“Kecantikanmu benar buat aku hilang pikiran?”*

The example above is from Hacker 2015 movie. The target text is bad, the subtitler uses literal translation in translating the source text, based on translating text that is not wrong but based on translating strategies is completely error. It should be translating using Paraphrase strategies Gottlieb (2004:42) *“Your beauty definitely make me lose my mind?”* translating to *“Kecantikanmu membuatku hilang akal”* or it could be *“kecantikanmu membuatki gila”*. Paraphrase strategy will make it easier for audience to understand the meaning contained.

Titanic is a film based on real story, tells about the sinking of the super big ship called Titanic in 1912. Titanic film is a difficult film to interpret because it is indeed a real story so it becomes a heavy task for this film maker how this film can look like real as we have seen now which can drain the emotions of the audience.

In terms of popularity, of course the Titanic film is the most famous film of all time. According to Newsday in “*The biggest box office hits of all time*”, Titanic is in the top three after Avengers:Endgame(2019) and Avatar(2009). Therefore Titanic (1997) has many fans from various circles and makes fans super interested in translating it because Titanic itself is definitely a lot of fans evidenced by the income of 2.195 billion USD. Titanic is a Romance/Drama movie which is containing lot of flattery dialogue.

According to Daniel J Kapust (2018) flattery act is a speech strategy to make the other feel happy and blush in order to get what they want. Daniel also stated that flatterer says things which he does not believe to be true, but which those he flatters believe to be true, because presumably, they don't just lack self-knowledge, but they want the flatter's lies to be true. Through flattery, people can manipulate another into doing what they would not otherwise do and what they ought not to do Daniel J Kapsut (2018).

Example 02

Source Language: “you shine up like a new penny”

Target Language:

Rizal Adam :”Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam yang baru.”

R Win :”Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam yang baru.”

P Erik S :”Kau bersinar seperti uang baru!”

Source Language: “you still my best girl, Cora”

Target Language:

Rizal Adam :”Kau masih teman perempuan terbaikku, Cora.”

R Win :” Kau masih temanperempuan terbaikku, Cora.”

P Erik S :”Kau masih gadis terbaikku, Cora”

This study is comparing the quality and the strategy from four different fansubber to find out which one is the best fansubber according to the quality's score but limiting the subtitle according to flattery act. From the example 02 we can conclude that the fansub Rizal Adam and R Win use transfer strategy, and fansub P Erick S use paraphrase strategy. Therefore one of the subtitler have a different opinion for their subtitle. And the 2nd example fansub P Erick S use imitation strategy and the others use paraphrase strategy. The examples above contained with flattery act. Since flattery is defined as insincere praise, so it takes the form of praising speech act. According to Austin, flattery belongs to behavities. Behavities, as what Thakur state, are those speech acts which are used in everyday communication activities (1999, p. 105). The translation of the subtitle in the flattery act should be easy to be understand by the audience and catch the feeling of the dialogue stated by the actor.

From the statement, the researcher wants to find out which subtitle is better in quality using theory of Jan Pedersen 2017 in translating the flattery act in English to Indonesia through comparison study and subtitle strategy used in those subtitle using theory of Gottlieb 2004. Remembering

Titanic is most watched Romance movie of all time, and the subtitle should be satisfying to read especially in translating flattery act. Finally the researcher decided the title for this research and this is *A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTERLINGUAL SUBTITLE STRATEGIES OF FLATTERY ACTS BY FANSUBBERS AS FOUND FROM TITANIC MOVIE.*

B. Limitation of The Study

The research is focused on the subtitle strategies the fansubbers used in translating flattery acts in of Titanic (1997) and comparing from one fansubber to other fansubbers. The analysis of translating strategies in subtitle is based on Gottlieb (2004) because he wrote a theory specifically for analyzing translation of subtitle.

C. Problem Formulation

The researcher found several problems in this research. First, interlingual subtitling strategies do the fansubbers employ in subtitling flattery acts as found from Titanic. The second problem is the reason fansubber employ the particular subtitling strategies in regard do the features of fansubber. From the research, found several problem such as:

1. What are subtitle strategies of flattery act by fansubbers acts as found from Titanic 1997?
2. How is the comparative study applied in the subtitle of Titanic 1997 movie by fansubbers?

3. How is the quality of the interlingual subtitle on flattery acts by the fansubbers as found from the Indonesian version Titanic 1997?

D. The Objective of The Study

Based on the problem formulation, the objective of this study are as follows:

1. To explain interlingual subtitle strategies in the fansubbers on flattery acts as found from Titanic
2. To explain the comparative study applied in the subtitle of Titanic 1997 movie by fansubbers
3. To explain the quality of the interlingual subtitle on flattery acts by the fansubbers as found from the Indonesian version Titanic.

E. Benefits of The Study

This research is expected to provide development for translation knowledge in translation studies. This research is expected to be useful for two kinds of benefits, they are Theoretical benefit and Practical benefit:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research is intended for academics fields and for those who need additional information about translation, such as student of English Letter Departement. This researcher wish to help the students who do research about movie subtitle translation especially analyzing of flattery acts.

2. Practical Benefits

- a. Researcher

This research is expected to provide information and knowledge about subtitling strategies to translate certain terms on movie

b. Academics

This research is expected to provide information and knowledge for everyone who need the same object of this research and also for academics who need additional information about translation.

F. Definiton of Key Terms

1. Translation

Translation is process of substituting a text in one language to another language. Not only the language it self, translation also the process of negotiation between language and culture, how to make the language understandable by the reader or audience and make the reader or audience get the meaning correctly.

2. Subtitle

Subtitle is a caption on the video, in the lower parts of it. Subtitle has two kinds, subtitle for deaf people and subtitle to transfer the source language to target language so it will make the audience understand what is the point of the video.

3. Strategy in Subtitle

In making subtitle, the subtitler or the subtitle maker has free choices to transfer the source language to target language. The right strategy will make the meaning transferred accurately and cause no meaning loss.

4. Fansubber

Fansubber used to be the subtitle made by the fan of the movie, but for now, fansubber is a part time job. Fansubber in a movie also respect the strategy to transferring the source language to target language, in order to produce a better translation so the fansubber could gain some fans and can get more money.

5. Flattery Act

Flattery act is an action of showing liking for someone which is usually in the form of a compliment that makes the person receiving the compliment feel flattered.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Description

1. Definition of Subtitling

Subtitling is a form of translation which the subtitler give the transcript of the audio visual work, it can be the same language or different language or translated subtitle. According to Gambier (1993: 276) subtitling is one of two conceivable strategies for giving the interpretation of a motion picture discourse, where the first discourse soundtrack is cleared out in put and the interpretation is printed along the foot of the film.

Subtitling can be taken from translating a message from a source language. Especially in movie, translation does the function in subtitling to make easy the audience to get the message. Translation is a way to understand another language more easily and effectively. In order to understand the message from another text accurately. A translator should have knowledge both source and target language. It is not easy to be translator, it deals with the process of rendering the message of Source Language into Target Language, it have to be good and understandable for the reader. A translator can produce a good translation with enriching their vocabulary.

2. Subtitling Process

The process of subtitling by Diaz Cintaz (2006:38) consists of the following phases:

- Spotting: The process of defining the in and out times of individual subtitles so that they are synchronised with the audio, and adhere to the minimum and maximum duration times, taking the shot changes into consideration.
- Translation: Translating from the source language, localizing and adapting it while accommodating the characters permitted according to the criteria.
- Correction: sentence structure, comprehension and overall flow of dialogue. The text must be a natural text, which flows with the same punctuation, spelling rules and language conventions. The subtitles must be split so that they the viewers can easily understand them. Above all, they must not distract the viewer. Some of the basic principle criteria are: punctuation, line breaks, hyphens, ellipsis and italics.
- Simulation: After spotting, translation and correction, the film must be reviewed in a simulation session: a screening with the subtitles on the video screen just as they will appear on the final product. Modifications of text and timing can be made during the simulation.

3. Subtitling Strategies

There are 10 strategies in subtitling by Gottlieb (2004) such as :

1. Dislocation strategy is adopted when the original employs some sort of special effect, e.g., a silly song in a cartoon film where the translation of the effect is more important than the content.

SL : Spider-pig, spider-pig, can he swing from a web ? No, he can't he's a pig!

TL : Babi laba-laba, babi laba-laba, dapatkah dia berayun dari jaringnya? Tidak bisa, dia seekor babi.

2. Decimation strategy is an extreme form of condensation where perhaps for reasons of discourse speed, even potentially important elements are omitted.

SL : You're not, by any chance, referring to Jack, are you?

TL : Maksud anda Jack?

3. Condensation strategy would seem to be the typical strategy used, that is, the shortening of the text in the least obtrusive way possible.

SL : I'm not talking to him. There's no way.

TL : Aku tidak mungkin bicara padanya

4. Deletion is referring to the elimination of parts of a text. Deletion in this research was used in this research in order to delete an utterance where the researchers consider not important, such as repetition, filler words, and question tags.

SL: Freeze! I said freeze!

TL: Jangan bergerak!

5. Expansion strategy is used when the original text requires an explanation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in the target language.

SL : So is this about you becoming a cop?

TL : Jadi ini apa tentang keinginanmu untuk menjadi seorang polisi?

6. Paraphrase strategy is resorted to in cases where the phraseology of the original cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way in the target language.

SL : She's black-hearted person and I'm done with her.

TL: Dia orang yang berhati jahat dan aku sudah tak mau berurusan dengannya.

7. Transfer strategy refers to the strategy of translating the source text completely and accurately.

SL : I need a drink.

TL : Aku butuh minum

8. Transcription strategy is used in those cases where a term is unusual even the in the source text, for example, the use of a third language or nonsense language.

SL: I love you, amor.

TL: Aku mencintaimu, **amor**.

9. Imitation strategy maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places.

SL : He wants to see you in Titanic.

TL : Dia ingin menemuimu di Titanic.

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

ST: You'd as like have angels fly out of your ass ...

TT: Seperti ada malaikat keluar dari pantatmu...

4. Fansubbers

Fansubber is Fansub consists of two words namely, *fan* and *sub*. Fan is basically a name for those who have interest in a person who had created works in their careers etc. Sub or subtitle is a thing to add words to the bottom of a movie or video to explain what is being said. Fansubbers are there for fans who are not getting the translations they need from content publishers. If you are specifically targeting a language market with your content, professional subtitles are the least you can do to get them on your side.

According to Diaz Cintaz (2006:37) A fansub is a fan-produced, translated, subtitled version of a Japanese anime programme. Fansubs are a tradition that began with the creation of the first anime clubs back in the 1980s. With the advent of cheap computer software and the availability on Internet of free subbing equipment, they really took off in the mid 1990s.

It would be exaggeration to state that fansubs are nowadays the most important manifestation of fan translation, having turned into a mass

social phenomenon on Internet, as proved by the vast virtual community surrounding them such as websites, chat rooms, and forums. However this phenomenon seems to have passed unnoticed to the academic community and there are very few studies about this new type of audiovisual translation (Ferrer Simo, 2005), with the most authors referring to it only superficially (Diaz Cintas, 2005, Kayahara, 2005).

