INTERLINGUAL SUBTITLING STRATEGIES OF

DIRECTIVE ACTS AS SEEN FROM *JOKER* MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirementsfor Degree of

Sarjana Humaniora

Written By:

ANITA ANGGI EKSANTI

SRN: 183211073

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM FACULTY OF

CULTURES AND LANGUAGEUIN RADEN MAS SAID

SURAKARTA

2023

ADVISOR SHEET

Subject: Thesis of Anita Anggi Eksanti

SRN   : 183211073

To:

The Dean of

Faculty of Cultures and Languages

UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

in Surakarta

After reading thoroughly and giving necessary advice, herewith, as the advisor, I state that the thesis of:
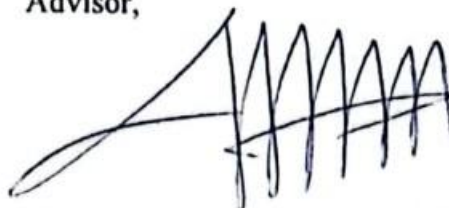
Name : Anita Anggi Eksanti

SRN   :183211073

Title   : *Interlingual Subtitling Strategies of Directive Acts as Seen from Joker Movie*

Has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqosyah*) to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letter.

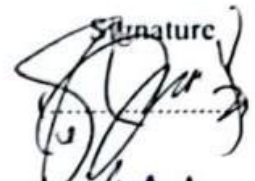Sukoharjo, Desember 04, 2023

Advisor,

Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 198710112015031006

RATIFICATION

This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis entitled *Interlingual Subtitling Strategies of Directive Acts as Seen from Joker Movie* by Anita Anggi Eksanti has been approved by the Board of Thesis Examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora in English Letters.

	Name	Signature
Main Examiner	: SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya, S.S., M.A.	
	NIP. 19840317 201503 1 003	
Chairman	: Wildi Adila, S.Pd. I., M.A.	
	NIP. 19911107 202012 1 011	
Secretary	: Robith Khoiril Umam.S.S., M.Hum.	
	NIP. 19871011 201503 1 006	

Sukoharjo, December 4th 2023

Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Cultures and Languages

Prof. Dr. H. Imam Makruf, S.Ag., M.Pd.

NIP. 197108011999031003

DEDICATION

The thesis is dedicated to:

1. Myself

2. My beloved parents Mr. Sardi and Mrs. Rini

3. My beloved brother and sister, Arya Dwi Prasetya and Tri Cahaya Wulandari

4. My beloved friends

5. All lectures English Letters Department

6. My Almamater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

"Never regret a day in your life. Good days bring you happiness and bad days give you experience."

"Jangan pernah menyesali sehari dalam hidupmu. Hari-hari baik memberimu kebahagiaan dan hari-hari buruk memberimu pengalaman."

"Miracle is another name for hard work" *"Keajaiban adalah nama lain dari kerja keras"*(Unknown)

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name   : Anita Anggi Eksanti

SRN   183211073

Study Program   : English Letters

Faculty   : Faculty of Cultures and Languages

I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled **"INTERLINGUAL SUBTITLING STRATEGIES OF DIRECTIVE ACTS AS SEEN FROM** *JOKER* **(2019) 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 exceptwhere 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.

Sukoharjo, Desember 4th, 2023

Stated by,

Anita Anggi Eksanti

SRN. 183211073

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praise be to Allah who has given mercy, guidance, and health to me so that researcher can complete a thesis entitled "*Interlingual Subtitling Strategies of Directive Acts as Seen from Joker Movie*". Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

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

1. Prof. Dr. Toto Suharto, S.Ag., M.Ag. as the Rector of the UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

2. Prof. Dr. H. Imam Makruf, S.Ag., M.pd. as the Dean of the Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

3. Dr. M. Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M. Hum. as the head of Literature Department.

4. Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum. as the coordinator of English Letters Department.

5. Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum. as the first consultant for guidance, advice, correction, and help to correct mistakes during the process of writing this thesis.

6. High appreciation and thankful to be Examiners; SF. Lukfianka Sanjaya, S.S., M.A., M.Hum. Wildi Adila, S. PDI. M.A. Robith Khoiril Umam, S. S., M.Hum.

7. Muhammad Romdhoni Prakoso, M. Pd as the validator for his help validating all the data used in this.

8. Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum, M.Li.. As the rater for giving their time to

assessing the data.

9. The researcher's beloved family who always give the love, prayer, motivation and support for the researcher.

10. My beloved friend Mutiara Zaroh, Isnaini, Exsa and All of my friends who have supported me.

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

Sukoharjo, December 4th 2023

The Researcher

Anita Anggi Eksanti

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT

Anita Anggi Eksanti. 2023. *Interlingual Subtitling Strategies of Directive Acts Seen from Joker Movie.* Thesis. English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Culture and Language.

Advisor   : Robith Khoiril Umam, S. S., M.Hum.

Keyword   *: Directive act, Strategies Subtitling, Subtitling Quality, Joker movie.*

In the current era, foreign movies are in great demand by everyone, especially teenagers, one of which is the American psychological thriller Joker Movie 2019, directed by Todd Phillips. Directive speech acts are one type of speech act. This research aims to analyze the types of directives acts and analyze the subtitling strategies and analyze the quality of Joker movie subtitles

The researcher uses the theory of Yule (1996) to determine what type of directive is used in the Joker movie subtitling. After determining the type of directive, the researcher analyzed what subtitling strategies were used by using the theory of Gottlieb (1992) and Pedersen (2017) to determine the quality of the Joker movie subtitling. The researcher collected data by playing the English and Indonesian versions of the Joker movie subtitling, then from the subtitling the researcher classified them based on the theory and coded the data. The researcher used this theory as a tool to help the researcher answer each problem formulation.

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, because in this research the data is in the form of text, numbers. The data and data source in this research is Joker movie subtitles. To analyses the data, this research uses domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, component analysis, and then cultural themes.

The researcher found 61 data from the Joker movie. The first is the type of directive action. Of the 61 data that have been analyzed, researchers found that there are 4 types of directive acts used, namely 25 command data, 28 order data, 7 request data, and 2 suggestion data. The most dominant is the command. The researcher also analyzed the subtitling strategy using Gottlieb's theory (1992). The researcher only used 6 of the 10 existing strategies: 5 data for expansion, 15 data for transfer, 8 data for imitation, 6 data for paraphrase, 17 data for condensation, 10 data for deletion. Of all of them, the dominant subtitling strategy in this movie is condensation. The researcher used Pedersen (2017) theory to assess the semantic quality of subtitling in the Joker movie. The results of this study are non-errors 44, Minor (15 data), standard (1), and serious (1), so it can be concluded that the subtitles of the Joker movie are good.

LIST OF TABELS

List

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices   1. Validator Sheet

Appendices   2. Rater Sheet

Appendices   3. Data Validation

Appendices   4. Data Rater

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

COM   : Commands   Subtitling Quality

ORD   : Orders   0,5   : Minor

REQ   : Request   1   : Standard

SUG   : Suggestion   2   : Serious

EXP   : Expansion   0   : No-error

PARA : Paraphrase

TF   : Transfer

IM   : Imitation

TRAN : Transcription

DIS   : Dislocation

CON   : Condensation

DEC   : Decimation

DEL   : Deletion

RES   : Resignation

SL   : Source Language

TL   : Target Language

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The development of movie in the current era, especially in Indonesia, is quite rapid. Movie is one of the mass media that is in great demand because it hasan interest in conveying messages in an interesting and unique way McQuai (1997), In movies, we must also pay attention to language because in everything do, including speaking, or expressing feelings, people must know one languagein order for them to know that language. From kin, Rodman, and Hyams (2003). Besides language, humans also need communication. Communication is divided into two, namely verbal and nonverbal. Speech act is one of the fields of pragmatics that studies where the speakersays something to the listener with the intention that the speech is done Yule (1996).

based on the theory of Yule (1996), P.48, speech acts are divided into three speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary speech acts are speech acts used to express something. Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts which, in addition to informing something, or can be used to do something. Meanwhile, perlocutionary speech acts are speech acts that state something and have an influence on the listener, including convincing, persuading, or misleading Adhiguna, IMP, Susrawan, INA, & Erwan, DBG, (2019). Yule (1996), states that the categories of illocutionary speech include declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. A directive is something that a speaker says to get the listener to do something or an action.

The genre of this movie is psychological thriller. Simpson, P. (2010) states that a psychological thriller is a movie where the crime is represented by a character who has a combination of psychological and physical harm. Physical harm is usually a manifestation or result of psychological inequality. An example of a psychological thriller genre is Joker movie. Researcher chose this video for analysis, because since it was released in Indonesia on October 2, 2019 This movie is very interesting in its time because this movie relates to life and the acting is totality so that it makes the movie have good quality value, Prayitno (2019). So that it attracts the audience to watch this movie. The Joker movie is a fictional movie but can make the audience feel that it is a real event. So that the audience is curious and buys tickets at the cinema. This movie also won an award at the same event for the Audience Award category. Another major award was the Silver Frog that went to Cesar Charlo for the Netflix film The Two Pope (2019). While the bronze frog was given to VladimirSmutny for the film from the Czech Republic entitled Painting Birds (2019). In addition, TalkBoxOffice stated that the Joker movie was released in theaters starting October 2, 2019. This film bewitched 4.23 million viewers with a gross income of b13.5 million US dollars (approximately 190 billion rupiah). Joker is still showing in cinemas around the world. At the box office, Joker is still in the top 10. On Sunday, November 17, 2019, Joker came in at 8th place, beating out Harriet and Maleficent: Mistress of Evil.

The language is so diverse that to be able to enjoy the movie that is being shown requires subtitles to understand and explore the movie. Therefore, it is necessary to have subtitles, so that people can enjoy movies and moral message

conveyed through subtitles. Researcher used data source from the Joker movie watched through the Netflix application. Netflix is a streaming service that offers a variety of television shows or movies connected to the internet.

There are five previous studies that use the focuses on directive act in subtitling. The first researcher was conducted by Wijaya, F. R., & Helmie, J (2019). This research focuses on the analysis of directive speech acts in the film script Fault in Our Stars. Second, research from Sitanggang, W., & Afriana, A. (2022). The Directive Acts in Joker 2019 Movie. IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature, 10(1), 835-845. Third, research from Wea, T. N., & Bram, B (2022). This study focuses on the use of Directive Acts by Travis Parker in The Choice Movie. Fourth, research from Fadila, D (2020). This study focuses on subtitle strategies in translating speech acts in Jumanji film. The latest research from Fitria (2019). This study focuses on the types of directive speech acts and to findout which directive speech acts are used most often in movie.

This study was conducted to identify and describe translation techniques, as well as their impact on translation quality from aspects of functional equivalence, acceptability, and readability of translations as well as to determine subtitle strategies. In this study, researcher prioritized semantic errors because they wanted to focus on similar word usage errors and diction errors. This type of research is descriptive and qualitative research. The researcher reviews the strategies used in translating, because it turns out that the strategies used by the translator have an impact on the results (translation quality), Anshori, (2019) And also the purpose of this research is to identify the subtitling strategies and to

find the directive speech act in Joker movie. The method used in this research is a data collection method with observation and documentation. The steps are downloading the movie, then watching the joker movie, then reading the dialog spoken by the characters, noting the subtitling which includes directive speech acts. Then collect and code the data. So that researcher can classify the types of directive speech acts, subtitling strategies and semantic quality from Joker movie.

Example:

ST: Could you lend me a pen, please?

The example above comes from Yule (1996).

The directive type used is "request", because in the Source txt there is the word "please" (indicating an order that is a request). to analyze the subtitle strategy using the theory of Gottlieb (1992) and to analyze the quality of subtitling using the theory of Pedersen (2017). The subtitling strategies used is "transfer" because the source text is translated to the Target text well without any changes so that the quality of subtitles is "no error" (0).

B. Limitation of The Study

The limitations of this study are the most important. Because of the width of this study, the researcher limited the research by focusing on classifying directive act types using the theory formulated by Yule (1996), analyzing subtitling strategies using the theory of Gottlieb (1992), and subtitling quality using the theory of Pedersen (2017). Because in Joker movie, the four types of directives are most dominant, so researchers only analyzed these four types. This research uses all utterances that contain directive acts performed by all characters in the Joker movie. The reason the researcher used these subtitles is because the researcher found many directives acts from Joker movie subtitling.

C. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the problem above, the main problems that can be formulated for this research are:

1. What are the types of directive act found in *Joker* movie?

2. What are the subtitling strategies used in Joker movie?

3. How is the semantic quality of *Joker* movie?

D. Objective for the research

1. To describe the type of directive act found in *Joker* movie.

2. To describe the subtitling strategies that are applied in translating speech acts in Joker movie.

3. To describe the semantic quality of the subtitling in the Joker movie.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher uses a movie subtitling research strategies which is expected to have benefits in research. As follows:

a. Theoretical Benefits

1) The results of this study can add information for other researchers who will research the same topic and theory.

2) The results of these studies are expected to be used as references and further research material in the context of problems related to the theory used.

b. Practical benefits

1) Research on *Joker* (2019) movie can be used as a new reference as well as a source of information for other research in the future, especially regarding subtitling strategies.

2) The results of this study can add insight and as a reference in conductingresearch in the field of literature, especially movie in determining what strategies are used in movie.

3) It is hoped that students will add insight and knowledge about subtitling strategies in movie.

F. Definitions of the Key Terms

a. Directive Act

A Directive speech acts are actions in which the interlocutor sayssomething with the intention of getting the listener to do something or to make the audience do something. Directive speech act is one in which the speaker is attempting to persuade the addressee to do something or act in the manner intended by the speaker. Directive acts are a type of categorization that is used to persuade an interlocutor to take action. Directive acts are performed when a speaker expects an interlocutor to perform the desired action. Facts conveyed by a speaker in order to persuade a listener to do something are directive acts Searle (1979) The speaker is attempting to fit the word into words while utilizing directions. It

suggests the speaker is attempting to persuade the addressee to believe what he or she is saying. The directive is applied when superiors give order to subordinates or friends to friends. Yule (1996).

b. Subtitling Strategies

The focus of this research is to identify the subtitling strategies applied in Joker movie. Subtitling is a complex from of translation in which the spoken language (source language) of the movie is translated into to written language of the viewing audience (target language). Subtitling is very important in the movie because subtitles can help the audience understand the movie. This research is verbal by using triangulation method technique. The object of this research is the subtitle in Joker movie which is spoken by players from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT). Subtitles are textual versions of dialogue that are not shown in only in cinema movies, but also in television programmers. Subtitles are very important in movie, because subtitles have contributed a lot. Subtitles usually is displayed at the bottom of the screen. Through subtitles, viewers can enjoy the movie by reading the translated text from English to Indonesian. As the main method of translating a movie, subtitles involve a bit of interference with the original. Therefore, subtitles really need a strategy in translating well or subtitles need a strategy so that the translation is easily understood by the audience. Gottlieb (1992).

c. Interlingual Subtitling

There are two types of translation, there are Intralingual translation is a type of translation which is used in the same language with respect to only one particular language. While Interlingual translation is a translation from one language to another which is completely different in terms of its nature, character,

and structure by Gottlieb (1997). Interlingual subtitling, which imply transfer from ST to TT, and intralingual subtitling, which do not change language Cintas (2003). This study focuses on interlingual subtitling, a translator can apply several strategies in translating the source text (ST) into the target text (TT).

d. Joker

Joker is American psychological thriller movie directed by Todd Phillips and produced by Todd Philips, Bradley Cooper, and Emma Tillinger Koskoff. Joker premiered at the Venice Film Festival on August 31, 2019 and opened in the United States on October 4, 2019. This movie is set in Gotham City where at that time the people of Gotham carried out anarchic acts against the rulers of Gotham City. So, there are lots of criminal acts. Because the Joker character is very popular, Joker movie is watched by many teenagers, adults, and even the elderly. Arthur Fleck, a 40-year-old clown lives with his mother Penny in Gotham City. The authoritarian Joker film has many controversies and issues in Indonesia. And also, many different criticisms Pine (2020).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In chapter two, the researcher discusses the theory used to make it easier to answer the problem to be studied. Researcher will discuss the Directive act, subtitling strategies, and semantic quality of the subtitling which is the "Directive Act" from Joker Movie.

A. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies words or phrases that used to convey meaning. Pragmatics is a speech act. A speech act is when a speaker says something with speech with the intention of making the listener do something Yule (1996). Speech acts can be shown by giving orders, giving suggestions, and commitments. Communication is one of the basics of language in performing speech acts. Fadhilah (2021) states that there are three kinds of speech acts, namely: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. One of them is illocutionary to analyze the directive act usually used in movie. Through language, a pragmatist is someone who talks about the speaker's intended meaning, the speaker's assumptions, the speaker's intent or purpose, and the kinds of actions they perform when they speak.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meanings communicated by speakers (or writers) and interpreted by listeners or readers. Therefore, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances that what words or phrases mean in the utterances themselves; pragmatics is the study of language about the speaker's meaning.

2. Speech Acts

There is first., Austin (1962), states that illocutionary acts are actions performed in saying locution, is a type of action in an utterance. when a speaker says something, it contains his intention. locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Learn more about speech acts in movie using the subtitle data source. Speech acts are one of the most important things in daily communication. When communicating with someone, there must be speech to communicate with someone. Directive speech act is one in which the speaker is attempting to persuade the addressee to do something or act in the manner intended by the speaker. Therefore, speech is needed to carry out good communication, to take action through speech is called speech act. Speech acts are actions that are carried out through speech Yule (1996), therefore everything that uses speech to communicate is called a speech act. Yule (1996, p53) classifies five types of general functions of speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directive, commissives.

Declarations are those kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance. Expressives are those kinds of speech act that state the speaker feels, Directive are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. In this study, the researcher focuses on directive only.

3. Directive Acts found in Joker movie

A directive Speech acts are divided into three, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Illocutionary speech acts are divided into five, namely: representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration. This

study focuses on directive speech acts. (Yule, 1996) states that a directive speech act is an utterance that must be done by the listener. Directives are used by speakers to make listeners do or not do something. It can be in the form of orders, warnings, urges, directions, and advice. Directives also include actions whose words are directed at the listener to do something, such as ordering, asking, inviting, advising and advising. This study aims to determine what types of directive speech acts are found in the Joker movie subtitle. Yule (1996), states that directive acts are those kinds of speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, suggestion. The source of the examples of directive acts is *Yule, G. (1996). Pragmatics. Oxford university press*. There are four types of directives, including the following:

a) Command

Command is one kind of the directive actions found in the film. Commands are used by speakers to give orders or instructions take action against someone or something. Reign Sentences are used when people tell someone to do something or not to do something. Imperatives are divided into two groups, namely positive imperatives and negative imperatives.

Example:

ST: "Don't touch that".

In the example above, it can be seen that the speaker is telling the listener not to do something.

b) Request

Request is the act of asking the listener to do something as a favor or courtesy; invitation or petition. Moreover, a request is an expression of what the

speaker wants the listener does or refrains from doing something.

Example:

ST: "Could you lend me pen, please?"

From the example above, it can be seen that if the speaker gives a request to the interlocutor to do something, namely to lend a pen, it is arequest for help.

c) Order

Order is a request to make or do something through speech what thespeaker says to make the listener do something like a speaker command.

Example:

ST: "Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black".

In the example above, the speaker instructs the listener to make. Cup ofcoffee and make it black. The speech is carried out as desired by the speaker. The example above is exemplified by the waiter and the buyer, so they use the orders.

d) Suggestion

Suggestion is a sentence that shows the attitude or desire of the speaker to do an utterance accepted as a form of reason for the listener's actions.

Example:

ST: "I'm going to get it right next time".

The example above can be called a suggestion because the section "Do it right next time" indicates that the speaker did something wrong so the listener should give advice.

4. Interlingual subtitling

Interlingual subtitling, literally is the subtitling between two languages. It is a transfer from a source text (ST) to (TT), designating the relationship between

different source and target languages Gottlieb (1997). Or to use an alternative term, interlingual subtitles, which occur where there is translation, Bartoll (2006). This type is similar to multilingual subtitling in Iverson's categories. The essence of this type is that there must be a transfer or translation between two different languages, though it refers to subtitling instead of traditional written translation. It should be noticed that in this group not only two languages are involved but also two dimensions, speech and writing. Therefore, this type is alternatively called diagonal subtitling or oblique subtitling by (Gottlieb, 1997), meaning that both mode and language are changed, crossing over from speech in one language to writing in another language. Interlingual subtitling are always perceived as a supplement to a movie, they are the most cost- effective audiovisual language transfer mode.

Moreover, there are some advantages for watching subtitled foreign language programs Sponholz (2003). Interlingual subtitling, having societal and language-political implications, is instrumental in improving reading skills, boosting foreign language skills, facilitating easy and cheap international programs exchange, and cementing the dominance of English Gottlieb (1997).

5. Subtitling Standards in Europe

In subtitles on movies there are subtitle regulations in Europe. Karamitroglou (1997). A code that will help audiences reach out across countries through a set of standards. Translation studies with a number of attempts to discard the prescriptive point of view. As a result, until the research has shifted to Audiovisual/Screen Translation investigations. Replacing old practices with new ones and formulating new regulations gradually, as long as the transition is smooth, both in quantitative and qualitative aspects. The aim is to provide a

unifying formula based on thorough scientific research that can bridge the different subtitling conventions.

The spatial parameter / layout:

1. Position on screen.

2. Number of lines.

3. Text positioning.

4. Number of characters per line.

5. The typeface and distribution.

6. Font color and background

7. Duration of a full two-line subtitle (maximum duration).

8. Duration of a full single-line subtitle (maximum duration).

9. Duration of a single-word subtitle (minimum duration).

10. Leading-in time.

11. Lagging-out time.

12. Between two consecutive subtitles.

6. Subtitling Strategies in Joker movie

In this study, using the theory proposed by Gottlieb (1992) classifies translation into two, namely isosmotic and diamniotic. Isosmotic translation is a translation that uses the same communication channel as the baby line, while diamniotic translation is a translation across communication channels. In particular, Gottlieb mentions that the translation used in Joker movie is diamniotic because it occurs in the translation of the movie through subtitling. To analyze data, used descriptive qualitative method. This method is supported by several steps. The next step is comparing the original text and its translation

into Indonesian subtitles at table form. In addition, the time (duration) when the directive act is spoken by the all characters in the movie. This subtitled movie has limited space and time, namely the limited place for subtitles on the screen and the limited time for the appearance of the text because the text must be in sync with what is audio visually on the screen. Strategies are a different process in translating a dialogue film related to the meaning and form it produces Gottlieb (1992). Making good and relevant subtitles is not an easy thing, translators must really understand the rules about subtitles. Another rule for translating subtitles is to use a subtitling strategy. As a translation procedure, subtitle strategy is also a technical tool in the world of translation.

However, subtitles are used to transfer the meaning of dialogue in one language to text in another. A translator formulates subtitling strategies there are ten strategies that are included in this classification. In this thesis, the researcher uses the subtitling strategies of Gottlieb (1992). There are ten (10) subtitling strategies, namely expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. The subtitle strategies used in this study uses the theory (Gottlieb,1992), which consists of 10 strategies, which are as follows:

a. Expansion

Expansion is used when dialogue in ST requires explanation to gain audience understanding because it cannot take the nuances of culture. When the movie text contains sentences that are difficult to understand, requiring assistance to understand the meaning of the movie text.

Example:

ST: "I will bite my thumb at them which is disgrace to them if they bear it".

From the example above by using the expansion strategy, it was found that the addition of an explanation in the form of a sentence "Majulah aku mendukungmu". The addition of this sentence culturally means "an act that is performed". The addition of this sentence has the meaning that is provide support for action.

b. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is used when the phrase in the SL cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way in the TL, in other words, the translation in the TL is syntactically different from the SL but the meaning is still maintained to be comprehended by the audience.

Example:

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

The use of the paraphrase strategy is seen in the word "black-hearted" which means " black-hearted ". Black-hearted is a figurative language that wants evil or commits evil so the subtitle translates as "berhati jahat".

c. Transfer

Transfer refers to the strategy of translating the SL completely and correctly into the TL translating the SL completely and correctly into the TL.

Example:

ST: "Get down, cur!"

The subtitles above use a transfer strategy, because there is no addition or subtraction of words. Transfer strategy is applied in the translation process because all words are translated well.

d. Imitation

The imitation strategy is used when rewriting the original text. Usually

used to name people, places, and company name.

Example:

ST: "You go ahead and cat that, Mr.Frodo".

From the example above, using an imitation strategy because there is the word or name "Mr. Frodo" which means subtitles don't need to translate.

e. Transcription

Transcription is used when there are unusual terms in the source language, for example; third language and nonsensical language in SL.

Example:

ST: "This is our way, amigo".

This can be seen from the word "amigo" which means "friend". The word amigo is Spanish.

f. Dislocation

Dislocation is adopted when the SL employs some sort of special effect, for example a silly song in a cartoon film, where the translation of the effect is more important than the content.

