

SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF *HANSEL AND GRETEL: WITCH HUNTER*

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ABSTRACT

This research emphasized on scrutinizing the subtitling strategy used by the subtitler of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee. It also analyses the subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The purposes of this research are: (1) To describe the subtitling strategies used by the subtitler of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee, and (2) To describe the subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee. The data are analyzed based on the theories of subtitling strategies and subtitling quality. The data are utterances containing subtitling strategies and subtitling quality collected from the data source. The data source is the subtitle of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee. The results of this research show that there are 748 data. The researcher finds nine strategies are: (1) 226 data to transfer, (2) 20 data to expansion, (3) 156 data to paraphrase, (4) 11 data to condensation, (5) 8 data to decimation, (6) 62 data to imitation strategy, (7) 3 data to transcription strategy, (8) 372 data to deletion strategy, (9) 7 data to resignation. There is no dislocation strategy. There are three aspects for good quality that subtitling should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability: (1) 599 data or 80 % accurately, (2) 67 data or 9 % less accurately, (3) 82 data or 11 % inaccurately, (4) 622 data or 83.2 % acceptability, (5) 67 data or 9 % less acceptability, (6) 59 data or 7.8 % unacceptability, (7) 631 data or 84.3 % high readability level, (8) 56 data or 7.5 % moderate readability level, and (9) 61 data or 8.2 % low readability level.

Key words: movie, quality, strategy, subtitling

INTRODUCTION

Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (Catford in Machali, 2000: 5). Translation is reproducing source language in equivalent way into target language as close as possible to the original one. Furthermore the translators must

concern that, in conveying the message to target language, they should not distort the message from the source text. Translation is intended to be understood correctly. The product of translation is a written form, while the product of interpreting is oral form or spoken language. The researcher chooses this title because it can give some advantages for reader, such as, developing the art of translation,

helping the reader in adding vocabulary, and helping them learn grammar of a foreign language. As we know, English grammar can be easily taught by comparing it with the grammar of Indonesian language. It is easily understood and largely diverted accurate meaning.

The writer hopes that this research can add contribution in the field of translation and development of knowledge especially in subtitling strategies. It is intended as an additional teaching aid to the reader. From the phenomena mentioned, the writer is interested in conducting a research analyzing the subtitling strategy found in *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* script, taken from <http://subscene.com/subtitles/hansel-and-gretel-witch-hunters/english/731687> and its subtitle taken from <http://subscene.com/subtitles/hansel-and-gretel-witchhunters/indonesian/726360>, under the title **SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF HANSEL AND GRETEL: WITCH HUNTER.**

LITERATURE REVIEW

Subtitling is one of the methods of language transfer in translating type of mass audiovisual communication such as film and television. Subtitling can be defined as condensing translations of original dialogue, which appear as lines of text usually positioned towards the bottom of the screen. Subtitling is the most common among all translation activities (Gilbert, 2009:91). Outside English speaking countries, subtitles are encountered almost daily. Whenever people turn on

their television or go to a Hollywood cinema, they see subtitles coming at them from the screen. Subtitles are graphically extrinsic to the visual track, something that has been tagged on at the bottom of the picture (Gilbert, 2009: 40). Subtitling can also be defined as a linguistic practice that consists of providing, usually at the bottom of the screen, a written text that intends to account for what has been said (or shown in written form) in the audio-visual product. Cintas and Marco (2008: 16) consider whether exploiting subtitled video materials as teaching aids can bring any benefits in the learning process of a second or foreign language.

This study is focused on the subtitling strategies used in the subtitling of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie. Thus, if the subtitler of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie could not translate and transfer the subtitle and the main idea of that movie well, misunderstanding and misinterpretation will happen. This study attempts to classify the subtitling strategies used in transferring the meaning from English into Indonesian subtitle.

It is a generic term referring to subtitling strategy involving any of the ten strategies (Gottlieb in Gunilla, 1999: 201). There are expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. This movie contains a lot of subtitling strategies. Below are some examples:

Sample Data 1:

Source Language: You must be out of your mind.

Target language: *Kau pasti sudah gila*. In the subtitling above, the subtitler used paraphrase strategy in translating the language. The phrase *be out of your mind* is translated into *gila*. In the dictionary, the phrase *be out of your mind* means *keluar dari pikiranmu*. But, according to the story of the *Hansel and Gretel Witch*, it was completely different from the meaning of that word. It is made easier to understand and readable by the audience. The subtitler used his/ her own sentence. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

Sample Data 2:

Source Language: I'll be back soon.

Target language: *Aku akan segera kembali*.