One final point we would like to make is that not all fansubs are necessarily low quality. In fact, you only have to head over to Reddit to see many gaming and film fans prefer fansubs to the official versions. Sadly, a lot of publishers do not insist on the right level of quality for their subtitles and translations, meaning fans often edit and improve upon them.

According to Ferrer Simo (2005) there are features that distinguish between fansub and professional subtitling :

1. Use different fonts throughout the same programme.
2. Use different colors to identify different actors.
3. Use more than two lines up to four lines of subtitle.
4. Use notes at the top of the screen.
5. Use glosses in the body of subtitles.
6. Karaoke subtitling for opening and ending song.
7. Adding information regarding fansubbers.
8. Translation credits in opening and closing.

5. Interlingual Subtitle

There are two kinds of subtitle they are Intralingual subtitle and Interlingual. Intralingual subtitle or NER is subtitle of one language. The aim of Intralingual subtitle is for those who has hearing problem, for education and information, according to Jan Pedersen (2017). Interlingual subtitle is subtitle which the Source Language is different from Target language. This kind of subtitle is very useful for those who will study about foreign language and for those who unfamiliar with the source language.

O'Connel (2007: 125-126)states there are two types of subtitles from technical aspect, close subtitling and open subtitling. Close subtitling is a subtitle which is not stick to the movie, so the audience can decide they will use the subtitle or not, for example fansubber. Open subtitling is a subtitle which is stick to the movie, this kind of subtitle can not be rid off from the movie, for example subtitle in television or cinema.

Example 03 from Maze Runner 2014 movie

Intralingual subtitle	ST	: “ <i>We got a runner!</i> ”
	TT	: “ <i>We got a runner!</i> ”
Interlingual subtitle	ST	: “ <i>We got a runner!</i> ”
	TT	: “ <i>Kita punya pelari!</i> ”

To analyze the data, the researcher used the classification of interlingual subtitling strategies by Gottlieb as the theoretical framework. In addition, to obtain the required information, the researcher followed a

three step procedure such as; watching the movie first to understand the context of the movie and to find the strategies, transcribing the English utterance and Indonesian subtitle of the movie and finally determining the strategies used in subtitling.

6. Quality in interlingual subtitling

Jan Pedersen (2017:127) stated that FAR model is rendering language that far from you means foreign language. It is a model for assessing quality in interlingual subtitling or subtitling which the source and target language are different. According to Jan Pedersen (2017:127) there are three areas in assessing the quality of subtitle such as Functional equivalence, Acceptability and Readability. In this research, the researcher analyzing the data only using functional equivalence part, because it focus on dealing with the meaning.

- a. Functional equivalence, is how well the message or meaning is rendered in Target Text. Ideally subtitle would convey the meaning and what the actor said. If only the meaning are conveyed, it is called as standard subtitling practice. If only the word that is spoken or said is conveyed it is called an error. Two kinds of equivalence error, there are Semantic and Stylistic error.

Semantic error :

1. Minor functional equivalence errors are basically lexical errors, including terminology errors which do not affect the plot of the film. The penalty point is 0,5.

2. Standard semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains errors, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers' progress beyond that single subtitle. Standard semantic errors would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left unsubtitled. The penalty point is 1.
3. A serious semantic equivalence error is defined as a subtitle that is so erroneous that it makes the viewers' understanding of the subtitle nil and would hamper the viewers' progress beyond that subtitle. The penalty point is 2.

Stylistic error are not as serious as semantic errors, as they cause nuisance, rather than misunderstandings. Examples: erroneous terms of address, using the wrong register (too high or too low) or any other use of language that is out of tune with the style of the original.

1. Minor: 0,5
2. Standard: 1
3. Serious: 2

- b. Acceptability is to do with how well the target text conforms to target language norms. The errors in this area are those that make the subtitles sound foreign or otherwise unnatural. These errors also upset the contract of illusion as they draw attention to the subtitles.

1. Minor: 0,5
2. Standard: 1
3. Serious: 2

c. Readability is as a viewer focus, and presumably, viewers are not very interested in the technical side of things, only with being able to read the subtitles effortlessly. Readability issues are the following:

1. Minor: 0,5
2. Standard: 1
3. Serious: 2

7. Flattery act

Flattery action is giving compliment to another person in purpose to make the person feel happy and believe to what the flattery's actor said. But unlike compliment, flattery is necessarily disingenuous. Flattery act is a romantic action by the actor or actress on movie that can make viewers feel like it was involved their emotional. Flattery is very similar to bribery, using words rather than money or goods and appealing to the addressee's vanity rather than to his material self-interest. Flattery act or action of flattering not only by oral or talking, but also by the gesture of the actor to make another actor feel flattered which also make the audience feel the same. This is the skill of the actor, the script writer and also the movie director.

Flattery has two sides such as, positive and negative side. Firstly, which is the positive side of flattery, it means giving flattery for the sake of compliments only, this compliment will cause blushed feeling, happy feeling and also feel special feeling. Secondly, which is the negative side of flattery, it means giving flattery for the sake of deception and bribery and will hurt the other actor's feeling, according to Eylon and Heyd (2008). But, in both forms of flattery, it is similar to the speech act of praise lexically and syntactically.

According to Eylon and Heyd (2008:669), there are two types of flattery;

1. Manipulative flattery, is the mirror image of tact. Tact is the art of leaving certain things unsaid with the aim of sparing the addressee embarrassment.
2. Psychologically flattery, It is an attempt to create some personal relationship in order to partly overcome a hierarchical gap. Unlike the manipulative kind, it is partially sincere and does not seek 'material' benefit, but only personal attention and reciprocal appreciation.

B. PREVIOUS STUDY

There are several studies that had done before with the similar researches about comparative study of interlingual subtitling strategies of flattery acts by fansubber and Translation quality assesment. In this part,

the writer presented some findings that are discussed about interlingual subtitling strategies of flattery acts by fansubber as follow:

First study is a comparative analysis of fansubbing and professional DVD subtitling by Simone Willock 2013. This study attempts to examine whether fan sub and DVD subtitle comply with the norms of professional subtitle form using a comparative analysis of three different fansubbers from one France's movie. The subtitle is English and the researcher compares each target text. There are some similarities from this research such as explaining about fansubber comparison, using comparative analysis, and comparing three different fansubber form one movie. In Simon's study he did not mention any subtitle strategy even the title is about subtitle, it will be more complete if there is a subtitle strategy.

Second is an analysis of strategies and translation quality assessment of the book entitled "Lets Joke and Enrich your Vocabulary" into Bahasa Indonesia by Edy Maherul Fata, 2019. This study is describe about the translation strategies of the jokes that belong to *Shaggy Dog* and to identify the translation quality of a book entitled "Lets Joke and Enrich your Vocabulary", and to know the accuracy level, Edy using translation quality assessment by Nababan.

Third is Analysis of Speech act-Anger in the film entitled "Something in the lord made" by Nunung Permute Istiqomah, 2013. This research is focuses on the scene containing anger expression and identifies the kind of speech acts. The researcher should be explaining about subtitle strategies as well because speech acts is include dialogue on the movie.

From the previous related study above the researcher want to make a study which consists of those three of previous study in order to make this study more complete. The differences about this study to previous study which has mentioned before is from the theory, title, object and focus. This research provides comparative study of fansubber, subtitling strategies, speech act focusing on flattery act found from Titanic Movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The descriptive qualitative method is employed as the type of this research. Wiersma (1994:12) states that qualitative research has its origins in descriptive analysis and is essentially an inductive process, reasoning from the specific situation to a general conclusion. Qualitative research is one kind of research that focuses on the meanings and the nature of events, people, interactions, cultures and experience, also on defining characteristics of them Tewksbury (2009:38). Hence, qualitative research cannot be separated from descriptive analysis.

According to Moleong, (2000: 18) descriptive research means collecting the data in the form of word or sentence which has a meaning other than number. Moreover, Bodgan and Taylor in Moleong, (2000:3) state that qualitative research is a research which presented descriptive data in the form of oral or written words from human behavior that can be observed.

For those reasons, this research belongs to descriptive qualitative method to answer the research questions because the researcher make focus group data, the researcher only put flattery act as the data, according to Saldanha and O'Brien (2009:23). This kind of method is suitable to use on this research since the objective of this research are to find the flattery

act in *Titanic* Movie and also subtitle strategy. The researcher also obeyed the rules of qualitative method such as collecting the data, classified, analyzed and makes the conclusion.

B. Data and Data Source

Data that are used in the qualitative research come from a range of collection method that includes some things, and one of them is the analysis of media content, Tewksbury (2009: 43). Therefore, data plays important role in research, because data are using as the basic modal of understanding not as instrument to prove. The term of data refers to a collection of information.

1. Data

According to Subroto (1992:7) the data of qualitative research can be in the form of sentence, word, clause, discourse or morpheme. In this research the data is in the form of words from flattery act dialogue which produced by the actor of *Titanic* movie and also a picture or visual as evidence. The researcher uses article by Nawal Fadhil Abbas to classify the flattery act in the movie.

2. Source of Data

Source of data is a data source or where the data comes from. The main data source is noted through the form of pictures, recording, audio visual, or movie, according to Moeloeng

(2007). *Titanic* movie and four different subtitles is the source of the data in this research.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

To collecting the data, the researcher used documentation technique in this research. The researcher used content analysis technique because the source of data in this research is document. Documentation technique is to collect the data based on the researcher takes a note, Sugiyono (2013:240). Glen A. Bowen (2009) stated that there are several ways to collect the data, they are interview, public record, observation, documentation and audiovisual. In order to get the data, the researcher collects the data through several steps:

1. Replaying the movie *Titanic* as the source of data by computer for several times.
2. Searching the source language and four different target language (fansubber) of the movie from the internet on <http://www.script-orama.com>.
3. Eliminating the dialogue and left only the flattery act by eliminating the word or sentence which does not consist flattery expression in the dialogue.
4. Comparing the flattery act's target language from four different fansubber by putting those target languages in the table and make them parallel so the researcher can analyze the quality and strategy easily.

5. Analyzing the subtitle strategies used by four different fan subs.
6. Scoring the translation quality of the subtitle using Translation Quality Assessment.
7. Giving code on the collected data. Here the example of codes used in analyzing the data:

Table 2: Coding

No	Flattery Act	Fansubbers				Coding
		Rizal Adam	R Win	P Erick S	Lebah ganteng	
5.	you shine	Kau	Kau	Kau	Kau	5/RA/T/SM/M
	up like a	bercahaya	bercahaya	bersinar	bercahaya	5/RW/T/NO
	new	bagai	bagai	seperti	bagai	SM/NO ST
	penny	uang	uang	uang	uang	5/ER//T/NO
		logam	logam	baru!	logam	SM/NO ST
	yang baru.	yang baru.		baru.	5/LG/T/NO SM/NO ST	

8. The researcher analyzes the data to answer the problem statements.

1. What interlingual subtitling strategies do the fansubbers employ in subtitling flattery acts as found from Titanic?

Answer:

1. Transfer (T) 40
2. Imitation (I)
3. Transcription (TC) 1
4. Expansion (EX)
5. Paraphrase (PH)
6. Deletion (DL) 3
7. Condensation (C) 1
8. Decimation (DC)
9. Resignation (R)

1. Subtitle Quality assessment, equivalence error:

1. Semantic error: (SM)
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)
 - c. serious 2.(SR)
2. Stylistic error (ST)
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)
 - c. serious 2.(SR)
3. NO SM
4. NO ST
5. Acceptabilty
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)

c. serious 2.(SR)

6. Readability

a. minor 0,5, (M)

b. standard 1, (S)

c. serious 2.(SR)

9. Drawing conclusion from the result of the analysis and giving suggestion.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The researcher analyzing the data using theory of Spradley (1980) after collecting the data. Spradley (1980) stated that there are four strategy namely establishment of domain, taxonom, component, and cultural theme

1. Domain

The researcher presents the data and categorizes the data that include flattery act or not. The researcher studying the whole dialogues and and put those as a data.