Example:

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

In the example of the subtitle above, we use a dislocation strategy, because there is no change in the meaning of the word in the translation. And the song "spider-pig" does not affect the meaning of the translation.

g.   Condensation

Condensation is applied to overcome the problem of subtitle line limitations. Because subtitles have a time limit, when translated into the target text, it is shorter or can make the text shorter but does not lose the meaning or message conveyed.

Example:

ST: "kill them, kill, them, kill them both".

The translation above is incomplete, due to the omission of the word "kill them". The target language only translates "bunuh mereka, bunuh mereka berdua", therefore the translator uses a condensation strategy.

h.   Decimation

This strategy is to translate when the actor has a fight with the interlocutor. So, the translation whose speech has difficulty in understanding the meaning.

Example:

ST: "you're not, by any chance, referring to Jack, are you, are you?"

From the subtitles above, the translator uses a decimation strategy, because from the source language it translates to "You mean Jack! ". Of the many words taken from the word "apakah kamu" and interpreted in the target language to be " maksud anda".

i.   Decimation

This strategy is used to translate when actors are arguing with their interlocutors. When the source text is too long and requires a short time, if translated to the target text, only the essence of what is intended to shorten the time but the meaning can be conveyed properly. So, translations that have difficulty in understanding the meaning.

Example:

ST: "you're not, by any chance, referring to Jack, are you, are you?"

From the subtitles above, the translator uses a decimation strategy, because from the source language it translates to "You mean Jack! ". Of the many words taken from the word "apakah kamu" and interpreted in the target language to be "maksud anda".

j.   Deletion

Deletion is when there is a repetition of a word in the subtitle which, if deleted, does not affect the original meaning of the text.

Example: ST: That's enough.

The word "that's enough" can be translated into "enough". So, the word "it" is deleted because it does not change the meaning given to the audience.

k.   Resignation

Resignation is applied when the translator does not find the solution in translating the SL subtitle and that the meaning is inevitably lost.

Example: Dialogue: Beyotch! Subtitle: - (No Translation) (Malibu's Most Wanted, 2004)

From the example above, use the resignation strategy because there is no solution to translate the meaning of the source word.

7.   Semantic Quality

In assessing the quality of subtitles using the FAR Model, (Pedersen, 2017). FAR stands for "Functional Equivalence, Acceptability, and Readability". FAR model, three parameters used to test translation quality, namely functional, acceptability and readability, are based on an error analysis typology. It's very difficult when it comes to equality. Here the researcher will check the

equivalence in the subtitles, with many time and space constraints. The best form of equivalence for subtitles is Pedersen (2017) pragmatic equivalence. In translation research, assessment is a key element for knowing the quality of the translation, whether a translator can produce whether the translation is good and acceptable or not. In his journal, Pedersen (2017) stated that quality assessment in interlanguage subtitles uses the FAR. The model is based on error analysis and has a penalty scoring system (p. 217). There are two types of equivalence errors: semantic and stylistic:

1. Functional equivalence

    Focuses on how well the meaning or message conveyed is translated into the target language. A good subtitle should convey both what is said and what is intended, otherwise it could be considered an obvious error. If what is conveyed. matches its meaning, then it is not a mistake. If what is said and translated does not match its meaning, it is considered an error.

Functional equivalence errors are of two types: semantic and stylistic

Semantic Errors

a. Minor error (0,5)

    When there is a lexical error in terminology that does not affect the plot of movie. Thus, minor error might go unnoticed, and only break the illusion if the viewers are attentive.

b. Standard Error (1)

    Occurs when a subtitle contains an error but still has meaning and does not confuse the audience. Standard errors are those that are likely to break the contract and ruin the subtitle for most viewers.

c. Serious Semantic Error (2)

Misunderstanding of the subtitle, either by leading to plot understanding or by being so serious are to disturb the contact of illusion for more than just one subtitle.

d. No-error (0)

There are no errors in translation so that the audience can understand the meaning conveyed by the speaker.

Tabel 2.1 Semantics Error

Source Text	Target Text	Functional Equivalence (Semantic Error)
"Hey, turn on music?	*"Hei, nyalakan musik"*	0,5
"Lady? Don't call me lady!"	*"Nona,jangan panggil aku nona!!"*	0
"Don't ever let go."	*"Jangan pernah kamu lepaskan".*	0,5

Stylistic Error

a. Minor Stylistic Error (0,5)

Occur when the audience remain able to follow the meaning (e.g: errors in capital letters, apostrophes, and coma).

b. Standard Stylistic Error (1)

Occur when there is an omission of important information to make it incomplete.

c. Serious Stylistic Error (2)

Occur when the subtitle rates new meaning that make it completely different

(e.g: aims become 'arms').

2. Acceptability

Acceptability errors are errors that make subtitles sound unnatural. They can be divided into three types: grammatical errors, spelling errors and idiomatic errors. Grammatical errors can be graded on minor, standard, and serious errors. Minor mistakes are mistakes that only annoy grammarians like using who and what not. Serious errors in reading and understanding while standard errors are in between. Spelling errors are also classified as serious, standard, or minor based on the serious error rate. Pedersen follows the APM Model in acceptance assessment, which means serious error (1), standard error (0,5), and minor error (0,5). Erroneous errors result in false or misleading information. Standard errors are errors that hinder their understanding and can disrupt the flow of the text. Minor errors are capitalization errors, apostrophes and small word insertions.

3. Readability

Readability is called the norm or technical problem. Since readability has a mass focus, and may not be too keen on the technical side, just focus on reading subtitles with ease. Readability errors into segmentation and spotting. The scores for readability quality are those that mean serious errors (1), standard errors (0.5), and minor errors (0.5). Literature on correct segmentation and spotting subtitles, Carroll (1998). To say that segmentation defects can perceive the viewer through the eyes, D'Ydewalle, Gery, (1989).

Considered and line length. FAR models. This research aims to:

a. Strategies applied in translating cultural reference subtitles.

b. Assess the subtitle translation quality

8. Joker Movie

Movie is an audio-visual communication medium to convey a message to a group of people gathered in a certain place Effendy (1986). Text is one of the important areas of the study of translation to screen. Subtitling is a process that technically transfers SL movie or audio-visual media to TL movie or audio-visual media, synchronized with the original verbal message Gottlieb (2004).

This research relates to Joker movie which is a drama, thriller, and crime genre. Become successful due to unpleasant life experiences & suffers from mental illness, so that his character turns into a bad person. Researchers used qualitative research methods and as a method of data analysis using observation and documentation methods. The results of this study contained 28 scenes containing 48 scenes of physical violence, 10 scenes of sexual violence, 143 scenes of psychological violence and 12 scenes of symbolic violence related to vandalism. Representation is a person's thought concept that interprets signs from people, events, or imagination.

One of these characteristics is the saving of subtitles due to the limited space available on the screen, and that should not hinder the screen display well. Gottlieb, (1992) used a different terminology and explains that a subtitle is faced with formal (quantitative) and textual (qualitative) constraints. Textual constraints are those imposed on the subtitles by the visual context of the movie, whereas formal constraints are the space factors (a maximum of 2 lines and 35 characters) and the time factor. Schwarz (2003), the main problem in subtitling is caused by the difference between the speed of the spoken language and the speed in reading; both require a reduction of the text.

The representation of violence in the Joker (2019) movie explains that the

main character has an unpleasant experience because he is not treated well or there is violence from friends, girlfriends, co-workers, and is always the subject of jokes at work. Psychologically, most appear in Joker movie because the main character feels alienated, ignored, insulted by others and treated like trash. Richard Umar, (2021). In Joker movie, Arthur Fleck's character always tries to answer questions about how humans should live, how humans exist and understand their existence and actualize all potentials and illusions about them freedom. When he did, 'I thought there was no way this was a tragedy, but now I realize it's impossible.

9. **Previous Studies**

The researcher found several previous studies that were relevant to this research. First, the thesis by (Wijaya, F. R., & Helmie, J. (2019). Analysis of directive speech acts in the film script Fault in Our Stars. This study has the same object regarding subtitles. The topic of previous research is the same. As this research is about acts of Directive Differences in previous studies only focused on directive action, while this study focused on the sub-heading of directive action strategies.

The second, Sitanggang, W., & Afriana, A. (2022). The Directive Acts in Joker 2019 Movie. IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature, 10(1), 835-845. Previous research has the same topic, namely about directive acts. And has a difference in the object. This study uses the object of subtitles, the previous study uses the object of dialog but only "directive action questions" in the movie.

Third, thesis a by Wea, T. N., & Bram, B. (2022. Directive and Expressive Speech Acts Used by Travis Parker in Creed Choice Film: Scientific Journal of Language and Literature, 5(2), 691-707. The second topic discusses acts directive action from the film, but this study focuses on directive action, whereas in previous research, directive and expressive acts both use the same theory from Yule (1996). Fourth, thesis by Fadila, D. (2020). Subtitle strategiesin translating speech acts in the Jumanji film. This research with previous research has similarities in the discussion of subtitling strategies. And has a difference in the focus of research. Previous research focused on the translation of The Jumanji film, while this study focused on the strategy of subtitling of directive act. Using the theory of Gottlieb (1992).

Fifth, thesis Fitria (2019). "Analysis of the Directive Speech Acts Found in the Film 'Koi Mil Gaya'". This study discusses the types of directive speech acts and to find out which directive speech acts are most often used in the film "Koi Mil Gaya". This research is described symmetrically phenomena, data, situations, as actually found. The results of the analysis show that the film "Koi Mil Gaya" shows a directive speech act that contains three aspects, namely commands, requests, and suggestions. The similarity between the studies lies in the topics, as they both analyze the Directive Speech Act Found in the film.

The difference lies in the results of research from Fitria (2019), which produced 3 types of directives, namely orders, requests, and suggestions, while my research resulted in four types of directives using theory Yule (1996) to analyses the action of the directive consists of four types of directives: commands, orders, requests, and suggestions.

From the five theses above, it can be concluded that the similarities and differences are as follows: similarities exist in the topics to be discussed but not all of them are only one in one thesis, for example regarding subtitle strategy, the method used is "qualitative" and the difference is theory, the main focus, as well as the object used.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter has been written to discuss the method of the study related to research design, source of data, technique of data collection, and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

This study focuses on directive acts with subtitles as the data. Therefore, this research is qualitative research. Sugiyono (2017) states that qualitative research is the process of how to produce a description of the data in written form as the data being studied. This research is qualitative research because the researcher analysis and explains the data taken from the subtitles. By using this method, researcher can explain and describe the focus of the research, namely the subtitling strategies of the directive acts contained in Joker movie, and semantic quality in subtitling in Joker movie.

This study analyses subtitles in films translated by other translators, meaning that the orientation of this research is product and participant. Sldanha and O'Brien (2013) stated that product-oriented researcher focused mainly on errors in the translation process between English-Indonesian subtitles and were scored by the researcher.

B. Data and Data Sources

In research, there must be a source of data. Harsono, (2015) states that data is a collection of information obtained from various sources in the form of speech or writing in detail. Therefore, the researcher uses subtitling from Joker (2019) movie which contains directive speech acts as the data to be analyses. This film was chosen because it has quite a lot of directive acts found. While the

data source is the Joker movie subtitle. This movie is downloaded via Netflix. Source of data is a set of subjects required in the study. Moleong (2012). The data is taken from the subtitle of the characters who play a role in the Joker (2019) movie. The data obtained in the form of subtitle between characters (source text and target text).

C. Research instruments

The main instrument is the researcher himself. Moleong (2010) explains that the researcher is the executor of the research and as an instrument in research. The researcher collected his own data through document examination, interviewing, observing directive speech acts, recording the data found. Other researchers may use rules as an instrument to collect data. In this study, the researcher is the only instrument that analysis and collects data. However, there is a table as a supporting instrument for researchers in analyzing the data.

D. Techniques of Collection Data

The Researcher explain how the steps to collect data. Data collection is an important part of research. Sugiyono, (2013) states that the steps to collect data are called data collection techniques. Data collection is done with documentation, because qualitative research uses documents as a container to contain data about whether or not directive actions are taken. Creswell (1998). Researcher obtain data sources through the following steps:

a. Download the movie entitled "Joker 2019" on Netflix with English and Indonesian subtitles) as a source.

b. Watch and understand the Joker movie.

c. Determine which subtitles are included in the type of directive speech act.

d. Record the data that has been analyzed.