The strategy that was used in this dialogue was deletion strategy. It was used to delete or subtract the auxiliary verb of *be* in order not to be translated into the target language. The verb *be* was substitution of to be (am, is, and are) because in this sentence, there was another auxiliary verb (will) before *be*. Actually, *be* was not translated because it was not used in the target language. Therefore, it could be deleted without changing the information to the audience. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

Nababan (2012: 44-51) said that there are three aspects for good quality that translation should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Nababan (2012: 44) stated that term evaluation

of the accuracy of the translation is often used to express the extent to which the translation according to the source language. This accuracy can be considered as the suitability or accuracy of the messages conveyed between the source language and the target language. The concept of equivalence aims to the similarity of content or messages between the source language and the target language. Nababan (2012: 44-45) stated that acceptance term refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and the prevailing culture in the target language or not. Readability aspect according to Nababan (2003: 63) is bear with how easily written translation can be read and understood by the reader.

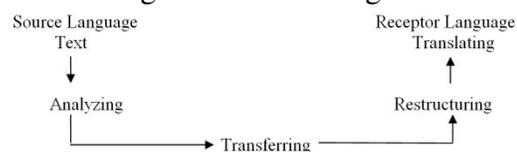
Therefore, efforts to reduce or add to the content or message source language in the target language should be avoided (Nababan, 2012: 50). Being accurate means the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language is accurately transferred into the target language and absolutely experience no distortion of meaning. Less accurate means most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences of the source language have been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is meaning eliminated, which interfere with the integrity of the message. Meanwhile, being inaccurate means the meaning of the words, the technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language are inaccurately transferred into the

target language or even omitted (deleted). Instrument for accuracy assessment is 3 to 1 from accurate to inaccurate.

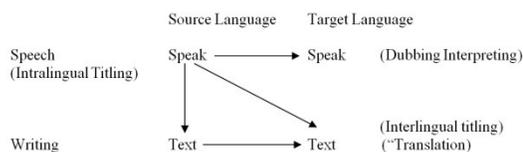
Acceptability consists of three levels as shown below (Nababan, 2012: 51). Acceptability means translation that seems natural; the technical terms are commonly used and familiar to the reader; the phrases, clauses and sentences used are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian language. Less acceptability is in general, the translation already feels natural; but there is little problem with the use of technical terms or grammatical errors occurred slightly. Unacceptability means unnatural or seems like the work of translation; technical terms are not commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences used do not conform to the rules of Indonesian. Instrument for acceptability assessment is 3 to 1 from acceptable to unacceptable.

The readability consists of three levels as shown below (Nababan, 2012: 51). High readability level is words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text translations that can easily be understood by the reader. Moderate readability level is in general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation. Low readability level means translation which is difficult to be understood by the reader. Instrument for readability assessment is 3 to 1 from high readability level to low readability level.

In the research, the writer limits her research the subtitling strategy used in *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie. The translators are Jack and The Wilee. This movie will be analyzed by using subtitling strategies. The writer uses a theory from Henrik Gottlieb 1994. Henrik Gottlieb is known for the theory of subtitling strategy. The problem statements of this research are “What are the subtitling strategy used by the subtitler of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee?” and “How is the subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee?”. The objectives of this research are to describe the subtitling strategies used by the subtitler of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee and to describe the subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee. Nida in Sutopo (2004: 149) states that there are three steps of translation process. Those are analyzing, transferring and restructuring.



There are some principles of translation, as follows: (1) producing the message, (2) equivalent rather than identity, (3) natural equivalent, (4) closest equivalent, (5) priority of meaning, and (6) significance of style. A more cogent analysis of the subtitling process is found in Henrik Gottlieb’s idea of “diagonal translation”. (Gilbert, 2009: 92)



Linguistic form is divided into two. There are English linguistic form and Indonesian linguistic form. English linguistic forms any meaningful unit of a word, a phrase, a clause, a sentence, and paragraph (David, 2000: 25-26). Indonesian linguistic form consists of word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication using moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform the people. Movies also help people to learn about something or to search information. This research uses *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie. *Hansel & Gretel: Witch Hunters* is a 2013 American-German action-horror neo-noir film written and directed by Tommy Wirkola. It is a continuation to the German folklore fairy tale "Hansel and Gretel", in which the titular siblings are now grown up and working as a duo of witch exterminators for hire. . Hansel & Gretel are bounty hunters who track and kill witches all over the world. Its primary goal seems to be to entertained as quickly as possible and get the audience back out the door before the story gets old.