2. Taxonomy

After domain analysis the researcher determining the organization of cultural domains or taxonomy analysis. In taxonomy strategy the reseracher analyze the whole subtitle translated by four different fansub which include flattery act in subtitle strategies using Gottieb (2004) theory.

3. Componential

The researcher tabulates the data. In this step, the researcher recaps the types of flattery act and subtitle strategies in the table of componential to find the gap and contrast.

1. What interlingual subtitling strategies do the fansubbers employ in subtitling flattery acts as found from Titanic?

Answer:

1. Transfer (T)
2. Imitation (I)
3. Transcription (TC)
4. Expansion (EX)
5. Paraphrase (PH)
6. Deletion (DL)
7. Condensation (C)
8. Decimation (DC)
9. Resignation (R)

2. Subtitle Quality assessment, equivalence error, acceptability and readability:

1. Semantic error: (SM)
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)

- b. standard 1, (S)
- c. serious 2.(SR)

- 2. Stylistic error (ST)
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)
 - c. serious 2.(SR)

- 3. NO SM

- 4.NO ST

- 5. Acceptabilty
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)
 - c. serious 2.(SR)

- 6. Readability
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)
 - c. serious 2.(SR)

4. Cultural Theme

The researcher explains and discuss the data then draws conclusion based on the analysis. The conclusion is still for and can be change if there are no new evidences were founded. In this research, the conclusion will be draw continuously throughout the course of the

research, Huberman (1992). In this step, the researcher will describe and explain the data in order to have the conclusion of the types, flattery act types that presented in *Titanic* movie and subtitle strategies.

E. Data Validation

In research the data should be valid before the researcher analyzing the data, after the data has collected. Data validity is known whether the data is accurate or inaccurate. The inaccurate data cannot be used as the data in a research. There are many techniques for checking the validity of the data, but in this research the researcher uses the technique by Frey et al (1999) in Gabriela Saldanha and Sharon O'Brien's book (2009:29-30) .

Gabriela Saldanha and Sharon O'Brien (2009:28) stated that data validation is contributed in every research, in order to validate the data which has been collected and analyzed, an example of simple validation is spreading the question to people, then they should answer the question based on their knowledge and understanding.

According to Gabriela Saldanha and Sharon O'Brien (2009:39) appropriate methods for validation of qualitative research include: Comparative case, deviant-case analysis, comprehensive data treatment and using appropriate tabulations. In this research, the researcher uses comprehensive data treatment theory to validate the data. The data are incorporated into the analysis and data are examined repeatedly by the validator Arkin Haris ,S.Pd., M.Hum as the researcher's lecturer. The validator's criteria are mastering English and Indonesian Language, having

competency and experience as a translator, having the knowledge about translation, willing to make a apart in this research. The researcher analysis the data and asks the expert about the data whether it is valid or not. Then the expert examined to finding the valid data.

F. The Trustworthiness of the data

This sub chapter aims to check the validity of the data that has been collected by the researcher. To induce the legitimacy of the study, researcher uses triangulation. Triangulation could be a method of checking the validity of data that contains information. Denzi in (Lexy 2000 : 178) devided triangulation method into four sorts, they are: triangulation by using sources, triangulation by using strategies, triangulation by using agent, and triangulation by using hypotheses. In this study, the researcher will use Triangulation by using agent. The data that has been collected by the researcher will be chek by the agent of in the part of validity of the data.

The researcher gives the data that has been classified by researcher to the validator and after that the validator can re-check the validity of the data and make beyond any doubt that the information is right. The validator to checks the legitimacy of information is Arkin Haris ,S.Pd., M.Hum. The validator's criteria are mastering English and Indonesian language, having competency and experience as a interpreter, having the information around interpretation, willing to form a separated in this inquire about. The analyst investigation the information and inquires the

master almost the information whether it is substantial or not. At that point
the master inspected to finding the substantial information.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISSCUSION

The aims of this chapter is to answer the research question and describe the problem which mentioned in chapter one by analyzing and discussing using Gottlieb 2004 theory and Pedersen 2017. This chapter contain of two sub-chapters, they are analysis and discussion.

A. Research Finding

1. Translation strategies used in Titanic movie

In this part the researcher analyzes the subtitle strategy found in Titanic movie focusing on flattery act dialogue which contain 90 datum. There are four subtitle strategies found from the movie dialogue and the analyzing of the strategies used by the subtitler. The explanation of comparison in strategies will be explained in the discussion chapter.

Table 7
Example of table for data analysis

no	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S	Rizal Adam	R Win	Lebah Ganteng	
19	"I put my faith in you good sir."		"Aku percaya padamu."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik."	ER: DL RW: T RA: T LG: T

Table 7
Example of table for data analysis

no	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S	Rizal Adam	R Win	Lebah Ganteng	
19	"I put my faith in you good sir."		"Aku percaya padamu."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik.."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik.."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik.."	ER: DL RW: T RA: T LG: T

The table number 7 is a table for analysis the flattery act's kind and subtitle strategy on target language from fansubbers. No is for datum number and the source text will directly put in types coloumn. The comparison subtitle is on the "Target Language from Fansubbers" coloumn, from that comparison the researcher will be easily analyses the strategy used by the fansubbers and the result is stated in the next coloumn.

Datum number 21

In the datum number 21 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Deletion Strategy and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (21/ER/T/ NO SE/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (21/RA/DL/ SE/M/NO ST)	R Win (21/RW/D L/SE/M/N O ST)	Lebah Ganteng (21/LG/DL/ SE/M/NO ST)	
21		“You’d as like have angels fly out of your ass ...”	“Seperti ada malaikat keluar dar ipantatmu. ..”	“Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..”	“Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..”	“Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..”	ER: T RW: DL RA: DL LG: DL

Datum number 21 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. From the text the researcher know that the fansubbers Rwin (RW), Rizal Adam (RA) and Lebah Ganteng (LG) do the same thing to the target

language which is eliminating sentence “*of your ass*” and only translating “*You’d as like have angels fly out*” to target language become “*Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..*”. This kind of elimination is named deletion strategy. Deletion strategy is deleting or eliminating all the source language to the target language, in order to saving more place or eliminating unnecessary sentence, so the audience could get the meaning from the subtitle easily without have to comprehension more and also to saving the time in reading the subtitle and the audience wont be late in following the movie. The use of this strategy is not correct because it is remove important sentence from the movie. The context from the movie’s dialogue itself is a beautiful woman come out of her room from Titani, then some young man is mesmerized by her beauty. The fansubber should transfer the source language to target language with the proper explanation. The fansubbers might not transfer the sentence to target language because this sentence is considered impolite sentence and the fansubber is respecting the culture of Indonesia.

P Erik S (ER) is the only fansubber who transfer the target language in the datum using Transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect grammatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product.

Datum number 19

In the datum number 19 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Deletion Strategy and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Manipulative.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (19/ER/D L/SM/S/N O ST)	R Win (19/RW/T/S MM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (19/RA/T/ SMM/N O ST)	Lebah Ganteng (19/LG/T/S MM/NO ST)	
19	"I put my faith in you good sir."		"Aku percaya padamu."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik."	"Aku percaya padamu, pria baik."	ER: DL RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 19 is a Manipulative flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning to taking benefit from the person. The context is a man asking to ship employee too take care of his expensive car, the man said that in order to makes the employee willing to do it. From the text the researcher know that the fansubber P Erik S (ER) applied deletion strategy.

Deletion strategy is deleting or eliminating all the source language to the target language, in order to saving more place or eliminating unnecessary sentence, so the audience could get the meaning from the subtitle easily without have to comprehension more and also to saving the time in reading the subtitle and the audience wont be late in following the movie. The fansubber removed the sentence “*good sir*” in source language, which it should be translated as “*pria baik*” as compliment to the person man who agreed to be asked to move the passanger car and also promised to the passanger that he will do his best to keep the car in the good and perfect condition. This kind of deletion is not affected the whole meaning of the utterance, because the audience it self could see who is the actor talking to and do not necessary to translate “good sir” in order to saving the place.

Another fansubbers such as Rwin (RW), Rizal Adam (RA) and Lebah Ganteng (LG) applied transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and

accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum in correct, those fansubberss transferred it accurately. The source language “*I put my faith in you good sir.*” means “*Aku percaya padamu, pria baik.*” in target language. *I put my faith* means someone who put their trust or believe in another person from this context, and good man or pria baik is a compliment which include in the flattery act.

Datum number 23

In the datum number 23 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Deletion Strategy and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psichological	P. Erik .S (23/ER/D L/SM/M/ NO ST)	R Win (23/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (23/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (23/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
23		“Good for you,son. Well done”	“Tuntas.”	“Good for you,son. Well done”	“Selamat, Nak. Kerja bagus.”	“Selamat, Nak. Kerja bagus.”	ER: DL RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 23 is a Psichological flattery act, where the speaker said the uterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The context is an employee from the ship caught a young man saving a young lady who is his master anthe man said thank you. Deletion stratey is applied by the fansubber P Erik S (ER) in target language. Deletion strategy is deleting or eliminating all the source language to the target language, in order to saving more place or eliminating unnecessary sentence, so the audience could get the meaning from the subtitle easily

without have to comprehence more and also to saving the time in reading the subtitle and the audience wont be late in following the movie. The fansubber left the important sentence “Good for you sir, well” unsubtitled. The context of this utterance is a young man saving a lady from her trail to suicide, jump from the sealing ship and the servat telling the young man as appreciaton to save his lady boss. It should be translated to the target language as “Selamat, nak. Bagus” according to dictionary.cambridge.org. The fansubber remove the important sentence but not affect the whole meaning.

Another fansubbers such as Rwin (RW), Rizal Adam (RA) and Lebah Ganteng (LG) applied transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum in correct, those fansubberss transferred it accurately. The source language “*Good for you,son. Well done*” means “*Selamat, Nak. Kerja bagus.*” in target language. *Well done* or it means kerja bagus is a compliment which include in the flattery act.