E. Technique of Validation Data

Data plays an important role in a study, therefore before starting data analysis it is necessary to validate the data obtained. In this study, researcher used data sources from the Joker movie with subtitles. Stated by Creswell (2009) validation is a process to check the accuracy of the data obtained in research so that it can be used. This research uses triangulation technique as a validation of research data. Moleong (2016) states data triangulation is a technique used by researcher to check whether or not a data is valid by using something outside the data to check or compare the data. Data triangulation can be done using more than one technique, there are 4 triangulations, namely: according to method, according to experts, according to sources, and according to theory. And in this study using expert triangulation because it requires an expert to check whether the data under study is valid or not. The validator is an expert in Audiovisional translation and an expert in understanding or knowing about speech act theory. The validator that validates my data Muhammad Romdhoni, M. Pd.

Yule (1996) especially in directive speech acts, because the data must match the audiovisual translation and directive speech acts. Researcher believe that this method is very effective for checking or checking whether the data is valid or not. The main focus of the validator is on the strategy of subtitles sourced from Netflix and the type directive act. The validator does its job using two theories. First, the subtitle strategy Gottlieb (1992) states as a validator guide to determine what subtitle strategy is found in the dialogue (subtitles) of joker films sourced from Netflix. And to find out what speech acts were done by the characters in the Joker movie, the directive speech act theory was used according to Yule (1996).

The validator is in charge of checking the data, because the researcher

determines the subtitling strategies and directive acts. The researcher displays all the data in tabular form. Researcher also need an assessment process. Therefore, researcher need a rater to analyze the quality of subtitles. After the researcher collected and classified the data to be analyzed, then the data was validated. In this case, the researcher asked the lecturer for help to ensure the correctness of the data values Creswell (2009). The raters have credibility or have expertise in the field of research and will conduct checks to determine the value of data using theory Pedersen (2017). The assessor who assesses the quality of the subtitle data is Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, M.Li..

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

After all the data the researcher collected the data. Analyzing data is an important part of research that will produce findings. Analyzing data from researcher using the Spradley (1980), which classifies data analysis into four stages in qualitative studies, namely data Domain, taxonomic, component, and Analysis of cultural themes. This process is called interactive analysis. In data. studies, researcher collect data through downloading the English version of Joker movie. Then the movie is compared with the Indonesian version to identify based on the subtitling strategies. The collected data is simplified at important points and then classified according to the focus of the study. Data reduction was carried out by researchers through data selection, data classification, and eliminating unused data. This process was carried out continuously during data analysis. Then the researcher presented the analyses data to provide an interesting effort. Finally, to draw conclusions, verify the data to ensure the validity of the data.

1. Domain Analysis.

    The first step proposed by Spradley (1980) to analysis data is domain analysis. Based on Spradley (1980), domain analysis is to get a picture of the object / research. In this step, you don't understand the data in detail, because the purpose of this step is to collect all the data. In this study, the researcher only took the subtitles from the film and used the screenshot as the data.

Table 3.1 Datum and non-Datum

Utterances (Directive Act)	Datum/Non-Datum
Directive Act (Orders) ST: Stop, Them! TT: *Hentikan, mereka!* Subtitle of Netflix:	Datum
Directive Act (Commands) ST: Stand up, please TT: *Tolong berdiri.* Subtitle of Netflix	Datum
Expressive Act (Thanking) ST: That was great, Arthur. Thank you. TT: *Tadi indah, Arthur. Terima kasih.* Subtitle of Netflix	Non-Datum
Expressive Act (Apologizing) ST: I'm sorry TT: *Maaf*	Non-Datum

Subtitle of Netflix	

2. Taxonomy Analysis

The second step is taxonomic analysis, which is to classify the data produced by researcher based on the selected theory. Using the theory of Yule (1996) to classify directive acts.

Table 3.2 Type of Directive Acts

Classification Directive Acts	Total Data	Data Number

Table 3.3 Subtitling Strategies used in Joker movie

Subtitling Strategies	Frequency	Percentage

Table 3.4 Semantic Quality of Joker movie

Semantic Error				
	No Error (0)	Minor Error (0,5)	Standard Error (1)	Serious Error (2)
Frequency				
Percentage				
Total score				
Final score				
Total data				

3. Componential Analysis

   The, third step is component analysis. Stated by Spradley (1980), the statement that component analysis is a systematic search for the meaning of components related to the focus of research. The techniques used to simplify data or summarize data are as follows:

Table 3.5 Componential Analysis

Directive Act	Subtitling Strategies						Semantic Quality			
Command	Expansion	Transfer	Imitation	Paraphrase	Condensation	Deletion	Minor	Standard	Serious	No error
Order										
Request										
Suggestion										

4. Analysis of Cultural Themes

   The last step in data analysis is to find cultural themes. Researcher found cultural themes taken from this research. In the analysis of cultural themes, the researcher finds the cultural theme by implying the data of the researcher.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the purpose of the findings and analysis of the data that the researcher includes in the findings and discussion. The researcher will examine the data contained in the subtitle of the film "Joker" and describe it in a discussion using the theoretical framework of Chapter II. This chapter presents dataanalysis, which is divided into 3 sections, namely the types of directive acts, subtitling strategies in translating directive acts and the quality of translating subtitling directive acts based on semantic equivalents.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher presents the results of the research that have been adapted to the previous theory. This search includes an analysis containing live actions performed by all the characters in the movie "Joker". First, all the directive actions contained in the film subtitles were turned into tables and grouped based on research questions. Then, after finding all the necessary data, the researcher finds directive action words in the target language. Subtitles are very useful in this study because they allow researchersto find data more easily.

Researcher found 61 directive action data. The results of this study are presented in the form of a description of the data, besides that the results of the research conducted are explained in detail.

1. Type of Directive Speech Acts in Joker Movie Subtitles

As explained above, the types of directive speech acts in this study have been analyses theoretically (Yule, 1996), four types of directive discourse were found in this study: orders, orders, requests, and

suggestions. This kind of directing speech is taken from the speeches made by all the characters of "Joker" movie. The results of the four types of instructive discourse found by researcher in this study can be described in the table below:

Table. 4.1 Type of Directive Speech Acts

No	Classification of Directive Speech Acts	Total Data	Data Number
1	Orders	25	01,04,11,13,18,20,23,25,26,28,29, 31,32,34,35,37,38,39,40,41,42,59, 60,61
2	Command	28	02,06,07,09,14,15,16,17,22,30,3 6,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52, 53,54,55,56,57,58
3	Request	7	03,08,10,121921,24
4	Suggestion	2	05,27
	Total	61	61

From these data, 61 data were collected and validated for the study. This study analyses the following directive, the subtitles made by Netflix, and the last is the quality of the subtitles made by Netflix. The researcher found 61 directive acts in Joker Movie, there were 25 data Order, 28 data Command, 7 data Request, 2 data Suggestion. The dominant directive acts data in Joker Movie is the Directive Command. There are 28 records.

1. Command

- Code: `02/1.56.20Com/Tf/Social Woker

(He Social Worker (doctor) gives orders for Arthur to bring his journal for this meeting).

ST: "Last time, 1 asked you to bring your journal".

The dialogue above can be classified as a directive act because there is a sentence "I asked you to bring your journal". From the command sentence it can be explained that a doctor orders his patient to bring his journal. The directive action applied is Commands, because the dialogue above is a conversation between a doctor and his patient and the subtitling strategy used is transfer because the source language subtitles are well translated into the target language.

- Code: 06/1.50.07/Com/Para/Penny Fleck

ST: "Come sit. It's starting"

From the subtitling above, the type of directive used is "command", because the speaker is Arthur's mother and the commanded is Arthur.

- Code: 14/1.44.45/Com/Del/Hoyt

ST: "No, don/t sit. This 'II be quick"

The subtitling above is a "command" type of directive, because Arthur's superior, Hoyt, gives the command "don't sit", which means that Arthur should not sit down because Hoyt will talk fast.

- Code: 22/1.08.20/Com/Para/Wayne

ST: "Get away from that man"

The subtitles above are of the "command" directive type, as Mr. Hassan is the one in charge. Wayne gives an order to his son not to get close to Arthur. Because Mr. Wayne thinks that Arthur is an unfamiliar person, he thinks that Arthur is a bad person.

- Code: 30/54.56/Com/Tf/Arthur

SL: "Dad, it's me. Come on".

The type of directive applied is Command, because the command was given by Arthur to Mr. Wayne to admit that Arthur is his son.

b. Orders

1. Code: 01/1.59.33/Ord/Tf/Arthur

   ST: "Stop, them!".

The subtitling above is an order, because the order was given by Arthur to someone of his equal. Arthur gave orders to stop the man from taking his sign which a group of people had taken while Arthur was working.

2. Code: 31/35.29/Ord/Tf/Athur

ST: "Come in"

The directive type used is "order". because the speaker has equality with the listener, in the word "come in". Arthur orders Gary and Randal to come into his

apartment and they both do as Arthur says.

3. Code: 35/32.51/Ord/Tf/Arthur

ST: "Don't look. Just go"

The directive type used is "order". because the speaker has equality with the listener, in the words "Don't look. Just go". Arthur ordered Gary to go straight away and not to look at Randal's bloodied body because he was killed by Arthur. Gary also carried out Arthur's order.

4. Code: 41/48.43/Ord/Del/Carl Akham Clerk

ST: "Come on, man. Give it"

The type of directive used is "order". because the speakers do not have a difference in degree. the order is spoken by the hospital guard for Arthur to give the file taken by Arthur to be returned to him because to take the file requires proof in the form of a signature.

5. Code: 13/1.44.52/Ord/Im/Gary

ST: "Hoyt wants to see you in his office".

From the example above included in the command sentence. "Hoyt wants to meet at his office", the meaning of the dialogue is that Gene orders from the boss to call Arthur to meet him at the office. The dialogue above is Arthur's conversation with Gary (a friend), so the type of directive that is applied is Orders. And the subtitle strategy used is Transfer because the message from the source language is well conveyed into the target language.

c. Request

1. Code: 10/1.47.50/Req/Tf/Arthur

ST: "He always tells me to smile and put on a happy face".

The type of directive action applied in the dialog above is request. Because the commands conveyed are giving advice to listeners. The source language is well translated into the target language so that the message and meaning is conveyed properly.

2. Code: 24/1.29.44/Req/Del/Arthur

ST: "Please, stop!"

The type of directive used is "request". because in the source language there is the word "please" which means "please". the command is a request that must be done by the listener.

3. Code: 08/1.48.42/Req/Tf/Murray

ST: "Stand up, please"

The type of directive used is "request". because in the source language there is the word "please" which means "please". the command is a request that must be done by the listener.

4. Code: 03/1.54.33/Req/Con/Arthur

ST: I was wondering if you can could ask the doctor to increase my Medication.

From the dialogue above, the type of directive action that is applied is a request, because the speech being spoken asks the listener to do something as an aid in order to increase the dose of medicine. And there is the word "could" in the source language. The source language is translated into the target language shorter than the source language, but the meaning is still conveyed properly.

d. Suggestion

1. Code: 05/1.50.31/Sug/Tf/Penny Fleck

ST: "You need to eat. Look how skinny you are".

Because from the dialogue above the commands spoken are suggestions. In the sentence "you need to eat", it can be explained that the speaker gives instructions to the listener to eat so that his body is not thin. The target language is translated into the target language perfectly so that the message and meaning is conveyed properly.

2. Code: 27/1.12.39/Sugg/Con/ Penny Fleck

The type of directive act that is applied is suggestion, because the command sentence that Arthur uttered to his mother to stop being angry and the command sentence contains suggestions.

2. The subtitling strategies used in "Joker" Movie

From the results I found in the Joker movie there are several subtitling strategies used, there are: Expansion, transfer, Imitation, paraphrase, condensation, deletion. For more details, the results I found are described in the table below:

Table. 4.2 subtitling strategies used in Joker movie

No	Subtitling Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Expansion	5	8,19%
2	Transfer	15	24,59%
3	Imitation	8	13,11%

4	Paraphrase	6	9,86%
5	Condensation	17	27,86%
6	Deletion	10	16,39%
7	Transcription	0	0%
8	Dislocation	0	0%
9	Decimation	0	0%
10	Resignation	0	0%
	Total	61	100%

From the data, based on these data, there are 61 data that have been collected and validated in this study. This study analyses the subtitling strategy used by Netflix in translating directive acts. The researcher found 15 data for transfer, 5 data for expansion, 8 data for imitation, 6 data for paraphrasing, 17 data for condensation, 10 data for deletion subtitles from Netflix. The most dominant data from the subtitling strategies is the condensation strategies, there are by 17 data.

1. Expansion

Expansion is used when the SL. (Source Language) requires an additional explanation in translation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in TL. (Target Language).