The first previous research was conducted by Sekar (UMS, 2011), entitled "A Subtitling Analysis of Transactional Speech in *The Eagle Eye Movie*". This research aimed at describing the variations of the subtitling strategy and describing the accuracy of the subtitling of

transactional speech used in *The Eagle eye* movie. This research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation method. The data are transactional speech in the movie manuscript and subtitle of the *Eagle Eye* movie. To clarify the variations of subtitling strategies, the researcher refers to subtitling strategies theory, and to describe the accuracy of subtitling of transactional speech, the researcher applies the theory of concept of accuracy. After analyzing 52 data of transactional speech, the researcher finds that (1) from 11 strategies of subtitling; the subtitler only applies 4 strategies, namely: transfer, deletion, paraphrase, and condensation. From 52 data, there are 24 data or 46,16% belong to transfer strategy, 8 data or 15,38% belong to deletion strategy, 12 data or 23,08% belong to paraphrase strategy, and 8 data or 15,38% data belong to condensation strategy. (2) 49 data or 94, 23% are translated accurately, and only 3 data or 5, 77% are translated inaccurately.

The second research was conducted by Munawaroh (UIN Malang, 2007) entitled "Subtitling Strategies of Translation in *Babel Film*". She wrote that translation is a process of converting the source language to the target language so that the target language could be conveyed to the intended message in the source language. Translation functions as a bridge relating one country to another country which has different language and culture. Translation has been broadened since the new technology of audiovisual discovered and it is used in

audiovisual entertainment. Film, especially foreign film as one of the entertainments, also cannot be apart from translation. One of the ways to translate the foreign film and television program is subtitling. Subtitling is an audiovisual translation or translation of foreign dialogue of a film or television program and it is usually displayed on the bottom of screen. Translation requires some theories mastered by the translator. Furthermore, to acquire the translation skill, she needs to study those theories before translating. One of the translation theories is subtitling strategies. Subtitling strategies are used by the subtitler to translate the source language into the target language. Subtitling strategies are the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a dialogue in one language into another language. This study focused on the subtitling strategies used in the subtitling of *Babel* film. The purpose of this study is to describe kind of the subtitling strategies used in the *Babel* film. This study is using descriptive qualitative method because the data are in the form of sentences rather than numbers. The data are analyzed and interpreted based on the theories of subtitling strategies. First, collecting the subtitling of *Babel* film. The second is identifying the subtitling strategies used in the subtitling of *Babel*. The third is classifying each part of the selected and collected data into the proper subtitling strategies. The last is making conclusion based on the result of the analysis. The result of this research shows that not all parts of subtitling strategies are used. There are

some subtitling strategies unused; dislocation strategy, decimation strategy, and condensation strategy. While the strategies used are deletion strategy, expansion strategy, taming strategy, paraphrase strategy, transfer strategy, transcription strategy, imitation strategy, and resignation strategy.

There are similarities and differences of the previous research above with this research. The difference between previous studies with this research is located on the object of analysis and the result. The object of analysis used by Nova is Deletion Strategy in *Just Go With It* Movie. She found 150 data of deletion strategy. Munawaroh is using Subtitling Strategies of Translation in *Babel* Film and found deletion strategy, expansion strategy, taming strategy, paraphrase strategy, transfer strategy, transcription strategy, imitation strategy, and resignation strategy. However, the result of this research is about all of the subtitling strategies and the subtitling quality. But, there is no dislocation strategy. The similarity of the above researches with this research is on the subtitling strategy used and media used.

The author tries to make the English and Indonesian translation equivalent, although they have different system. Someone who wishes to use linguistic theory will benefit from learning more about how languages work.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research the writer uses the descriptive qualitative research. The objects of this research are utterances

containing subtitling strategies and subtitling quality. The data of this research are utterances containing subtitling strategies and subtitling quality collected from the data source. The data source is the subtitling of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and the Wilee. The methods of collecting data used by the writer are documentation, questioner, and interview. Documentation is applied by subtitling strategies. This study used the technique of triangulation. There are two types of triangulation used in this study: data source and technique of collecting data. In analyzing data, the writer does the following techniques: (1) Comparing subtitling strategies (2) Identifying type of subtitling strategies, (3) Deciding of the subtitling quality. The informant of accuracy is Dr. Dwi Haryanti., M.Hum. The informant of acceptability is Yunus Sulistyono, S.S., M.A. The informant of readability is Triasmi Anggraeni. (4) Describing the percentage of subtitling quality, (5) Concluding the data analysis.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The research finding elaborated the subtitling strategies used in the subtitling of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and The Wilee and the subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and The Wilee.

a. The Subtitling Strategies Used in The Subtitling of *Hansel and*

***Gretel Witch Hunter* Movie by Jack and The Wilee.**

This research is focused on the subtitling strategies used in the subtitling of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie. The subtitling strategy is divided into ten strategies (Gottlieb in Gunilla, 1999: 201). There are transfer, expansion, paraphrase, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation.

1) Transfer

Transfer is full expression, adequate rendering (slow, unmarked speech).

001/ SLHGWH1/ TLHGWH1/ TRF

Source Language: Take them into the forest now.