Datum number 10

In the datum number 10 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Condensation, Deletion Strategy and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Mannipulative.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (10/ER/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (10/RW/T/ NO SM /NO ST)	Rizal Adam (10/RA/D L/SM/S/N O ST)	Lebah Ganteng (10/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
10	“Outstanding wonderful girl, woman that I ever know”		“...wanita cantik yang pernah aku kenal”	“.....menga gumkan, gadis yang luar biasa..yang pernah kukenal”	“...menga gumkan, gadis yang luar biasa...”	“.....meng agumkan, wanita a luar biasa yang pernah ku kenal...”	ER: C RW: T RA: DL LG: T

Datum number 10 is a Mannipulative flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning to taking benefit from the person. The context is a man trying to convince a woman that she is can leave her fiance to be with the man. The context of the movie’s dialogue is a young man trying to flirt with a young lady about her appearance. The fansubber

Rizal Adam (RA) is applied deletion strategy in translating the source language “Outstanding wonderful girl, woman that I ever know” to target language “...mengagumkan, gadis yang luar biasa...”, the translator did not transferring the sentence “I ever know” to the target language. Deletion strategy is deleting or eliminating all the source language to the target language, in order to saving more place or eliminating unnecessary sentence, so the audience could get the meaning from the subtitle easily without have to comprehension more and also to saving the time in reading the subtitle and the audience wont be late in following the movie. The use of this strategy does not give too much impact to the whole meaning but the subtitle is in complete because the fansubbers left some words unsubtitled.

The fansubber P Erik S (ER) is applied Condensation strategy. Condensation strategy is a strategy where the source language is being shortened or condensed in the least obtrusive way possible. The aim of this strategy is to saving the place but still maintain the meaning. This kind of strategy applied in situation when the actor saying in the mid tempo with some redundancy. In order to transferring the meaning to the audience correctly, the translator reduce some unnecessary words which has no effect to the meaning of the utterance. The dialogue context of this movie is a young man praising the young rich lady to convince her that she is deserve to life better than what she choose that moment. The fansubber applied condensation strategy to translate the source language “Outstanding wonderful girl, woman that I ever know” to the target

language “...wanot a cantik yang pernah aku kenal”. The fansubber condense the words “outstanding” and “girl”. The condensation strategy used by the fansubber is not affected the meaning, it only condense not remove the meaning. If the source language translated using transfer strategy as Lebah Ganteng and R Win did, the target language would be “..mengagumkan, gadis yang luar biasa..yang pernah kukenal dan..” and it will cost more space and time to read by the audience.

The fansubber Lebah Ganteng (LG) and Rwin (RW) applied transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum in correct, those fansubberss transferred it accurately. The source language “Outstanding wonderful girl, woman that I ever know” means “.....mengagumkan, wanita a luar biasa yang pernah ku kenal...” in target language.

Datum number 04

In the datum number 04 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target

language using Deletion Strategy and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (04/ER/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (04/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (04/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (04/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
04		“You shine up like a new penny.”	“Kau bersinar seperti uang baru!”	“Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru.”	“Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru.”	“Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru.”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 04 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The context is a young an is being dressed by an old lady and the old lady is mesmerized by his beauty. From the target language the researcher found transfer strategy is applied in the subtitle by all fansubbers. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target

text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect grammatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum is correct, those fansubberss transferred it accurately. “You shine up like a new penny” translated to be “Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru” by Rwin (RW), Rizal Adam (RA) and Lebah Ganteng (LG). The fansubber translated it accurately and correctly with out any single word left untranslated. The fansubber also applied literal translation technique to the target language but respect gramatically rules and makes the subtitle easy to be understand by the audience and the meaning transferred accurately. The dialogue of the movie’s context is a poor young man get dressed by the rich old lady, and he look so handsome wearing the tuxedo which belong to the rich old lady’s son. There is slight different in the target langauge of P Erik S (ER), “*Kau bersinar seperti uang baru!*”. The datum number four has no error, both in semantic or in stylistic. The meaning in target language is transferred correctly without any loss and shifted.

Datum number 05

In the datum number 05 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Deletion Strategy and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (05/ER/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (05/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (05/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (05/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
05		“A very lucky hand”	“Sungguh Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”	“Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”	“Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”	“Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 05 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The context of the movie’s dialogue is a poor young man told the Group of rich people how can he end up in the such a big and expensive

ship as Titanic. All the fansubbers applied transfer strategy to translate “A very lucky hand” in source language to “Tangan yang sangat beruntung”. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. Transfer strategy in this dialogue also using literal translation and still respect the gramatical rules in order to make the subtitle feels natural and easy to be understood. The fansubber translated it accurately and correctly with out any single word left untranslated. The fansubbers applied same strategy to the target langauge because the source langauge is easy to be translated, and all of the words are living, so no need another strategy to transfer the target text.

Datum number 07

In the datum number 07 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (05/ER/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (05/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (05/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (05/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
07		“Dear, like to see you”	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 07 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The context of the movie’s dialogue is a random rich lady just meet her friend at the ship party. All of the fansubber applied transfer

strategy to translate “Dear, like to see you” in source language to “Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu” in target language. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. Transfer strategy in this dialogue also using literal translation and still respect the gramatical rules in order to make the subtitle feels natural and easy to be understood. The fansubber translated it accurately and correctly with out any single word left untranslated. The fansubbers applied same strategy to the target langauge because the source langauge is easy to be translated, and all of the words are living, so no need another strategy to transfer the target text.

Datum number 15

In the datum number 15 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (15/ER/T/NO SM/NO ST)	R.Win (05/RW/T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (05/RA/T/N O SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (05/LG/T/NO SM/NO ST)	
15		“Very nice”	“Sangat Cantik”	“Bagus Sekali”	“Indah sekali”	“Bagus sekali”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 15 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The context of the movie’s dialogue is an old lady praises her vas. All of the fansubber is using transfer strategy to translate the source language “very nice” to “sangat cantik” in target language. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. Transfer strategy in this dialogue also using literal translation and still respect the gramatical rules in order to make the subtitle feels natural and easy to be understood. The fansubber uses variation of language to translate the word “nice”. According to Oxford dictionaries *nice* means plesant or attractive, it also means *cantik*, *indah*, *bagus* in Indonesia or beautiful. The context of the dialogue from the movie is an old lady being asked about her room service she get from the suplier and she thinks her room is nice because she could have her belongings to the room. The fansubber transfer the language correctly and accurately match the situation. Even there is slightly different in target langauge of the fansubbers, but the meaning is still the same, the strategy is same and it cause no dissortion of meaning. The fansubbers applied same strategy to the target langauge because the source langauge is easy to be translated, and all of the words are living, so no need another strategy to transfer the target text.

Datum number 22

In the datum number 22 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (22.ER/T/SM/ M/NO ST)	R Win (22.RW/T/SM /M/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (22.RA/T/S M/M/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (22.LG/T/SM/ M/NO ST)	
22		Well done. He is a hero then.	Berarti pemuda ini pahlawan.”	“Kalau begitu, pemuda ini pahlawan.”	“Kalau begitu, pemuda ini pahlawan.”	“Baiklah, kalau begitu pemuda ini pahlawan.”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 22 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. All of the fansubber is using transfer strategy to translate the source language “Well done. He is a hero then”. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. Context of the dialogue from the movie is a young man managed to save the young lady which planned to suicide by jump to the ocean from a sailing ship. Broadly the fansubber translate the dialogue uses transfer

strategy even though there are two words that are intentionally left untranslated and unsubtitled, this case has several aims, for example to save space and to make the subtitle more concise and effective. This case does not cause a serious problem, because it does not affect the whole meaning. The fansubbers applied the same strategy to the target language because the source language is easy to translate, and all the words are living, so no other strategy is needed to transfer the target text. Even there is a slight difference in the target language of the fansubbers, but the meaning is still the same, the strategy is the same and it causes no distortion of meaning.

Datum number 24

In the datum number 24 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (24/ER/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (24/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (24/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (24/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
24		“It's overwhelming .”	“Ini luar biasa.”	“Sungguh mempesona ”	“Sungguh mempeso na”	Sungguh mempesona ”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 24 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. According to Oxford dictionary *overwhelming* means very great or extra ordinary. The fansubber uses variation of language to transfer the source language “overwhelming” to “luar biasa” and “sungguh mempesona” in target language . The context of the dialogue from the movie is a man who give his fiance the most expensive necklace in this era

and the fiance praise the necklace by saying “It’s overwhelming”. The fansubber transfer the language correctly, accurately and follow the rules of transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The fansubbers applied same strategy to the target langauge because the source langauge is easy to be translated, and all of the words are living, so no need another strategy to transfer the target text. Even there is slightly different in target langauge of the fansubbers, but the meaning is still the same, the strategy is same and it cause no dissortion of meaning.

Datum number 25

In the datum number 25 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (25/ER/T/ SM/M/N O ST)	R Win (25/RW/T/S M/M/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (25/RA/T/ SM/M/N O ST)	Lebah Ganteng (25/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
25		“What a lovely idea.”	“Itu ide bagus”	“Itu ide yang bagus”	“Itu ide yang bagus”	“Sungguh, Itu ide yang bagus”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 25 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. In datum number 25 the all of the fansubbers applied transfer strategy to transfer the source language “What a lovely idea” to “Itu ide yang bagus” in target language. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from

Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect grammatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happen in the subtitle. Lovely means very pleasant or wonderful in Oxford dictionary. The fansubber only translated it as “bagus” with out adding some pressure to the word, if following the rules of transfer strategy, this word choice is not perfect but not wrong, it will be perfect if the fansubber translate the word to “sangat bagus”, but this kind of error does not affect the whole meaning. There are slightly difference between (ER), (RW), (RA) and (LG) in target language which caused minor error in semantic except (LG). Lebah ganteng transfer the target language accurately, while another fansubbers not transfer the SL “What...” as emphasize word of flattery act. Thir error does not change or remove the meaning.

Datum number 26

In the datum number 25 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (26/ER/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (26/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (26/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (26/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
26		“It’s amazing..”	“Luar biasa”	“Mengagum kan”	“Mengagu mkan”	“Mengagum kan”	ER: T RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 26 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The context of the dialogue from the movie is a rich man praises the poor young man about this appearance wearing a tuxedo in the ship party. All of The fansubbers applied transfer strategy to translate the source text “It’s amazing” to “Luar biasa” in target language. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The fansubber did not translated the over all source language to the target language, but it would not give any impact to the subtitle and to the meaning. The word “it’s” is missig, it would be better if the fansubber translated it to “ini”. Another fansubber from this research such as R Win (RW), Rizal Adam (RW) and Lebah Ganteng (LG) uses another version of language to translate “amazing”, they choosed “mengagumkan” to the subtitle. Even there is slightly different in target langauge of the fansubbers, but the meaning is still the same, the strategy is same and it cause no dissortion of meaning.

Datum number 09

In the datum number 9 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Condensation and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Manipulative.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (09/ER/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (09/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (09/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (09/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
09	“But under that you the most amazingly”		“Tapi kau itu luar biasa...”	“Tapi di balik itu, kau sangat menakjubkan...”	“Tapi dibalik itu, kau sangat menakjubkan...”	“Tapi dibalik itu, kau sangat menakjubkan...”	ER: C RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 9 is a Manipulative flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning to taking benefit from the person. The context is a man trying to convince a woman that she is can leave her fiance to be with the man. Broadly condensation strategy is applied by fansubber P Erik S (ER) in the target language “Tapi kau itu luar biasa...” from the source language “But under that you the most”. Condensation strategy is a strategy where the source language is being shortend or condensed in the least obtrusive way possible. The aim of this strategy is to saving the place but still maintain the meaning. This kind of strategy

applied in situation when the actor saying in the mid tempo with some redundancy. In order to transferring the meaning to the audience correctly, the translator reduce some unnecessary words which has no effect to the meaning of the utterance. If the translator applied transfer strategy it would be “Tapi di balik itu, kau sangat menakjubkan..” as stated in R Win, Rizal Adam and Lebah Ganteng’s subtitle. The condensation strategy in this data does not remove any meaning in the utterance but only condense the meaning and make it more understandable and saving more space because the speed of the dialogue is in middle to fast tempo in the dialogue context a young man praising the young rich lady to convince her that she is deserve to life better than what she choose that moment.