Example:

a. Code: 38/52.21 /Ord/Exp/ Shirley Woods

ST: "Are you available next Thursday?"

The source language translated into the target language is not perfect because there are changes when translated into the target language, but the meaning is still conveyed to the audience.

b. Code: 49/28.51 /Com/Exp/Burke

ST: "Signs down! Now!"

The target language is translated by adding words so that the audience can understand the message the speaker is conveying, namely everyone on the train took off their masks because the police were looking for someone, namely Arthur.

c. Code: 59/25.50/Ord/Exp/Gene

ST: "No cursing. No off-color material".

From the dialogue above, the source language is translated into the target language with the addition of words so that the audience can understand the meaning conveyed.

2. Transfer

Transfer there is no added explanation or modifying of view because the subtitle translates the dialogue by literal word. Also, the usage of this strategy maintains the structure of the original text.

Example:

a. Code: 30/54.56/Cpom/Tf/Arthur

ST: "Dad, it's me. Come on".

The subtitling strategies used is transfer, because the source language is translated into the target language without any deletion or change in meaning.

b. Code: 01/1.59.33/Ord/Tf/Arthur

ST: "Stop, them!".

The subtitling strategies used is transfer, because the source language is translated into the target language without any deletion or change in meaning.

c. Code: 10/1.47.50/Req/Tf/Arthur

ST: "He always tells me to smile and put on a happy face".

From the dialogue above. From the source language there are no changes or deletions of words to the target language, so it can be concluded that the subtitle strategy used is transfer.

3. Imitation

Imitation is re-writing the word the original text. Imitation is usually used to deal with the name of person, place, names of magazine, journals, newspapers, and the titles of as yet untranslated literary works, name of company and institutions, and addresses.

Example:

a. Code: 37/16.48/Ord/Im/Murray

ST: "Call the police, Gene!"

From the source language there is a person's name which causes similarities when translated into the target language so the strategy used is Imitation because there is a person's name "Gene".

b. Code: 43/30.1/Com/Im/Garrity

ST: "Hey! Stop, Arthur!"

From the dialogue above, the imitation strategy is used because there are people's names from the source language which are translated into the target language without changing.

c. Code: 56/25.45/Com/Im/Murray

ST: "You'll go on right after Dr. Sally"

The example is the same as the first, that is, there are people's names in

the source language so that when translated there will be no deletions or additions. There is the name "Dr Sally" in the original language and it is translated the same way, so the strategy used is imitation

4. Paraphrase

Paraphrase used when the subtitle does not use the same syntactical rules in subtitling the dialogue. In other words, using this strategy, the subtitle changes the structures of the subtitle and makes it easier to understand and readable by the audience.

Example:

a. Code: 25/1.14.20/Ord/Para/Arthur

ST: "Momma, time to wake up and go to bed"

The subtitling strategies used is paraphrase, because the source language translated into the target language changes the words "go to bed" which means "pindah ke ranjang". But it doesn't lose its original meaning.

b. Code: 50/28.48/28.41/Com/Para/Burke

ST: 'Police! Sings down!'

From the target language there is an addition of the word "tanda<u>mu</u>" to the word "sign" and if interpreted from the source language to the target language there are differences in translation, but the original meaning is not lost.

c. Code: 17/1.29.34/Com/Para/ Wall Street three

ST: "Stay down, freak!"

Subtitling strategies applied is paraphrase, because the source language translated into the target language is not perfect due to the addition of words that help the meaning to be conveyed well to the audience.

5. Condensation

Condensation is making the text brief to miss unnecessary utterance using the shorter utterance, but it does not lose the message. Sometimes the pragmatic effect can be lost by using condensation strategy. Therefore, the real aim of the text must be conveyed.

a. Code: 15/1.43.28/Com/Con/Hoyt

.ST: "If you don't return the sign, I go to take it out of you pay check"

The strategy used is condensation. The target language undergoes translation changes, namely making sentences shorter without losing the original meaning.

b. Code: 19/1.40.17/Req/Con/Arthur

ST: "I don't want you worrying about money, Mom"

From the dialogue above, the source language translated into the target language is shorter due to limited subtitle lines but does not eliminate the meaning conveyed.

c. Code: 58/14.22/Com/Con/Burke

ST: "Stop laughing you freak! This isn't funny"

Condensation is a subtitling strategy to overcome the limitations of subtitle lines. The target language is translated more concisely without losing the original meaning.

6. Deletion

Deletion refers to the elimination of parts of a text.

Example:

a. Code: 14/1.44.52/Com/Del/Hoyt

ST: No, don't sit. This'll be quick.

Them the target language there is a deletion of the word "No", so the strategy used is deletion. The source language experiences deletion when translated into the target language in the word "no", but this does not affect the meaning conveyed.

b. Code: 20/1.07.17/Com/Del/Wayne

ST: "Just go"

From the example above there is a deletion from the source language "just go" is translated into the target language as "go". So, there is a deletion of the word "just" in the target language which requires using the deletion strategies.

c. Code: 40/48.43/Com/Del/ Carl Akham Clerk

ST: "Come on, man. Give it"

From the example there is also a deletion from the source language "Come on, man. Give it" is translated into the target language as "Ayolah, Berikan". Resulting in the removal of the word "man" in the target language which requires the use of deletion strategies.

d. Transcription

Transcription is used in those cases where a term is unusual even in the source text; for example, the use of a third language, or nonsense language. Based on research in Joker movie there is no transcript strategy.

e. Dislocation

Dislocation is adopted when the original employs a special effect; for example, a silly song in cartoon film, where the translation of the effect is more

important than the content. Based on research in the video (Joker) there is no dislocation strategy.

f. Decimation

Decimation is used to translate when the actors are quarreling with fast speaking. So, the translator is also condensing the utterance because the utterances have difficulty absorbing unstructured written text quickly. Based on research in the video (Joker) there is no dislocation strategy.

g. Resignation

Resignation is used to describe the strategy adopted when no translation solution can be found, and meaning is inevitably lost. Based on research in the Joker movie there is no resignation strategy.

3. The semantic Quality of Joker Movie

Quality is one of the most widely debated concepts in translation studies. Quality has been an issue in audiovisual translation studies and interlingual subtitling too.

Table. 4.3 Semantic Quality

Semantic Error				
	No Error (0)	Minor Error (0,5)	Standard Error (1)	Serious Error (2)
Frequency	44	15	1	1
Percentage	71,15%	24,59%	1,63%	1,63%
Total score	0	7,5	1	2
Final score	0,20% (Minor)			
Total data	61 (100%)			

Based on the data table above, there are 61 data that have been collected and assessed by the rater. This study assesses the quality of the subtitles used by the Joker movie in translating directions. In this case the researcher found a functional equivalence. Subtitles from Netflix have 44 data for non- error, 15 data for minor error, 1 data for standard and 1 data for serious. The score for semantic error is 0 for non-error, 0,5 for minor error, 1 for standard error, and 2 for serious error.

Example:

1. Expansion

a. Code: 49/28.51 /Com/Exp/Burke

ST: "Are you available next Thursday?"

In the rater assessment, the above dialogue is translated word for word in the target language. However, so that viewers can understand the meaning in the target language, the meaning changes but the meaning remains the same. This is a minor error.

b. Code: 49/28.51/Com/Exp/Burke

ST:"Signs down!Now!"

In the rater assessment, in the "signs down" section which is interpreted as the target of discussion to "Turn down your signboard!". Those who experience changes and addition of words so that the audience can understand the meaning conveyed. This is a minor error.

c. Code: 59/25.50/Ord/Exp/Gene

ST: "No cursing. No off-color material".

In the rater assessment, words need to be added in the target language so that

the audience can understand it because the source language, when translated, has a meaning that is difficult for the audience to understand. This is a serious error.

2. Transfer

a. Code: 30/54.56/Cpom/Tf/Arthur

ST: "Dad, it's me. Come on".

In the rater assessment, the dialogue above is translated word for word. the source language is translated into the target language well. This is non-error.

b. Code: 01/1.59.33/Ord/Tf/Arthur

ST: "Stop, them!".

In the rater assessment, the dialogue above is translated word for word. the source language is translated into the target language well. This is non-error.

c. Code: 10/1.47.50/Req/Tf/Arthur

ST: "He always tells me to smile and put on a happy face".

In the rater assessment, the dialogue above is translated word for word. the source language is translated into the target language well. This is non-error.

3. Imitation

a. Code: 37/16.48/Ord/Im/Murray

ST: "Call the police, Gene!"

In the rater assessment, the dialogue above is translated word for word. the source language is translated into the target language well. This is a non-error.

b. Code: 43/30.1/Com/Im/Garrity

ST: "Hey! Stop, Arthur!"

In the rater assessment, the dialogue above is translated word for word. the source language is translated into the target language well. This is a non-error.

c. Code: 56/25.45/Com/Im/Murray

ST: "You'll go on right after Dr. Sally"

In the rater assessment, the dialogue above underwent changes when translated. If from the source language it is translated as "You will continue after Dr. Sally" and in the target language it is translated as "You appeared after Dr.Sally", but the meaning conveyed remains the same. This is a minor error.

4. Paraphrase

a. Code: 12/1.45.07/Req/Para/Arthur

ST: "I'm not supposed to have a gun"

In the rater assessment, this is minor error, because the target language experiences changes in meaning. from the sentence "not supposed to have a gun" is translated into the target language "tak boleh punya pistol", so that the meaning changes without losing the meaning of the source language.

b. Code: 25/1.14.20/Ord/Para/Arthur

ST: "Momma, time to wake up and go to bed"

In the rater assessment, this is minor error because there is a change from the source language to the target language. From the words "go to bed" which means "pergi tidur", but is translated into the target language as "pindah keranjang ". It has different meanings, but the meaning is the same and aims to invite you go to bed.

c. Code: 17/1.29.34/Com/Para/ Wall Street three

ST: "Stay down, freak!"

In the rater assessment, this is minor error, because the source language is translated into the target language as "stay there", there are word changes that

help the target language be easily understood by the audience.

5. Condensation

a. Code: 58/14.22/Com/Con/Burke

ST: "Stop laughing you freak! This isn't funny"

In the rater assessment. This is a minor error, because the source language is translated into the target language to be shorter but the meaning is conveyed

b. Code: 19/1.40.17/Req/Con/Arthur

ST: "I don't want you worrying about money, Mom"

In the rater assessment, this is a minor error. The source language is translated into the target language in a shorter time due to limited subtitles, but the meaning and message are still conveyed well.

c. Code: 15/1.43.28/Com/Con/Hoyt

.ST: "If you don't return the sign, I go to take it out of you pay check"

In the rater assessment, this is a minor error. The source language is translated into the target language in a shorter time due to limited subtitles, but the meaning and message are still conveyed well.

6. Deletion

a. Code: 40/48.43/Com/Del/ Carl Akham Clerk

ST: "Come on, man. Give it"

In the rater assessment, there was a deletion from the source language "Come on, man. Give it" is translated into the target language as". This results in the deletion of the word "man" in the target language but does not affect the meaning of the target language. This is a minor error.

b. 20/1.07.17/Ord/Del/Wayne

ST: "Just go"

In the rater assessment, the words "just go" are translated into the target language as "pergilah". So, deleting the word "hanya" in the target language does not eliminate the original meaning. this is a minor error.

c. Code: 14/1.44.52/Com/Del/Hoyt

ST: No, don't sit. This'll be quick.

In the rater assessment, the quality of subtitling is a minor error, because there is a deletion from the source language on the word "no" but the meaning conveyed is not lost or does not affect the quality of meaning.

B. Discussions

In this part, the researcher discusses about interlingual subtitling strategies of directive acts as seen from "Joker" movie. Then the researcherformulated three research questions 1) Type of Directive Speech Acts in Joker Movie Subtitles, 2) The subtitling strategies used in "Joker" Movie, and 3) The semantic quality for "Joker" Movie.

Based on these data, there are 61 data that have been collected and validated in this study. This study analyses the follow directive, the subtitles made by Netflix, and the last is the quality of the subtitles made by Netflix. The researcher found 61 Directive acts in the Joker film, there were 25 datum orders, 28 datum command, 7 datum requests, 2 datum suggestion. The dominant directive act data in the Joker movie is command. There are 28 records.

Next is the subtitling strategies used by Gottlieb, (1992). Researcher found 5 data for expansion,15 data for transfer, 8 data for imitation, 6 data for paraphrase, 17 data for condensation, and 10 data for deletion. The dominant

data from the subtitling strategies by Netflix is a condensation of 17 data.

As for the quality of the subtitling, the researcher found semantic errors in their subtitles: There were 44 data for no errors, 15 data for minor errors, 1 data for standard, and 1 data for serious error in the subtitles from Netflix. The researcher predicts that Netflix uses a condensation strategy to translate follow directives because source language is translated into the target language more concisely. Condensation is the source language being translated into the target language by shortening the translation to overcome the subtitle lines without changing the meaning of the source language (Gottlieb 1992).

There is an impact from implementing the subtitle strategy in translating the subtitle follow directive, there will be some translation errors so it needs to be validated, because the subtitle quality of the translation is very often a small error due to translation via Netflix. Netflix is a streaming service that contributes to the global development of English as a second or foreign language Cifuentes et al., (2020).

(Diaz Cintas & Sancez, p:45-46) Although there are some translation errors by Netflix. When translating the source language into the target language, most of them are native speakers (p.38) The impact of implementing the subtitle strategy in translating the directive action is that there are several translation errors, because the quality of the subtitles by Netflix from the circulated translation very often small errors occur because the subtitles are translated directly from Netflix so no serious errors. (Die Cintas & Saucer, p.45-46) Despite some mistranslation by Netflix, the subtitles are good enough to convey the message in the target language, as both have minor errors in the final score. This research shows that Netflix translates directives well. Because the total error

is 0.64% so subtitles from Netflix are good.

<div align="center">Table. 4.4. Componential Table</div>

Directive Act		Subtitling Strategies						Semantic Quality			
		Expansion	Transfer	Imitation	Paraphrase	Condensation	Deletion	Minor	Standard	Serious	No error
Command	28	3	6	4	4	7	3	7	0	0	22
Order	25	2	6	4	1	7	5	6	1	1	15
Request	7	0	2	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	4
Suggestion	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Total	61	5	15	8	6	17	10	16	1	1	43

Note:

The data above are the results of the research I found.

Semantic Quality

Score

No error   : 0

Minor error   : 0,5

Standard error   : 1

Serious error   : 2

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions of this research. The conclusions were formulated from research questions, while the suggestions provide some ideas addressed to other researchers, Netflix subtitles, and readers.

A. Conclusion

To classify the directive speech acts in the movie "Joker" the researcher used the theory found by Yule (1996). There are four directive types found in this movie, namely order, request, suggestion. Based on the results of data findings, the total amount of data. The researcher gives a conclusion from the results of the analysis of this study found 61 data of directive acts from the Joker movie. To analyze directive acts, researcher need a theory to analyze and researchers use the theory of Yule, G. (1996). The researcher found 25 (40.36%) data for commands, 28 (45.16%) data for orders. 7 (11.40%) data for request. 2 (3.08%) data for suggestion. The most dominant speech act data in Joker movie is command.

Furthermore, the researcher found 61 subtitling strategies used by Netflix in conducting subtitles on follow directive. The researcher uses Gotlieb (1992) to analysis the subtitling strategies. Researcher uses live subtitles in Netflix. The researcher found 6 subtitling strategies used in subtitling directives from Joker movie. There are 15 (24,59%) data strategy transfers, 8 (13,11%) data strategy imitation, 17 (27,86%) data strategy condensation, and 10 (16,39%) data strategy deletion. The most dominant strategy carried out from Joker movie subtitle is the condensation strategy.

From the semantic quality of directive acts subtitles from Joker movie, researchers used Jan Pedersen's FAR Model (2017). Researcher only focuses on semantic errors. Based on the research above, the quality of subtitles from Netflix has a no error of 44 (72,85%), minor error of 15 (24,59%) and standard error (1,63%), and, serious errors 1 (1,63) in subtitles. The final score of the subtitle rating of 72,15% is a no error, so the quality of the Netflix subtitles is good.

B. Implications

The results of this study are to find out how many types of directive speech acts are found in the Joker film and produce the most dominant directive acts used by the characters in the Joker movie. The results of this study produce what subtitle strategy is used by Netflix in translating speech act directives. In this research, the dominant subtitling strategies used is condensation. The dominant subtitle strategy is not translating according to the original text but the meaning or message can be conveyed properly and clearly. Therefore, after analyzing the subtitle strategy, this study produces subtitle quality results from the movie through subtitles from Netflix.

C. Suggestions

After the research is completed and the results of this study, the researcher would like to provide suggestions:

1. Based on the discussion above, the researcher provides suggestions for other researchers. The researcher hopes that this research can help other researchers as a reference to find out about the types of directive actions, subtitling strategies, and the quality of subtitles in films so that they become material for consideration by another researcher.

2. Suggestions for Netflix subtitles Netflix has a great ability to do subtitles.

Researchers hope that Netflix can develop even more broadly and be able to

translate subtitles even better.

BIBLIOGRAFY

Bartoll, E. (2006). *Subtitling multilingual films. Proceedings of the Marie Curie Euroconferences* MuTra: Audiovisual Translation Scenarios.

Creswell, J. W. (2009). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches (3rd ed.).* University of Nebraska, Lincoln: Sage Publications, Inc.

Carrol Diaz-Cintas, J., & Anderman, G. (2009). *Introduction: The Wealth and Scope of Audiovisual Translation. Palgrave Macmillan.l (1998). Subtitling.* Simrishamn: TransEdit.

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2016). Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches. Sage publications.

D'Ydewalle, Gery, Luc Warslop and Johan van Rensbergen (1989). "*Differences between Young and Older Adults in the Division of Attention over Different Sources of TV Information.*" In Medienpsychologie,

Effendy, O.U. (1986). *Communication Dimensions, Bandung: Alumni*

Fitria, T. N. (2019). *An Analysis of Directive Speech Act Found in 'Koi Mil Gaya'Movie.* Journal of Pragmatics Research, 1(02), 89-99.

Fadila, D. (2020). *Subtitle strategies in translating speech acts in the Jumanji film (Doctoral dissertation).*

Gottlieb, H. 1992. *Subtitling. "A New University Discipline". in Dollerup & Loddegaard (eds). Teaching Translation and Interpreting:Training, talent and experience.* Philadelpia: John Benjamin Publishing Company.

Gottlieb, H (1997). *Subtitles, Translation & Idioms. Copenhagen: Center for Translation Studies*, University of Copenhagen.

Gottlibe, H. (2004). *Language-Political Implications of Subtitling. In Orero, P. (Ed.). Topics in Audiovisual Translation (pp.83–100).* Amsterdam and

Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Karamitroglou (1997). A "*Proposed Set of Subtitling Standards in Europe*". The

Translation Journal.

Pedersen (2008). *"High Felicity: a speech act approach to quality assessment in subtitling". Chiaro, Delia, Christina Heiss, & Chiara Bucaria (eds). Updating Research in Screen Translation.* Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 101–116.

Pedersen (2011a). *Subtitling norms for television: an exploration focusing on extralinguistic Cultural references Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins...* Pedersen, Jan (2017). *"The FAR model: assessing quality in interlingual subtitling."*

Journal of Specialized Translation 28 (2017): 210-229.

Searle John (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language.* New York: Cambridge University Press.

Searle, J. R. (1979). Studies in the theory of speech acts. In Cambridge University Press

Sponholz, Ch. (2003). *Teaching audiovisual translation theoretical aspects, market Requirements, university training and curriculum development. Unpublished Thesis.*

Schwarz, B. (2003). *Translation in a Confined Space-Film Sub-titling with special*

reference to Dennis Potter's "Lipstick on Your Collar", Part 2. Translation Journal, Vol.7, No.1. Retrieved at: October 21, 2009.

Sugiyono, Q. (2017). *Qualitative, and R&D Research Methods.* Bandung: Alfabeta.

Saldanha, G. and S. O'Brien, S. (2014). *Research methodologies in translation studies.* London: Routledge.

Saldanha, G., & O''Brien, S. (2013). *Research methodologies in translation*

studies. Manchester: St

Spradley, J. P. (1980). *Participant observation.* New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Shabrina, G., & Wibowo, A. P. (2022). *Subtitling Strategt in Question of Directive Speech Act in Jojo Rabbit Movie.* CrossOver, 2(1), 18-31.

Sitanggang, W., & Afriana, A. (2022). *The Directive Acts in Joker 2019 Movie.* IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature, 10(1), 835-845

Wijaya, F. R., & Helmie, J. (2019). *An analysis of directive speech acts in the Fault in Our Stars movie script.*

Wea, T. N., & Bram, B. (2022). *Directive And Expressive Speech Acts Used by*

Travis Parker In The Choice Movie: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra, 5(2),

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics.* Oxford: Oxford University Press

APPENDICES

VALIDATOR SHEET
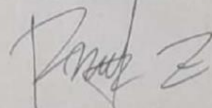
VALIDATOR

The type directive act and subtitling strategies of thesis entitled **"Interlingual Subtitling Strategies of Directive Acts As Seen from Joker (2019) Movie"** has been assessed by Muhammad Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd , in:

      Day   : Thursday

      Date   : November 17nd, 2022

Surakarta, November 17nd 2022

Muhammad Romdhoni Prakoso, M.Pd.

RATER SHEET

The quality of the subtitling of the thesis entitled **"Interlingual Subtitling Strategies of Directive Acts As Seen from Joker (2019) Movie"** has been assessed by Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum, M.Li., in:

Day   : Monday

Date   : November 21nd, 2022

Surakarta, November 21nd 2022

Rifqi Hanif Barezzi, S.Hum, M.Li..

DATA VALIDATION

| No | Coding Data | Source Language and Target Language | Directive | Subtitling strategies | Explanation | Validator | | Command |
						Directive	Subtitling strategies	
1.	01/1.59.33/ Ord/Tf/Arth ur	SL: "Stop, them!" TL: "Hentikan, mereka!!"	Order	Transfer	From the conversation it can be said that the orders spoken include "Orders", because they are spoken with equal people. And the subtitle strategy is "transfer", because the translation is in accordance with the source language and target language.			
2.	02/1.56.20/ Com/Ord/S ocial Woker	SL: "Last time, 1 asked you to bring your journal" TL: "Aku sudah minta agar kau membawa jurnalmu untuk pertemuan ini"	Comman d	Transfer	Command, because the Social Worker gave the order "1 asked you to bring your journal" and a conversation32.40/Ord/ Tf/Arthur took place between Arthur and the Doctor. The strategy used is Transfer, because the target language matches the native language			
3.	03/1.54.33/ Req/Con/Ar thur	SL: "I was wondering if you can could ask the doctor to increase my medication " TL: "Mungkin kau bisa meminta dokter untuk menambah dosis obatku"	Request	Condensati on	From the words "can you ask the doctor to increase my medicine", it is clear that Arthur gave the order so that the doctor could increase the dose of his medicine. So, the directive type is "Request", because the command conveyed contains an element of suggestion. And the subtitle strategy used is "condensation", because the target language is shortened without losing the meaning.			
4.	04/1.53.32/ Ord/Con/M andela	SL: "Just stop" 	Order	Condensati on	Condensation, because the translation of the target language is just			

	Bellamy	TL: "Hentikan"			"stop", whereas in the original language "just, stop" which means "just stop". So, the translation is shortened but the meaning remains the same. The conversation took place between Arthur and his girlfriend, so the type of directive used was Order.			
5.	05/1.50.31/ Sug/Tf/Pen ny Fleck	SL: "You need to eat. Look how skinny you are" TL: "kau perlu makan. Lihat betapa kurusnya kau"	Suggestion	Transfer	The directive type used is Suggestion, because the sentence "you need to eat. Look how skinny you are", said to give good advice to listeners. The target language with the original language has no change so the strategy used is transfer.			
6.	06/1.50.07/ Com/Para/P enny Fleck	SL: "Come sit. It's starting" TL: "Duduklah. Sudah mulai"	Command	Expansion	Command, because an order is spoken between a mother and child. The strategy used is Paraphrase, because the target language of the translation does not match the original text but has the same meaning or the meaning is not lost.			
7.	07/1.48.47/ Com/Im/M urray	SL: "Hey, Bobby would you put the lights on" TL: "Bobby, nyalakan lampu"	Command	Imitation	The command given to Murray assistant, to do something, was to turn on the lights. And using the person's name "Bobby" the strategy used is imitation.			
8.	08/1.48.42/ Req/Tf/ Murray	SL: "Stand up, please" TL: "Tolong berdiri"	Request	Transfer	The original language is translated according to the original language, the strategy used is transfer. request, because "stand up, please" was said by Murray (an emcee on			

					the TV station) to give the order for Arthur to stand up.			
9.	09/1.08.11 /Com/Con/ Wayne	SL: "Well, you shouldn't be speaking to his son" TL: "Kau tidak boleh berbicara dengan anaknya"	Comman d	Condensati on	Because the target language is abbreviated without losing the meaning of the original language. The directive used is command, because the command was given by Mr. Wayne for Arthur.			
10.	10/1.47.50/ Req/Tf/Arth ur	SL: "He always tells me to smile and put on a happy face" TL: "Dia selalu menyuruhku tersenyum dan memasang raut wajah Bahagia"	Request	Transfer	The directive type used is "Request", because the spoken command has a good effect on the listener. The subtitle strategy used is "Transfer", because the translation is in accordance with the preferred teks.			
11.	11/1.47.34/ Ord/Tf/Mur ray.	SL: "For that, you got to come down" TL: "Untuk itu, kau harus turun"	Order	Transfer	Muarry gave the command "For that, you gotta come down." to Arthur, to come down to meet Muarry. The strategy used is transfer because it is in accordance with the native language.			
12.	12/1.45.07/ Req/Para/Ar thur	SL: "I'm not supposed to have a gun" TL: "Aku tidak boleh bawa pistol"	Request	Paraphrase	Rrequest, because the conversation is spoken between Arthur and Randall (Arthur) friend). The subtitling strategy used is Paraphrase, because the translation does not match the original language but has the same meaning.			
13.	13/1.44.52/ Ord/Im/Gar y	SL: "Hoyt wants to see you in his office"	Order	Imitation	Imitation, because it uses someone's name, namely "Hoyt". The command that was spoken was an order			