RWin (RW), Rizal Adam (RA) and Lebag Ganteng (LG) applied other strategy, different to P Erik S (ER), the strategy is transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The application of transfer strategy in this data is correct.

Datum number 11

In the datum number 11 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Condensation and Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (11/ER/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (11/RW/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (11/RA/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (11/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
11		“I believe you are blushing Mr. Big Artist”	“Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Artis Besar.”	“Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar.”	“Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar.”	“Aku yakin Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar.”	ER: C RW: C RA: C LG: T

Datum number 11 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The fansubber (ER), (RW) and (RA) applied condensation strategy to translate “you are blushing Mr. Big Artist” in the source language to

“Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar”. Condensation strategy is a strategy where the source language is being shortened or condensed in the least obtrusive way possible. The aim of this strategy is to save the place but still maintain the meaning. This kind of strategy applied in situation when the actor saying in the mid tempo with some redundancy. In order to transferring the meaning to the audience correctly, the translator reduce some unnecessary words which has no effect to the meaning of the utterance. The word “blushing: is “memerah” and “you are” is translated to be “wajahmu” which is explained to the audience in a short way possible but understandable. In this data, the fansubber remove the words “I believe” because it is unnecessary words to put in the subtitle. If this utterance translated by using transfer strategy it would be “Aku percaya kamu sedang memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar” and this translation product is cost more space and produce a target language which is more difficult to be understood by the audience. Removing that word is not give any impact to the whole meaning. The context of the dialogue it self is about the young man who is drawing the young lady with out any clothes or naked, and the lady know that the young man is nervous doing his job.

Lebah Ganteng (LG) applied transfer strategy in the target language. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical

rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product.

Datum number 17

In the datum number 17 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (17/ER/C/ SM/M/N O ST)	R Win (17/ER/T/N O SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (17/ER/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (17/ER/C/N O SM/NO ST)	
17		“Pretty cool, huh?”	“Keren, kan?”	“Sangat keren, ya?”	“Sangat keren, ya?”	“Sangat keren, ya?”	ER: C RW: T RA: C LG: C

Datum number 17 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The dialogue context from the movie is a man explaining how the ship sink after the iced rock crash incident to the old woman and the old man close his illustration of the ship by saying “Pretty cool, huh?”. The fansubber (ER) is applied condensation strategy to this dialogue by removing “pretty” which means “sangat” in the target language. Condensation strategy is a strategy where the source language is being shortend or condensed in the least obtrusive way possible. The aim of this strategy is to saving the place but still maintain the meaning. This kind of strategy applied in situation when the actor saying in the mid tempo with some redundancy. In order to transferring the meaning to the audience correctly, the translator reduce some unnecessary words which has no effect to the meaning of the utterance. This kind of omission does not result a fatal error because it still understand able, only the emphasis word missing.

Another fansubber from this research such as R Win (RW), Rizal Adam (RW) and Lebah Ganteng (LG) emphasise and maintain the whole utteranceane by transferring it in target language in their subtitle using Transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still

respect grammatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product.

Datum number 16

In the datum number 16 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (16/ER/C/ SM/M/N O ST)	R Win (16/RW/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (16/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (16/LG/T/N O SM/NO ST)	
16		“How extraordinary ”	“Luar biasa!”	“Sungguh Luar biasa!”	“Sungguh Luar biasa!”	“Sungguh Luar biasa!”	ER: C RW: T RA: T LG: T

Datum number 16 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The fansubber P Erik S (ER) condense the target language by removing the word “how” in the target language, this omission is not affected the meaning, it means the fansubber applies condensation strategy. Condensation strategy is a strategy where the source language is being shortened or condensed in the least obtrusive way possible. The aim of this strategy is to saving the place but still maintain the meaning. This kind of strategy applied in situation when the actor saying in the mid tempo with some redundancy. In order to transferring the meaning to the

audience correctly, the translator reduce some unnecessary words which has no effect to the meaning of the utterance. If the fansubber translated it by applying transfer strategy it would be “betapa luarbiasanya” or “Sungguh luar biasa!” as stated by another fansubber in this research R Win (RW), Rizal Adam (RA) and Lebah Ganteng (LG). The dialogue of this movie’s context is an old woman getting mesmerized by her belonging which found in the bottom of the ocean.

Another fansubber from this research such as R Win (RW), Rizal Adam (RW) and Lebah Ganteng (LG) emphasise and maintain the whole utteranceane by transferring it in target language in their subtitle using Transfer strategy. Transfer strategy is one of strategy from Gottlieb 2004 theory where the translator translating the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually using literal translation or word for word translation but still respect gramatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not translation product. “How” is translated as “Sungguh” to emphasize the word.

Datum number 14

In the datum number 14 the researcher explaining the finding of strategy and kind of flattery act, the fansubbers transferring the target language using Transfer Strategy and the kind of flattery act is Psychological.

No	Kinds		Target Language from Fansubbers				Strategy
	Manipulative	Psychological	P. Erik .S (14/ER/C/ SM/M/N O ST)	R Win (14/RW/C/S M/M/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (14/RA/C/ SM/M/N O ST)	Lebah Ganteng (14/LG/C/S M/M/NO ST)	
14		“Well said, Jack.”	“Benar, jack”	“Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.”	“Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.”	“Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.”	ER: C RW: C RA: C LG: C

Datum number 14 is a Psychological flattery act, where the speaker said the utterance by the meaning without taking any benefit from the person. The dialogue context from the movie is an old rich lady is praises the young man about his speech in the dinner party table. The fansubber P Erik S (ER) does not translated the word “said” which mean “perkataan” in order to saving more space and the utterance is in the mid-fast tempo and the fansubber would not make the audience lost the meaning because of the extra time they have to see to read more word, even if they do, it wont really affected the meaning. The strategy used is condensation

strategy. Condensation strategy is a strategy where the source language is being shortened or condensed in the least obtrusive way possible. The aim of this strategy is to save the place but still maintain the meaning. This kind of strategy is applied in situations when the actor is speaking in the mid-tempo with some redundancy. In order to transfer the meaning to the audience correctly, the translator reduces some unnecessary words which have no effect on the meaning of the utterance. The source language causes a minor error because the source language is praising or giving flattery to the action but the target language only transfers what is the most important in the dialogue which is being condensed by the fan-subber.

If this utterance is translated by using transfer strategy as the other fan-subbers do, such as R Win (RW), Rizal Adam (RA) and Lebah Ganteng (LG) the target language would be "Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.". Transfer strategy is one of the strategies from Gottlieb's 2004 theory where the translator translates the source text or language to the target text or language completely and accurately. Transfer strategy usually uses literal translation or word-for-word translation but still respects grammatical rules and the sentence feels like natural language and not a translation product. "How" is translated as "Sungguh" to emphasize the word.

2. Quality in interlingual subtitling

In this research, the researcher analyzes the data only using functional equivalence, because it focuses on dealing with the meaning.

Datum number 21

In the datum number 21 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (21/ER/T/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (21/RA/D L/SE/M/ NO ST)	R Win (21/RW/D L/SE/M/N O ST)	Lebah Ganteng (21/LG/D L/SE/M/N O ST)
21	“You’d as like have angels fly out of your ass ...”	ER: 0 RW: 1 RA: 1 LG: 1	ER: 0,5 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Seperti ada malaikat keluar dari pipantatmu...”	“Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..”	“Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..”	“Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..”

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to semantic error is correct, Erik transfer it accurately, the score penallty is 0, while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng applies deletion

strategy which caused standard error because some of source language left untranslated and it caused penalty score 1.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability in kind of idiom error is caused minor error. Idiom in acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable

Datum number 19

In the datum number 19 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (19/ER/DL/ SM/S/NO ST)	R Win (19/RW/ T/SM/M/ NO ST)	Rizal Adam (19/RA/T/S M/M/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (19/LG/T/ SM/M/NO ST)
19	“I put my faith in you good sir.”	ER: 1 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Aku percaya padamu.”	“Aku percaya padamu, pria baik..”	“Aku percaya padamu, pria baik..”	“Aku percaya padamu, pria baik..”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (RA), (LG) cause no error at all according to semantic error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Opposite to the deletion strategy, the data by (ER) caused standard semantic error with the pelaty score of 1. It include in standard error because the untranslated word should be translated to create flattery act. as it stated in Pedersen The definition of a standard semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains errors, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers' progress beyond that single subtitle. Standard semantic errors would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left subtitled.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable.

Datum number 23

In the datum number 23 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (23/ER/DL/ SM/M/NO ST)	R Win (23/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (23/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (23/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
23	“Good for you,son. Well done”	ER: 1 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Tuntas.”	“Selamat, Nak. Kerja bagus.”	“Selamat, Nak. Kerja bagus.”	“Selamat, Nak. Kerja bagus.”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (RA), (LG) cause no error at all according to semantic error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Opposite to the deletion strategy, the data by (ER) caused standard semantic error with the pelaty score of 1. It include in standard error because the untranslated word should be translated to create flattery act. as it stated in Pedersen The definition of a

standard semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains errors, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers' progress beyond that single subtitle. Standard semantic errors would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left subtitled.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable

Datum number 10

In the datum number 10 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (10/ER/C/N O SM/NO ST)	R Win (10/RW/ T/ NO SM /NO ST)	Rizal Adam (10/RA/DL /SM/S/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (10/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
10	“Outstanding wonderful girl, woman that I ever know”	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0,5 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“...wanita cantik yang pernah aku kenal”	“.....men gagumkan, gadis yang luar biasa..yang pernah kukenal”	“...mengagumkan, gadis yang luar biasa...”	“.....men gagumkan, wanita a luar biasa yang pernah ku kenal...”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Opposite to the deletion strategy, the data by, (RA) caused minor semantic error with the penalty score 0,5. It include in minor error because the untranslated word should be translated. As it stated in Pedersen The definition of a Minor semantic errors are basically lexical errors, including terminology errors which do not affect the plot of the film.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable

Datum number 04

In the datum number 04 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (04/ER/T/NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (04/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (04/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (04/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
04	“You shine up like a new penny.”	ER: 0,5 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Kau bersinar seperti uang baru!”	“Kau bercahaya a bagai uang logam baru.”	“Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru.”	“Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru.”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG) and (RA) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. The target language by (ER) caused minor semantic error with the penalty score 0,5. It include in minor error because in Pedersen The definition of a Minor semantic errors Minor functional equivalence errors are basically lexical errors, including terminology errors which do not affect the plot of the film. Penny is a coin not only a money, because in general money is made of paper.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum

according to acceptability by all fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal, Adam, R Win and Lebah Ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readability by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable.