		TL: "Hoyt ingin bertemu di kantornya '			from a superior to Arthur that was delivered by Arthur's friend, namely Gary.			
14.	14/1.44.45/ Com/Del/H oyt.	SL: "No, don't sit. This'll be quick" TL: "Jangan duduk. Aku akan cepat"	Comman d	Deletion	The word "no, don't sit", is an order sentence spoken by Arthur's superiors so that Arthur does not sit. The strategy used is deletion because of the deletion of the word "No".			
15.	15/1.43.28/ Com/Con/H oyt.	SL: "If you don't return the sign, I go to take it out of you pay check" TL: "Jika kau tidak kembalikan, akan ku potong gajimu"	Comman d	Condensati on	the original language is translated into the target language shorter than the original language but does not lose its meaning. Conversation between Arthur's boss and Arthur, so the type of directive is co.			
16.	16/1.43.39/ Com/Con/H oyt	SL: "Just get him his sign back" TL:"Kembali kan papan tandanya"	Comman d	Condensati on	Condensation, because the target language is abbreviated shorter than the original language. Command, because the command that was spoken was an order from a superior (boss) for Arthur.			
17.	17/1.29.34/ Com/Para/ Wall Street three	SL: "Stay down, freak!" TL: "Diam di situ, aneh!"	Comman d	Paraphrase	The target language is translated by changing the meaning of the original language without changing the meaning conveyed. A constable gave Arthur an order not to move. The directive used is a command.			
18.	18/.1.28.35/ Ord/Cond/0 1/.1.28.35/ Wall Street three	SL: "Hold him steady" TL: "Tahan dia"	Order	Condensati on	The original language is translated more briefly, but the meaning is still conveyed. From the original language which means "Hold			

					him", whereas in the target language "Hold him". Conversation between police and police.			
19	19/1.40.17/ Req/Con/Ar thur	SL: "I don't want you worrying about money, Mom" TL:" Jangan memikirkan uang, ibu"	Request	Condensati on	The subtitling strategy used is condensation, because the target language is translated shorter than the source language. The type of directive applied is request.			
20	20/1.07.17/ Ord/Del/Wa yne	SL: "Just go" TL: "Pergilah"	Order	Deletion	Uses deletion strategy, because deletion is "only" in the target language. Order as spoken by Master Wayne to Arthur.			
21	21/54.18/Re q/Del/Gary	SL: "Please give me call when you get this message" TL: "Hubungi aku begitu terima pesan ini"	Request	Deletion	Because there is an omission of the word "please" in the target language. The type of directive applied is request because it contains the word "please".			
22.	22/1.08.20/ Com/Para/ Wayne	SL: "Get away from that man" TL: "Menjauh dari orang itu"	Comman d	Paraphrase	Using a paraphrasing strategy because there is a change in meaning from the source language to the target language, "that man" which means that man, taoi in the target language becomes "that person", but has the same meaning. His type of directive was an order, as Mr Wayne gave command to his son to stay away from the man.			
23	23/14.12/Or d/Con/Arth ur	SL: "You should maybe come see a show sometime"	Order	Condensati on	The speech act used is Order. the sentences spoken contain elements of orders spoken between Arthur and his girlfriend			

		TL: "Kapan-kapan datang lihat pertunjukanku"			(Shopie Dumond). The strategy used is Condensation, because the translation is shortened without changing the meaning of the subtitle.			
24.	24/1.29.44/Req/Del/Arthur	SL: "Please stop!" TL: "Hentikan!"	Request	Deletion	The type of subtitle strategy applied is deletion because there is a deletion of the word "please", but the message is conveyed good. The type of directive applied is request because it contains the word "please".			
25.	25/1.14.20/Ord/Para/Arthur	SL: "Momma, time to wake up and go to bed" TL: "Ibu, waktunya bangun dan pindah ke ranjang"	Order	Paraphrase	The strategy used is Paraphrase because the translation is not the same as the original language but the meaning is still there. The sentence "time to wake up and go to bed", explains that Arthur gave orders to Penny Fleck (his mother) to move to the room, the story was between Arthur and Penny Fleck.			
26.	26/1.14.20/Ord/ConPenny Fleck	SL: "Just don't forget to mail it" TL: "Jangan lupa mengirimnya"	Order	Condensation	The strategy used is condensation because the target language is abbreviated shorter than the original language, but the meaning is still conveyed. And the type of directive used is command, because Penny Fleck (Arthur's mother) ordered Arthur not to forget to send his letter.			
27.	27/1.12.39/Sugg/Con/Penny Fleck	SL: "I'm not talking to you until you stop	Suggestion	Condensation	The target language is translated more briefly than the original language, but the			

		being angry!" TL: "Aku tidak mau bicara sampai kau berhenti marah!"			meaning or message is still conveyed. The type of directive applied is suggestion because the dialogue above contains an order because in the sentence "I will not talk to you until you stop being angry!", it can be explained that Penny Fleck gave an order to Arthur to stop being angry. angry.			
28.	28/1.07.19/Ord/Tf/Arthur	SL: "Don't say that" TL: "Jangan katakana itu"	Order	Transfer	Arthur said "Don't say that" to Mr. Wayne not to say something that is not good anymore, this speech act is Command, because the conversation takes place between ordinary people and the Governor. Translation according to the original text without deletion or addition.			
29.	19/55.20/Ord/Del/Arthur	SL: "Maybe a little bit of warmth, maybe a hug, Dad!" TL: "Mungkin sedikit kehangatan, pelukan, ayah!"	Order	Deletion	Deletion, because there is a deletion in the word "maybe". The type of directive applied is command			
30.	30/54.56/Com/Tf/Arthur	SL: "Dad, it's me. Come on" TL: "Ayah, ini aku. Ayolah"	Command	Transfer	The directive type used is Command, because Arthur gave orders to Mr. Wayne to admit that Arthur is his son. And the strategy used is Transfer, because the target language matches the original language.			
31.	31/35.29/Ord/Tf/Arthur	SL: "Come on in"	Order	Transfer	Order, because the command sentence that was spoken occurred			

		TL: "Masuklah"			between Arthur and his friend. The translation of the target language is in accordance with the original language, so the strategy used is transfer.			
32.	32/53.13/Ord/Im/Shirley Woods	SL:" Murray asked me to give you a call" TL: "Muarry minta aku menghubungimu"	Order	Imitation	Because there are people's names in the original language so there is repetition of the same in the target language, so use strategy imitation. The type of directive used is command because of the conversation between Arthur and Murray's assistant			
33.	33/32.53/Ord/Im/Arthur	SL; "It's okay, Gary" TL: "Tenang, Gary"	Order	Imitation	The strategy used is imitation, because there is a person's name in the sentence, namely "Gary". Gary is Arthur's friend. The directive type is Order.			
34.	34/32.52/Com/Im/Arthur	SL; "You can go" TL: "Kau boleh pergi"	Order	Transfer	The subtitling strategies used is transfer, because the source language is translated into the target language properly without any deletions. Order, because Arthur gave orders to Gary (Arthur's friend) to leave.			
35.	35/32.51/Ord/Tf/Arthur	SL: "Don't look. Just go" TL: "Jangan melihat. Pergi saja"	Order	Transfer	The type of directive used is the Order "you can go", this sentence contains an element of an order. Conversation ensued between Arthur and Gary (Arthur's friend). The strategy used is transfer			
36.	36/22.23/Com/Dell/Murray	SL: "So, can you tell us about this look?"	Command	Deletion	Due to the deletion strategy used is deletion. In the target language, the word "so" is deleted. And the type			

		TL: "Bisakah kamu ceritakan penampilanmu?"			of directive used is command.			
37.	37/16.48/Ord/Im/Murray	SL: "Call the police, Gene!" TL: "Telefon polisi, Gene!"	Order	Imitation	Imitation because there is a person's name "Gene". Request, because the order is conveyed for the good of the listener and those around him.			
38.	38/52.21/Ord/Exp/Shirley Woods	SL: "Are you available next Thursday?" TL: "Bisa tentukan tanggal? Kau bisa kamis depan?"	Order	Expansion	Due to the loss of cultural elements in the original text, the target language is changed so that the audience understands what is being said. An order, because the order was uttered by Murray assistant to Arthur.			
39.	39/48.54/Ord/Del/Carl Akham Clerk	SL: "But I can't let his go without her signature" TL: "Tetapi aku tidak bisa berikan ini tanpa tanda tangannya"	Order	Deletion	There is a deletion of the word "okay" in the target language. An order, because the order was spoken by the hospital staff to Arthur.			
40.	40/48.46/Ord/Del/Carl Akham Clerk	SL: "No, man! Shit" TL: "Tidak!sial!"	Order	Deletion	There is a deletion of the word "human" in the target language. The order that was given to Arthur was not to take files that had not been signed by the patient, so the type of command used was command.			
41.	41/48.43/Ord/Del/Carl Akham Clerk	SL"Come on, man. Give it TL: Ayolah. Berikan	Order	Deletion	There is a deletion of the word "human" in the target language. The order that was given to Arthur was not to take files that had not been signed by the patient, so the type of command used was			

					command.			
42.	42/32.17/Ord/Con/Gary	SL: "Arthur, can you get the lock?" TL: "Bisa buka kuncinya""	Order	Condensation	Short the translation from the original language to the target language, but the meaning remains the same. The type of directive used is an order because the order was conveyed by Arthur to Gary.			
43.	43/30.1/Com/Im/Garrity	SL:"Hey! Stop, Arthur!" TL: "Hei! Berhenti, Arthur!"	Command	Imitation	Imitation, because there is a person's name in the original language or target language. Detective Garrity ordered Arthur to stop running.			
44.	44/20.04/Com/Con/Garrity	SL:"Watch it! Out of the way!" TL: "Awas! Minggir!"	Command	Condensation	Condensation, because the target language is shorter than the original language without losing its meaning. The type of directive used is command.			
45.	45/29.43/Com/Im/Garrity	SL:"Arthur, stop!" TL:" Arthur, berhenti!"	Command	Imitation	Because in the original language there is the name of the person "Arthur". The directive used is a command.			
46.	46/29.17/Com/Tf/Garrity	SL:"Hold that train! Hold it!" TL:"Tahan keretanya! Tahan!"	Command	Transfer	Orders, because orders are spoken by a detective to people on the train. Transfer, because the original language with the target does not change.			
47.	47/29.12/Com/De/Burke	SL: "Get out! Get out here!" TL: "Keluar"	Command	Deletion	Because there is a deletion in the target language on the text "get out of here!". And command, because orders are spoken by a detective to people who are on the train			
48.	48/28.53/Com/Tf/Burke	SL:"Get your mask off!" TL:"Lepaskan topengmu!"	Command	Transfer	An order, because an order was given by a detective to the people on the train to remove the masks from their faces. Transfer, because			

					the original language with the target does not change.			
49	49/28.51 /Com/Exp/ Burke	SL:"Signs down! Now!" TL:"Turunkan xpapan tandamu! Sekarang!"	Comman d	Expansion	in the "signs down" section which is interpreted as the target of discussion to "Turn down your signboard!". Those who experience changes and addition of words so that the audience can understand the meaning conveyed. Orders, because orders are spoken by a detective to people on the train			
50.	50/28.41/Co m/Para/Bur ke	SL:"Police! Signs down!" TL: "Polisi! Turunkan papan tandamu!"	Comman d	Paraphrase	Command, because Detective Burke is giving orders to everyone on the train to take down the signs. Paraphrase, because in the target language there is a change in meaning without changing the meaning.			
51.	51/28.20/Co m/Tf/Burke	SL:"Stop! Fighting! Police!" TL: "Berhenti Berkelah! Polisi!	Comman d	Transfer	The strategy used is transfer, because the target language that is translated matches the original language. The type of directive used is command, because the conversation takes place between the detective and the people on the train.			
52.	52/28.18/Co m/Exp/Burk e	SL: "Police! Get down!" TL: "Polisi! Tenang!"	Comman d	Expansion	Expansion, because the word "get down" in the target language is not appropriate, so the loss of culture makes the target language change the meaning to "calm down". The type of directive is command.			
53.	53/28.14/Co m/Para/Bur ke	SL: "Get down! Get the fuck back!"	Comman d	Condensati on	The target language is made shorter so that the audience can			