Datum number 05

In the datum number 05 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (05/ER/T/NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (05/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (05/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (05/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
05	“A very lucky hand”	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Sungguh Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”	“Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”	“Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”	“Tangan yang sangat beruntung.”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), (RA) and (ER) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng

transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readability by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable

Datum number 07

In the datum number 07 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (05/ER/T/N O SM/NO ST)	R Win (05/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (05/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (05/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
07	“Dear, like to see you”	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”	“Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), (RA) and (ER) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable

Datum number 15

In the datum number 15 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (15/ER/T/NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (05/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (05/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (05/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
15	“Very nice”	ER: 0,5 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0,5 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Sangat Cantik”	“Bagus Sekali”	“Indah sekali”	“Bagus sekali”

The strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), and (RA) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0, while (ER) caused minor semantic error. Minor functional equivalence errors are basically lexical errors, including terminology errors which do not affect the plot of the film.

The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by (RW), (RA), (LG) cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said and because the target language feels natural, error score is 0, while target language by (ER) is caused minor error with the penalty score 0,5. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which

would sound natural to a native speaker of that language, it should be *bagus* or *indah* because the context is a vase not a person.

Readability by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable

Datum number 22

In the datum number 22 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (22.ER/DL/ SM/M/NO ST)	R Win (22.RW/ C/SM/M/ NO ST)	Rizal Adam (22.RA/C/S M/M/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (22.LG/T/ SM/M/NO ST)
22	Well done. He is a hero then.	ER: 0,5 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Berarti pemuda ini pahlawan.”	“Kalau begitu, pemuda ini pahlawan.”	“Kalau begitu, pemuda ini pahlawan.”	“Kerja bagus, kalau begitu pemuda ini pahlawan.”

The strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), and (RA) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0, while (ER) caused minor semantic error. Minor functional equivalence errors are basically lexical errors, including terminology errors which do not affect the plot of the film with the penalty score 0,5.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said,

error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable

Datum number 24

In the datum number 24 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (24/ER/T/NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (24/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (24/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (24/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
24	“It's overwhelming.”	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Ini luar biasa.”	“Sungguh mempesona”	“Sungguh mempesona”	Sungguh mempesona”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), (RA) and (ER) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable

Datum number 25

In the datum number 25 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (25/ER/T/S M/M/NO ST)	R Win (25/RW/ T/SM/M/ NO ST)	Rizal Adam (25/RA/T/S M/M/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (25/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
25	“What a lovely idea.”	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Itu ide yang bagus”	“Itu ide yang bagus”	“Itu ide yang bagus”	“Sungguh, Itu ide yang bagus”

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), (RA) and (ER) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable

Datum number 26

In the datum number 26 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (26/ER/T/NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (26/RW/T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (26/RA/T/NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (26/LG/T/NO SM/NO ST)
26	"It's amazing.."	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	"Luar biasa"	"Mengagumkan"	"Mengagumkan"	"Mengagumkan"

The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), (RA) and (ER) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable

Datum number 09

In the datum number 09 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (09/ER/C/N O SM/NO ST)	R Win (09/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (09/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (09/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
09	“But under that you the most amazingly”	ER: 1 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Tapi kau itu luar biasa...”	“Tapi di balik itu, kau sangat menakjubkan...”	“Tapi dibalik itu, kau sangat menakjubkan...”	“Tapi dibalik itu, kau sangat menakjubkan...”

The fansubbers transfer the SL to TL accurately without any meaning loss or shifted meaning. As the condensation strategy applied by (ER), both caused standard error. The transfer strategy which applied by (RW), (LG), (RA) cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. (ER) applies condensation strategy and the condensation strategy which used by the fansubber, The definition of a standard semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains errors, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers' progress beyond that single subtitle. It include in standard error because the untranslated word should be translated to create

flattery act. Standard semantic errors would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left unsubtitled.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by al fansubbers cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable

Datum number 11

In the datum number 21 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (11/ER/C/NO SM/NO ST)	R Win (11/RW/ C/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (11/RA/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (11/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
11	“I believe you are blushing Mr. Big Artist”	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0,5 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Artis Besar.”	“Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar.”	“Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar.”	“Aku yakin Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman Besar.”

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. (LG) transferred it accurately without leaving any word untranslated. Both condensation and transfer startegy is correct, it depends to the fansubbers it self, there is no error found in the target langauge. The transfer strategy which applied by (LG), cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. (RW), (ER), (RA) applies condensation strategy and the condensation strategy which used by the fansubber only deleted or condense the word which is not important and cause no error at all, error score is 0.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by RW, RA, LG cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Target language by ER ccaused minor error because artis in Indonesia means actor and the context is likely to be translated as *seniman*. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable.

Datum number 17

In the datum number 21 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (17/ER/C/S M/M/NO ST)	R Win (17/ER/T /NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (17/ER/C/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (17/ER/C/ NO SM/NO ST)
17	“Pretty cool, huh?”	ER: 1 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Keren, kan?”	“Sangat keren, ya?”	“Sangat keren, ya?”	“Sangat keren, ya?”

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The condensation strategy which applied by (ER) cause caused standard error because The definition of a standard semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains errors, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers’ progress beyond that single subtitle. Standard semantic errors would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left subtitled, error score is 1. (RW), (LG), (RA) applies transfer strategy and the condensation strategy which used by the fansubber is correct.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum

according to acceptability by RW, RA, LG cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Target language by ER caused minor error because artis in Indonesia means actor and the context is likely to be translated as *seniman*. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readability by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable.

Datum number 16

In the datum number 21 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (16/ER/C/S M/M/NO ST)	R Win (16/RW/ T/NO SM/NO ST)	Rizal Adam (16/RA/T/ NO SM/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (16/LG/T/ NO SM/NO ST)
16	“How extraordinary”	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Luar biasa!”	“Sungguh Luar biasa!”	“Sungguh Luar biasa!”	“Sungguh Luar biasa!”

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The taregt language left no error at all. The transfer strategy which applied by (ER), cause no error at all because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. (LG), (RW), (RA) applies condensation strategy and the condensation strategy which used by the fansubber only deleted or condense the word which is not important and cause no error at all, error score is 0.

The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by RW, RA, LG cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Target language by ER ccased minor error because artis in Indonesia means actor and the context is likely to be translated as *seniman*. Acceptability by Pedersen is

transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readability by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the audience and understandable.

Datum number 14

In the datum number 21 the researcher explaining the quality of subtitle and the score. The quality of subtitle in this study consist of semantic error, acceptability and readability with the penalty score 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error and 2 for serious error.

NO	SL	Quality Score			Target Language from Fansubbers			
		Semantic error	Acceptability	Readability	P. Erik .S (14/ER/C/S M/M/NO ST)	R Win (14/RW/ T/SM/M/ NO ST)	Rizal Adam (14/RA/T/S M/M/NO ST)	Lebah Ganteng (14/LG/T/ SM/M/NO ST)
14	“Well said, Jack.”	ER: 1 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	ER: 0 RW: 0 RA: 0 LG: 0	“Benar, jack”	“Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.”	“Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.”	“Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.”

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The taregt language left no error at all. (RW), (RA), (LG), applies transfer strategy and the condensation strategy which used by the fansubber only deleted or condense the word which is not important and cause no error at all, error score is 0. ER applies condensation stratey which caused minor error.

The definition of a standard semantic equivalence error would be a subtitle that contains errors, but still has bearing on the actual meaning and does not seriously hamper the viewers’ progress beyond that single subtitle. Standard semantic errors would also be cases where utterances that are important to the plot are left subtitled, error score is 1. (RW), (LG), (RA) applies transfer strategy and the condensation strategy which used by the fansubber is correct.

The use of transfer strategy is aimed to minimalizing the error which would happend in the subtitle. The use of this strategy in the datum according to acceptability by RW, RA, LG cause no error at all according to acceptability error because it accurately as the target language said, error score is 0. Target language by ER ccaused minor error because artis in Indonesia means actor and the context is likely to be translated as *seniman*. Acceptability by Pedersen is transferring the source text but the natural use of language; i.e. that which would sound natural to a native speaker of that language while Rizal adam, R Win and Lebah ganteng transfer it correctly and caused no error in acceptability because the target language feels natural.

Readabilty by these fansubbers is correct and caused no error, because the phrase, technical terms, clause and target language can be easily read by the auddience and understandable.

A. Discussion

To determine the number of the data, the researcher uses percentage. Percentage is a ratio (ratio) to express fractions of one hundred indicated by the symbol %. The table shows that the percentage of the strategies of the subtitle from 99 data in this case consists of 4 strategies. There are 8 data (8,1%) of deletion, 74 data (74,7%) of transfer, 14 data (14,1%) of condensation, 3 data (3,1%) of paraphrase.

In this sub-chapter, the researcher states the subtitle strategy used by four fansubbers and states the semantic error and the penalty found in the subtitles in the form of table. The researcher also explains what in the table in this discussion sub-chapter.

In this discussion, the researcher explain about the relation between translation strategies and translation quality from four different fansubbers as comparison. The comparison is aimed to find out which fansubber is greater in rendering flattery act dialogue in *Titanic 1997* movie. Titanic is the best romance movie off all time and still placing the first rank in 2019 as the best movie according to forbes magazine USA. From that fact, the researcher believes that many flattery act contain in the dialogue.

Translation strategies is the decision of the translator. A good translation need the specifict theory for the specifict subject. In this research one of the focus is about analyzing the subtitle strategy used in the movie, so the researcher uses Subtitle strategy theory from Gottlieb 2004 which consist of 10 strategies. After analyzing the strategies of

translation, the researcher analyze the quality from the source to the target text using theory of Jean Pedersen 2017 in functional equivalence such as semantic error and stylistic error. Subtitle quality aimed to assess the quality of the subtitle by analyzing the error. The good quality of subtitle is the subtitle which has lowest score of error. The score is distinguished from three types of assessment, the first is standard error is 0.5, the minor error is 1 and the serious error is 2.

The researcher doing this research to finds out is the choice of subtitle strategy give impact to the quality of subtitle and compares the subtitle from Fansubber P Erik S, R Win, Rizal Adam and Lebah Ganteng. From the ten strategies of Gottlieb 2014, the researcher only found four theories used by the fansubber, such as Deletion (8,1%), Transfer (74,7%), Paraphrase (3,1%) and Condensation (14,1%) from over all fansubbers. In functional equivalence quality asesment there is no error in syntatic field and only has semantic error, there are 33 error in semantic error from over all fansubbers. As shown in table 7number, the use of transfer strategy cause the most error in strandard level, the use of deletion cause minor semantic error and serious semantic error.

Actually, transfer strategy is a neutral strategy because it render the language asit started in the source language, but in this case, the fansubber applied transfer strategy as the dominant strategy used in the sentence, but the fansubber still decrease the word or sentence that not really important and affect the whole meaning, that is why the error is include in standard error with score 0,5 for example in the data number 22 by P Erik S, the

source language is “Well done. He is a hero then.” and the fansubber translated it as “Berarti pemuda ini pahlawan.” without rendering the sentence “well done”. The left subtitled sentence is not change the meaning or it called as lessimportant sentence which is removable in the subtitle, but it still counts as an error in semantics called standard error.

Condensation strategy is strategy which makes the target language condense the meaning. This strategy is related to deletion strategy because it removes the word or sentence from source language . This strategy also give semantic error in standard error level which mean does not affected the meaning from over all dialogue. In the data number 17, P Erik S uses condensation strategy to translate “Pretty cool, huh?” to “Keren, kan?”. The target language is not wrong and the target language does not change the meaning of the dialogue, but they remove “pretty” and does not transfer it to target language , that is why this even still counted as error but in the standard level, and the penalty is 0,5.

Deletion strategy causes over all semantic error, such as standard error, minor error and serious error. Deletion strategy is a strategy in subtitle which deleted the sentence whether it is an important sentence which obviously affect the meaning of the utterance or not. This strategy is used by the fansubber because of several reasons such as, the time, respect the culture because the source language is impolite and something that can be understood by the audience even if unsubtitled. In the data number 22 the source language is “You’d as like have angels fly out of your ass” and the fansubber as Lebah Ganteng, Rizal Adam and R

Win translated it as “Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur...”, the words “your ass” is left subtitled. The subtitled words is important for the meaning, but the fansubber does not transfer it to target language. This words is crucial to picturing the speaker, the vibes and to complete the dialogue, that is why this kind of error is including in minor error and the penalty score is 1.

The deletion strategy is the most possible strategy which makes high error as minor to serious error. In the data number 01 P Erik S translated the source language “Come with me, darling. Let’s go.” To only “sayang”. Another important sentence is left subtitled by them and cause serious error. This error will hugely impact the understanding of the audience, that is why this error has the most big penalty score among another error level, the penalty score is 2.

The subtitle strategies used by P Erik S are transfer, condensation and deletion, the most dominant strategies are transfer, condensation and deletion. As the researcher has stated before, deletion and condensation has bigger opportunity to experience error in semantic. Transfer strategy by P Erik S caused 3 standard semantic error and the error penalty is 1,5. Condensation strategy by P Erik S caused 5 standard semantic error and the error penalty is 2,5. Deletion strategy by P Erik S caused 2 standard semantic error, one minor semantic error and one serious error. The error penalty is 4. Over all penalty error score from P Erik S’s subtitle is 8.

The subtitle strategies used by R Win are transfer, condensation, deletion and paraphrase, the most dominant strategies are transfer and

condensation. Transfer strategy by R Win caused 5 standard semantic error and the error penalty is 2,5. Condensation strategy by R Win caused 2 standard semantic error and the error penalty is 1. Deletion strategy by R Win caused 1 standard semantic error and the error penalty is 0,5. Over all penalty error score by R Win's subtitle is 4.

The subtitle strategies used by Rizal Adam are transfer, condensation and paraphrase, the most dominant strategies are transfer, condensation then paraphrase. In this research, paraphrase strategy does not give any error. Transfer strategy by Rizal Adam caused 4 standard semantic error, the error penalty is 2. Condensation strategy by Rizal Adam caused 3 standard semantic error, the error penalty is 1,5 and deletion strategy by Rizal Adam caused 2 minor semantic error, and the error penalty is 2. Over all penalty error score by Rizal Adam's subtitle is 5,5.

The subtitle strategies used by Lebah Ganteng are transfer, condensation and paraphrase, the most dominant strategies are transfer and condensation, then deletion and paraphrase is in the same position. As in Rizal Adam explanation, paraphrase strategy does not give any error. Transfer strategy by Lebah Ganteng caused 2 standard semantic error, and the error penalty is 1. Condensation strategy by Lebah Ganteng caused 1 standard semantic error, and the penalty error is 0,5. Deletion strategy by Lebah Ganteng caused 1 minor semantic error, and the error penalty is 1.

According to the analysis and explanation, transfer strategy is the most dominant strategy used by all of the fansubber, this strategy does not caused minor and serious error, and only standard error. The second dominant strategy used by the all of the fansubber is condensation, this strategy does not caused minor and serious error, and only standard error. The third dominant strategy is deletion. Deletion strategy caused standard, minor and serious error in semantic. The last strategy used by the fansubber is paraphrase, this strategy does not has error in semantic.

It can be conclude that fansubber which applied deletion strategy will caused more error than another fansubber who does not applied for this strategy. Paraphrase strategy is the safest strategy to avoid this error in this research. Fansubber P Erik S has penalty score of 8, Fansubber R win has penalty score of 4, Fansubber Rizal Adam has penalty score of 5,5 and Lebah Ganteng has penalty score of 2. The highest score of penalty is the worst Fansubber in rendering flattery act from source language to target language . The best Fansubber is Lebah Ganteng, the second best of Fansubber is R Win, the avarage Fansubber is Rizal Adam and the worst is P Erik S.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this chapter the researcher will explain about the conclusion which get from the study from chapter one to chapter four. The data consist of 99 valid datas from four different subtitler and the researcher has made analysis of translation strategy from source language (SL) and target language (TL) focused on flattery act found in Titanic 1997 movie.

Fansubber which has highest error proce is the worst fansubber in translating the flattery acts in Titanic movie 1997, and in this chapter the researcher will make the conclusion to prove is there any relation in choosing the translation strategy and the translation error.

First fansubber i is P. Erik S. The researcher found that P. Erik S applied transfer strategy, condensation strategy, paraphrase strategy and deletion strategy. The transfer strategy applied by the fansubber caused three times minor semantic error, the penalty is 1,5. Condensation strategy applied by the fansubber caused five times minor semantic error, the penalty is 2,5. Paraphrase strategy applied by the fansubber does not caused any error. The last strategy used by the fansubber is deletion, it caused two times standard semantic error, one minor semantic error and one serious error, the penalty is 4. Total score of error by P. Erik S is 8.

The second fansubber is R. Win. The researcher found that R. Win applied transfer strategy, condensation strategy, paraphrase strategy and

deletion strategy. The transfer strategy applied by the fansubber caused five times minor semantic error, the penalty is 2,5. Condensation strategy applied by the fansubber caused two times minor semantic error, the penalty is 1. Paraphrase strategy applied by the fansubber does not caused any error. The last strategy used by the fansubber is deletion, it caused one time standard semantic error, the penalty is 1. Total score of error by R. Win is 4,5.

The third fansubber is Rizal Adam. The researcher found that Rizal Adam applied transfer strategy, condensation strategy, paraphrase strategy and deletion strategy. The transfer strategy applied by the fansubber caused four times minor semantic error, the penalty is 2. Condensation strategy applied by the fansubber caused three times minor semantic error, the penalty is 1,5. Paraphrase strategy applied by the fansubber does not caused any error. The last strategy used by the fansubber is deletion, it caused two times standard semantic error, the penalty is 2. Total score of error by Rizal Adam is 5,5.

The last fansubber is Lebah Ganteng. The researcher found that Lebah Ganteng applied transfer strategy, condensation strategy, paraphrase strategy and deletion strategy. The transfer strategy applied by the fansubber caused two times minor semantic error, the penalty is 1. Condensation strategy applied by the fansubber caused one time minor semantic error, the penalty is 0,5. Paraphrase strategy applied by the fansubber does not caused any error. The last strategy used by the

fansubber is deletion, it caused one time standard semantic error, the penalty is 1. Total score of error by Lebah Ganteng is 2,5.

As swos in table 5, chapter IV, the differences amount of strategy is caused by the invalid data, the data is untranslated and left empty. From the previous explanation in table 8, the researcher find out that Lebah Ganteng is the best fansubber in translating flattery acts in Titanic 1997 movie, and the worst fansubber is P.Erik S. From the table number 9, the most dominant strategy used by lebah ganteng is Transfer strategy caused error penalty score 1, and the least strategy used by Lebah Ganteng which caused most error is deletion, the penalty is 1. P. Erik S applied 11 transfer strategy as the most dominant strategy and caused 1,5 error penalty and the least strategy used by P. Erik S which caused most error is deletion, with the error score of 4.

In table number 8 also shows that P. Erik S caused most error than another 3 fansubberrrs. Condensation and Deletion strategy used by P. Erik S is the highest score of error. This phenomena happened because the fansubber does not translate the source text to target text at all or deleted over all dialogues in the target text for deletion strategy and does not translate some words in target language for condensation strategy. The fansubber deleted the important source language, less important and not important. This phenomena also happened in condensation strategy, the fansubber condense some source language which caused lexical and terminology errors. It shows that P. Erik .S shortned and deleted some words in target language because the fansubber found no living language

or appropriate language to be transferred in target language according to Basnett (2005:39), in order to save the subtitle, this even causes confusion for the audience of the movie itself.

From 74 data of Transfer strategy caused 7 error's score, from 14 data of Condensation strategy caused 5,5 error's score, from 3 data of Paraphrase caused no error and from 8 data of Deletion caused 8 error's score. The researcher conclude that the choice of strategy in translation does affect the quality of translation, in this study Deletion strategy caused most error and paraphrase strategy is the safest strategy which applied by the fansubber in this subtitle. The transfer strategy is the second strategy which caused more error than another strategy, nut as the table number 10 shows, it only caused minor semantic error, which is does not affect the plot of the movie.

B. Suggestion

After concluding the analysis, the researcher would like to propose some suggestions related to the study conducted. The researcher suggests that P. Erik S should be braver fansubber to maintain the statisfy of the audience. The use of transfer strategy is seems like the most favourites strategy by the fansubber , but the fansubberrrs also have to respect the culture and context of the story, so it wont caused minor error such as terminology error and lexical error.

The fansubber should translates the source text which can be comperhence in target language, in order to bring the vibes of the movie to

the the audience, more over this is translation of flattery acts in the biggest romance movie all the time. The choices of strategy in Translation is affects the quality of translation, so the translator should be more carefull in rendering the source to target language.

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APPENDIX

VALIDATION

The thesis data titled “**A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INTERLINGUAL SUBTITLE STRATEGIES OF FLATTERY ACTS BY FANSUBBERS AS FOUND FROM TITANIC MOVIE**” has been validated by Arkin Haris ,S.Pd., M.Hum, in :

Surakarta, August 19, 2022

Validator,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several fluid, overlapping strokes that form a stylized representation of the name 'Arkin Haris'.