		TL: "Merunduk! Mundur!"			understand the translation clearly by using the types of commands that occur from subordinates.			
54.	54/28.11/Com/Para/Burke	SL:"Police! Get down" TL:"Polisi! Merunduk"	Command	Paraphrase	Change the translation of the target language so that it can reach the audience while reading the translation by using the directive type of command.			
55.	55/27.48/Com/Tf/Burke	SL:"Don't do it!" TL: "Jangan lakukan ini!"	Command	Transfer	The target language is translated into the original language properly and correctly. The type of directive used is command.			
56.	56/25.45/Com/Im/Murray	SL:"You'll go on right after Dr. Sally" TL: "Kau tampil setelah Dr.Sally"	Command	Imitation	There is the name "Dr Sally" in the original language and it is translated the same way, so the strategy used is imitation. And the directive type is command.			
57.	57/20.44/Com/Im/Dr.Sally	SL:"No, you cannot joke about that" TL: "Kau tidak boleh bercanda seperti itu"	Command	Condensation	Because the translation is made shorter than the original language. By using the directive command type.			
58.	58/14.22/Com/Con/Burke	SL:"Stop laughing you freak! This isn't funny" TL: "Berhenti tertawa! Ini tidak lucu"	Command	Condensation	The translation is made shorter than the original language without losing its meaning by using a directive command type, because of the conversation between Arthur and the police.			
59.	59/25.50/Ord/Exp/Gene	SL: "No cursing. No off-color material". TL: "Jangan bicara kasar, tidak senonoh"	Order	Expansion	Because the target language needs to change the meaning of the original language so that the audience understands the translation. The type of directive used is command.			

60.	60/08.09/Ord/Con/ Arkham Psychiatrist	SL: "Do you want to tell it to me?" TL: "Katakan leluconnya?"	Order	Condensation	The strategy used in the dialogue is condensation, because the target language is translated shorter than the source language but does not lose the meaning conveyed. The type of directive applied is order.			
61.	61/44.05/Ord/Con/ Sophie Dumond	SL: "I really need you to leave " TL: "Tolong pergi dari sini"	Order	Condensation	Order, because of the conversation between Arthur for the sake of his lover. Use the condensation strategy because the target language is shorter than the native language.			

TABEL RATER

No	Coding Data	Source Language/Target Language	Semantic Error			
			No Error	Minor Error	Standard Error	Serious Error
1	01/1.59.33/Ord/Tf/Arthur	ST: "Stop, them!" TT: "Hentikan, mereka!!"	*			
2	02/1.56.20Com/Ord/Social Woker	ST: "Last time, 1 asked you to bring your journal" TT: "Aku sudah minta agar kau membawa jurnalmu untuk pertemuan ini"		*		
3	03/1.54.33/Req/Con/Arthur	ST: "I was wondering if you can could ask the doctor to increase my medication " TT: "Mungkin kau bisa meminta dokter untuk menambah dosis obatku"		*		
4	04/1.53.32/Ord/Con/Mandela Bellamy	ST: "Just stop" TT: "Hentikan"	*			
5	05/1.50.31/Sug/Tf/Penny Fleck	ST: "You need to eat. Look how skinny	*			

No	Code	Text				
		you are" TT: "kau perlu makan. Lihat betapa kurusnya kau"				
6	06/1.50.07/Com/Para/Penny Fleck	ST: "Come sit. It's starting" TT: "Duduklah. Sudah mulai"	*			
7	07/1.48.47/Com/Im/Murray	ST: "Hey, Bobby would you put the lights on" TT: "Bobby, nyalakan lampu"		*		
8	08/1.48.42/Com/Tf/ Murray	ST: "Stand up, please" TT: "Tolong berdiri"	*			
9	09/1.08.11 /Com/Con/Wayne	ST: "Well, you shouldn't be speaking to his son" TT: "Kau tidak boleh berbicara dengan anaknya"	*			
10	10/1.47.50/Req/Tf/Arthur	ST: "He always tells me to smile and put on a happy face" TT: "Dia selalu menyuruhku tersenyum dan memasang raut wajah Bahagia"	*			
11	11/1.47.34/Ord/Tf/Murray.	ST: "For that, you got to come down" TT: "Untuk itu, kau harus turun"	*			
12	12/1.45.07/Req/Para/Arthur	ST: "I'm not supposed to have a gun" TT: "Aku tidak boleh bawa pistol"	*			
13	13/1.44.52/Ord/Im/Gary	ST: "Hoyt wants to see you in his office" TT: "Hoyt ingin bertemu di kantornya	*			

No	Code	Text				
		'				
14	14/1.44.45/Com/Del/Hoyt.	ST: "No, don't sit. This'll be quick" TT: "Jangan duduk. Aku akan cepat"		*		
15	15/1.43.28/Com/Con/Hoyt.	ST: "If you don't return the sign, I go to take it out of you pay check" TT: "Jika kau tidak kembalikan, akan ku potong gajimu"		*		
16	16/1.43.39/Com/Con/Hoyt	ST: "Just get him his sign back" TT:"Kembalikan papan tandanya"	*			
17	17/1.29.34/Com/Para/ Wall Street three	ST: "Stay down, freak!" TT: "Diam di situ, aneh!"	*			
18	18/.1.28.35/Ord/Cond/01/.1.28.35/ Wall Street three	ST: "Hold him steady" TT: "Tahan dia"		*		
19	19/1.40.17/Req/Con/Arthur	ST: "I don't want you worrying about money, Mom" TT:" Jangan memikirkan uang, ibu"		*		
20	20/1.07.17/Ord/Del/Wayne	ST: "Just go" TT: "Pergilah"	*			
21	21/54.18/Req/Del/Gary	ST: "Please give me call when you get this message" TT: "Hubungi aku begitu terima pesan ini"	*			
22	22/1.08.20/Com/Para/Wayne	ST: "Get away from that man" TT: "Menjauh dari orang itu"	*			

No	Code	ST/TT				
23	23/14.12/Ord/Con/Arthur	ST: "You should maybe come see a show sometime" TT: "Kapan-kapan datang lihat pertunjukanku"		*		
24	24/1.29.44/Req/Del/Arthur	ST: "Please stop!" TT: "Hentikan!"		*		
25	25/1.14.20/Ord/Para/Arthur	ST: "Momma, time to wake up and go to bed" TT: "Ibu, waktunya bangun dan pindah ke ranjang"		*		
26	26/1.14.20/Ord/ConPenny Fleck	ST: "Just don't forget to mail it" TT: "Jangan lupa mengirimnya"	*			
27	27/1.12.39/Sug/Con/ Penny Fleck	ST: "I'm not talking to you until you stop being angry!" TT: "Aku tidak mau bicara sampai kau berhenti marah!"	*			
28	28/1.07.19/Ord/Tf/Arthur	ST: "Don't say that" TT: "Jangan katakana itu"	*			
29	19/55.20/Ord/Del/Arthur	ST: "Maybe a little bit of warmth, maybe a hug, Dad!" TT: "Mungkin sedikit kehangatan, pelukan, ayah!"	*			
30	30/54.56/Cpom/Tf/Arthur	ST: "Dad, it's me. Come on" TT: "Ayah, ini aku. Ayolah"	*			

31	31/35.29/Ord/Tf/Arthur	ST: "Come on in" TT: "Masuklah"	*			
32	32/53.13/Ord/Im/Shirley Woods	ST:" Murray asked me to give you a call" TT: "Muarry minta aku menghubungimu"	*			
33	33/32.53/Ord/Im/Arthur	ST; "It's okay, Gary" TT: "Tenang, Gary"	*			
34	34/32.52/Com/Im/Arthur	ST; "You can go" TT: "Kau boleh pergi"	*			
35	35/32.51/Ord/Tf/Arthur	ST: "Don't look. Just go" TT: "Jangan melihat. Pergi saja"	*			
36	36/22.23/Com/Dell/Murray	ST: "So, can you tell us about this look?" TT: "Bisakah kamu ceritakan penampilanmu?"		*		
37	37/16.48/Ord/Im/murray	ST: "Call the police, Gene!" TT: "Telefon polisi, Gene!"	*			
38	38/52.21 /Ord/Exp/ Shirley Woods	ST: "Are you available next Thursday?" TT: "Bisa tentukan tanggal? Kau bisa kamis depan?"		*		
39	39/48.54/Ord/Del/Carl Akham Clerk	ST: "But I can't let his go without her signature" TT: "Tetapi aku tidak bisa berikan ini tanpa tanda tangannya"	*			
40	40/48.46/Ord/Del/ Carl Akham Clerk	ST: "No, man! Shit"	*			

		TT: "Tidak!sial!"				
41	41/48.43/Ord/Del/ Carl Akham Clerk	ST"Come on, man. Give it TT: Ayolah. Berikan	*			
42	42/32.17/Ord/Con/Gary	ST: "Arthur, can you get the lock?" TT: "Bisa buka kuncinya""		*		
43	43/30.1/Com/Im/Garrity	ST:"Hey! Stop, Arthur!" TT: "Hei! Berhenti, Arthur!"	*			
44	44/20.04/Com/Con/ Garrity	ST:"Watch it! Out of the way!" TT: "Awas! Minggir!"	*			
45	45/29.43 /Com/Im/ Garrity	ST:"Arthur, stop!" TT:" Arthur, berhenti!"	*			
46	46/29.17/Com/Tf/Garrity	ST:"Hold that train! Hold it!" TT:"Tahan keretanya! Tahan!"	*			
47	47/29.12 /Com/De/Burke	ST: "Get out! Get out here!" TT: "Keluar"	*			
48	48/28.53/Com/Tf/Burke	ST:"Get your mask off!" TT: "Lepaskan topengmu!"	*			
49	49/28.51 /Com/Exp/Burke	ST:"Signs down! Now!" TT:"Turunkanxpapan tandamu! Sekarang!"		*		
50	50/28.41/Com/Para/Burke	ST:"Police! Signs down!" TT: "Polisi! Turunkan papan tandamu!"	*			
51	51/28.20/Com/Tf/Burke	ST:"Stop! Fighting! Police!"	*			

No.	Code	ST/TT				
		TT: "Berhenti Berkelah! Polisi!				
52	52/28.18/Com/Exp/Burke	ST: "Police! Get down!" TT: "Polisi! Tenang!"	*			
53	53/28.14/Com/Para/Burke	ST: "Get down! Get the fuck back!" TT: "Merunduk! Mundur!"	*			
54	54/28.11/Com/Para/Burke	ST:"Police! Get down" TT:"Polisi! Merunduk"	*			
55	55/27.48/Com/Tf/Burke	ST:"Don't do it!" TT: "Jangan lakukan ini!"	*			
56	56/25.45/Com/Im/Murray	ST:"You'll go on right after Dr. Sally" TT: "Kau tampil setelah Dr.Sally"	*			
57	57/20.44/Com/Im/Dr.Sally	ST:"No, you cannot joke about that" TT: "Kau tidak boleh bercanda seperti itu"		*		
58	58/14.22/Com/Con/Burke	ST:"Stop laughing you freak! This isn't funny" TT: "Berhenti tertawa! Ini tidak lucu"	*			
59	59/25.50/Ord/Exp/Gene	ST: "No cursing. No off-color material". TT: "Jangan bicara kasar, tidak senonoh"				*
60	60/08.09/Ord/Con/ Arkham Psychiatrist	ST: "Do you want to tell it to me?" TT: "Katakan leluconnya?"			*	
61	61/44.05/Ord/Con/ Sophie	ST: "I really need		*		

	Dumond	you to leave "				
		TT: "Tolong pergi dari sini"				