Arkin Haris ,S.Pd., M.Hum

NO	Translation Strategy	Datum Number	Total	Precentage
1.	Deletion	01/ER/DL/SM/S/SE/S, 03/ER/DL/SM/M/NO ST, 19/ER/DL/SM/S/NO ST, 21/RW/DL/SM/S/ST/S, 23/ER/DL/SM/M/NO ST, 10/RA/DL/SM/S/NO ST, 21/RA/DL/SM/S/ST/S	6	8.1%
2.	Transfer	01/RW/SM/M/NO ST, 03/RW/NO SM/NO ST, 03/RA/RW/NO SM/NO ST, 3/LG//RW/NO SM/NO ST, 04/ER/SM/M/NO ST, 04/RW/NO SM/NO ST, 04/RA/NO SM/NO ST, 05/ER/NO SM/NO ST, 05/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 5/ LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 06/ER/ NO SM/NO ST, 06/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 06/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 07/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 07/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 07/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 08/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 08/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 08/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 09/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 09/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 09/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 10/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 10/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 12/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 12/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 13/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 13/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 13/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 14/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 14/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 14/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 15/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 15/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 15/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 16/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 16/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 16/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 17/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 17/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 17/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 19/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 19/RA/SM/M/NO ST, 19/LG /SM/M/NO ST, 20/ER/NO SM/NO ST, 20/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 20/RA/ NO	66	74.4%

		SM/NO ST, 20/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 21/ER/ NO SM/NO ST, 22/ER/SM/M/NO ST, 22/RA/SM/M/NO ST, 22/LG/NO SM/NO ST, 23/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 23/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 23/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 24/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 24/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 24/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 25/ER/ NO SM/NO ST, 25/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 25/LG/ NO SM/NO ST, 26/RW/ NO SM/NO ST, 26/RA/ NO SM/NO ST, 26/LG/ NO SM/NO ST.		
3.	Condensation	01/RA/SM/M/NO ST, 01/LG/NO SM/NO ST, 02/RW/SM/M/NO ST, 02/RA/SM/M/NO ST, 11/ER/SM/M,11/RW/SM/M/NO ST, 11/LG/NO SM/NO ST.	9	14.1%
4.	Paraphrase	18/RW/P/NO SM/NO ST, 18/RA/P/NO SM/NO ST, 18/LG/P/NO SM/NO ST.	3	3.1%
Total			84	100%

Table 8 : Number of over all subtitle strategy and quality.

Strategy	Semantic Error			No Error
	Standard	Minor	Serious	
Transfer	13	0	0	60
Condensation	7	0	0	3
Paraphrase	0	0	0	3
Deletion	1	5	0	0

Table 9 : Subtitle strategy and quality and the error score from four different
subtitlers

Strategy	P. Erik S			R Win			Rizal Adam			Lebah Ganteng		
	Semantic Error			Semantic Error			Semantic Error			Semantic Error		
	M	S	SR	M	S	SR	M	S	SR	M	S	SR
T	2			5			4			2		
	2X0,5=1			4X0,5=2			4X0,5=2			2X0,5=1		
C	5			2			1					
	5X0,5=2,5			1X0,5=0,5			1X0,5=0,5			0X0,5=0,5		
P												
	0			0			0			0		
DL	1	1	0		1			2			1	
	1X0,5=0,5+1+ 0=1,5			1X0,5=1			2X1=2			1X1=1		
Tot	5			3,5			4,5			2		

NO	Time	SL	P Erik S	R win	Rizal Adam	Lebah Ganteng	Strategy Gottlieb 2004	Quality		Score
								Equivalence error		
								Semantic error	Stylistic error	
1.	00:26:27		Sayang	Ikutlah dengan Ibu Sayang Ayo.	Ikutlah dengan Ibu Sayang.	Ikutlah denganku Sayang.	Erik: DL Rwin: T Rizal: C Lebah: C	Erik: 2 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 2 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0
2.	00:51:54		:	Kau punya bakat, Jack.	Kau punya bakat, Jack.	Kau berbakat, Jack.	Erik: DL Rwin: C Rizal: C Lebah: C	Erik: 2 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0,5	Erik: 2 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 4 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0,5
3.	00:53:30		Bagus	Pria pintar.	Pria pintar.	Pria pintar.	Erik: DL Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
4.	00:56:39	You shine up like a new penny.	Kau bersinar seperti uang baru!	Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam yang baru.	Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam yang baru.	Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru.	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
5.	01:02:29	A very lucky hand	Sungguh tangan yang sangat beruntung.	Tangan yang sangat beruntung.	Tangan yang sangat beruntung.	Tangan yang sangat beruntung.	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
6.	00:58:		sayang	sayang	sayang	sayang	Erik: T Rwin: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0

	57						Rizal: T Lebah: T	Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
7.	00: 59: 24	Dear, like to see you	Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu	Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu	Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu	Sayang, senang bertemu denganmu	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
8.	01: 06: 56	You still my best girl, Cora.	Kau masih gadis terbaikku, Cora.	Kau masih teman perempuan terbaikku, Cora	Kau masih teman perempuan terbaikku, Cora.	Kau masih teman perempuan terbaikku, Cora.	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
9.	01: 17: 44	But under that you the most amazingly	Tapi kau itu luar biasa,...	Tapi di balik itu, kau sangat menakjubk an..	Tapi dibalik itu, kau sangat menakjubk an...	Tapi dibalik itu, kau sangat menakjubk an...	Erik: C Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
10	01: 17: 50	Outstanding wonderful girl, woman that I ever know	...wanot a cantik yang pernah aku kenal	..mengagu mkan, gadis yang luar biasa.. yang pernah kukenal dan..	...mengagu mkan, gadis yang luar biasa...	...mengagu mkan, wanot a luar biasa yang pernah ku kenal...	Erik: C Rwin: T Rizal: dari T ke DL Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 1 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 1 Lebah: 0
11	01: 27: 33	I believe you are blushing Mr. Big Artist	Wajahmu memerah Tn.Artis Besar.	Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman	Wajahmu memerah, Tn. Seniman	Aku yakin wajahmu memerah, Tn.	Erik: C Rwin: C Rizal: C Lebah: C	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0

				Besar.	Besar.	Seniman besar				
12	01:30:41	It's getting cold, you look nice.	.	Semakin dingin. Kau terlihat cantik.	Semakin dingin. Kau terlihat cantik	Semakin dingin. Kau terlihat cantik	Erik: D Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 2 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0,5	Erik: 2 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 4 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah:0,5
13	00:12:21	Great	Baiklah.	Hebat.	Hebat.	Hebat.	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
14	01:03:26	Well said, Jack.	Benar, Jack.	Ucapan yang hebat, Jack.	Ucapan yang hebat, jack	Ucapan yang hebat, jack	Erik: C Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0
15	00:14:48	Very nice	Sangat cantik.	bagus sekali.	bagus sekali.	bagus sekali.	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
16	00:17:01	How extraordinary	Luar biasa!	Sungguh luar biasa!	Sungguh luar biasa	Sungguh luar biasa	Erik: C Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0
17	00:18:49	Pretty cool, huh?	Keren, kan?	Sangat keren, ya??	Sangat keren, ya?	Sangat keren, ya?	Erik: C Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
18	00:18:51	Thank you for that crystal clear forensic	Terima kasih atas analisa	Terima kasih atas analisismu	Terimakasih atas analisismu	Terimakasih atas analisismu	Erik: T Rwin: P Rizal: P	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0

		analysis Mr. Bodine.	forensik yg pejemih kristal itu, Tn.Bodine.	yang Sangat jelas, Tn. Bodine.	yang sangat jelas, Tn. Bodine	yang sangat jelas, Tn. Bodine	Lebah: P	Lebah: 0	Lebah:0	Lebah:0
19	00: 22: 35	I put my faith in you good sir.	Aku percaya padamu.	Aku percaya padamu, Pak.	Aku percayakan padamu, pak.	Aku percayakan padamu, pak.	Erik: DL Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 1 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah:0,5	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 1 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0,5
20	00: 29: 52	Very good,sir.	Baiklah Tuan.	Baik, Pak.	Baik,pak	Baik,pak	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0
21	00: 35: 53	You'd as like have angels fly out of your ass ...	Seperti ada malaikat keluar dari pantat mu...	Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur..	Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur...	Kau bagaikan melihat bidadari yang kabur...	Erik: T Rwin: DL Rizal: DL Lebah: DL	Erik: 0 Rwin: 1 Rizal: 1 Lebah:1	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 1 Rizal: 1 Lebah: 1
22	00: 43: 56	Well done. He is a hero then.	Berarti pemuda ini pahlawan.	Kalau begitu, pemuda ini pahlawan.	Kalau begitu pemuda ini pahlawan.	Baiklah, kalau begitu pemuda ini pahlawan.	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah:0
23	00: 43: 57	Good for you,son. Well done	Tuntas.	Selamat, Nak. Kerja bagus.	Selamat nak, kerja bagus.	Selamat nak, kerja bagus.	Erik: DL Rwin: T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0
24	00: 46:	It's overwhelming.	Ini luar biasa.	Sungguh mempeson	Sungguh mempeson	Sungguh mempeson	Erik: T Rwin: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0

	26			a.	a	a	Rizal: T Lebah: T	Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Rizal: 0 Lebah:0
25	00: 52: 33	What a lovely idea.	Itu ide bagus.	Ide yang bagus sekali.	Itu ide yang bagus	Sungguh, itu ide yang bagus	Erik: T Rwin: T Rizal:T Lebah: T	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah:0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0,5 Rwin: 0,5 Rizal: 0,5 Lebah: 0
26	00: 59: 04	It's amazing..	Luar biasa.	mengagum kan	mengagum kan	mengagum kan	Erik: T Rwin:T Rizal: T Lebah: T	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah: 0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0	Erik: 0 Rwin: 0 Rizal: 0 Lebah:0

1. What interlingual subtitling strategies

1. Transfer (T)
2. Imitation (I)
3. Transcription (TC)
4. Expansion (EX)
5. Paraphrase (PH)
6. Deletion (DL)
7. Condensation (C)
8. Decimation (DC)
9. Resignation (R)

2. Subtitle Quality assessment – the far model by pedersen (2017)

Equivalence error, there are Semantic and Stylistic error.

1. Semantic error:

a. minor 0,5,

b. standard 1,

c. serious 2.

2. Stylistic error

a. minor 0,5,

b. standard 1,

c. serious 2.

Total data: 104 datas

Valid: 99 datas

Invalid: 5 datas.

P Erik S Strategies DL: 3 T: 10 C: 6 19	R win strategies T: 19 C:1 P: 1 DL:1 22	Rizal Adam strategies C: 1 T: 17 P: 1 DL: 1 20	Lebah Ganteng (RA) strategies C: 1 T: 20 P: 1 DL: 1 23
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Coding:

No	Flattery Act	Fansubbers				Coding
		Rizal Adam	R Win	P Erick S	Lebah ganteng	
5.	you shine up like a new penny	Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam yang baru.	Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam yang baru.	Kau bersinar seperti uang baru!	Kau bercahaya bagai uang logam baru.	5/RA/T/SM/M
						5/RW/T/NO SM/NO ST
						5/ER//T/NO SM/NO ST
						5/LG/T/NO SM/NO ST

10. The researcher analyzes the data to answer the problem statements.

1. What interlingual subtitling strategies do the fansubbers employ in subtitling flattery acts as found from Titanic?

Answer:

1. Transfer (T) 40

2. Imitation (I)

3. Transcription (TC) 1
4. Expansion (EX)
5. Paraphrase (PH)
6. Deletion (DL) 3
7. Condensation (C) 1
8. Decimation (DC)
9. Resignation (R)

7. Subtitle Quality assessment, equivalence error:

8. Semantic error: (SM)
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)
 - c. serious 2.(SR)
9. Stylistic error (ST)
 - a. minor 0,5, (M)
 - b. standard 1, (S)
 - c. serious 2.(SR)
10. NO SM
11. NO ST

Table 4.1: percentage data of translation strategy

NO	Translation Strategy	Total	Precentage
1.	Deletion	6	7,1%
2.	Transfer	66	75,7%
3.	Condensation	9	14,1%
4.	Paraphrase	3	3,1%
Total		84	100%