Target Language: *Bawa mereka ke hutan sekarang.*

The subtitler used transfer strategy. There was no addition or deletion in that phrase. The subtitler translated the dialogue contextually. In the source language, the sentence *Take them into the forest now* translated into *Bawa mereka ke hutan sekarang* was very similar in meaning. The sentence *Take them into the forest now* was translated into *Bawa mereka ke hutan sekarang* because at that time, mother's Hansel and Gretel sent her husband to take them into the forest. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

2) Expansion

Expansion is expanded expression, adequate rendering (culture-specific references).

606/ HGWHSL46/
HGWHTL44/ EXP

Source Language: This is the book of protection against black magic.

Target language: *Buku ini nyata. Buku ini adalah buku yang berisi mantra untuk melawan sihir hitam.*

The strategy used in this subtitle is expansion strategy. In the source language, the sentence *This is the book of protection against black magic* was translated into *Buku ini nyata. Buku ini adalah buku yang berisi mantra untuk melawan sihir hitam*. There was no explanation in the source language about the sentence *Buku ini nyata* in the target language, the sentence of *Buku ini nyata* was added. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

3) Paraphrase

Paraphrase is altered expression, adequate content (non-visualised language-specific items).

125/ HGWHSL11/
HGWHTL12/ PRP

Source Language: You must be out of your mind.

Target language: *Kau pasti sudah gila.*

In the subtitling above, the subtitler used paraphrase strategy to translate it. The phrase of *be out of your mind* was translated into *gila*. In the dictionary, the phrase *be out of your mind* means *keluar dari pikiranmu*. But, according to the story of the *Hansel and Gretel Witch*, It was

completely different from the meaning of that word. It is made easier to understand and readable to the audience. Here the subtitler used his/ her own sentence. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

4) Imitation

Imitation is identical expression, equivalent rendering (proper nouns; international greetings).

034/ HGWHSL3/ HGWHTL4/
IMT, DLT, TRF

Source Language: Berringer, this is still my town.

Target language: Berringer, kota ini masih milikku.

Here the subtitler used imitation strategy. Imitation strategy was used to translate the word of *Berringer* which was the name of actor in that film. The subtitler just rewrote the word from the source language into the target language. There was no changing which could differentiate the meaning of the target language. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

5) Transcription

Transcription is a non-standard expression, adequate rendering (dialects; intended speech defects).

605/ HGWHSL46/
HGWHTL44/ PRP, TRC

Source Language: The Abramelin Grimoire! It exists!

Target Language : *Kau benar-benar menemukannya.*

Transcription strategy was used in translating the dialogue. It could be seen in phrase of *The Abramelin Grimoire* which was not translated into target language. So, there was shift message from the source language into the target language.

6) Dislocation

Dislocation is differing expression, adjusted content (musical/ visualized language-specific items). But, there is no transcription in *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie.

7) Condensation

Condensation is condensed expression, concise rendering (mid-tempo speech with some redundancy).

044/ SLHGWH4/ TLHGWH5/
CDS

Source Language: Let her go.
Go over there.

Target language: *Ayo.*

The subtitler used condensation strategy. If the phrase of *Let her go. Go over there* was translated into word-to-word the sentence structure in target language, the meaning was the same as the source language. It was not translated word-to-word because it was represented by *Let* which in TL could be translated *Ayo*. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

8) Decimation

Decimation is abridged expression, reduced content (fast speech, low redundancy speech).

231/ SLHGWH18/
TLHGWH19/ DCM

Source Language: We don't
talk about that.

Target language: *Tak usah
dibahas.*

The used of decimation strategy could be seen in the source language. The sentence *We don't talk about that* was translated into word-to-word sentence structure in target language. The meaning was also similar to the source language. It was used to translate the part when the actors were quarrelling with the fast speaking. So, it was also condensing the utterance because the utterances have difficulty in absorbing unstructured written text quickly. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

9) Deletion

Deletion is omitted expression, no verbal content (fast speech with high redundancy).

003/ SLHGWH1/ TLHGWH1/
DLT

Source Language: I'll be back
soon.

Target language: *Aku akan
segera kembali.*

The strategy used in this dialogue is deletion strategy. It is used to delete or subtract the auxiliary verb of *be* in order not to be translated into the target language. The verb *be* was substitution of to be (am, is, and are), because in this sentence, there was another auxiliary verb (will) before *be*. Actually, *be* was not translated because it was not used in the target language, Therefore, it could be deleted without changing the information to the audience. So,

there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

10) Resignation
Resignation is deviant expression, distorted content (incomprehensible or 'untranslatable' speech).

054/ HGWHSL5/ HGWHTL6/ DLT, RSG, PRP

Source Language: I'm sure your sheriff was only trying to protect you good people.

Target language: Aku yakin sheriff-mu hanya berusaha untuk melindungi warganya.

Resignation strategy was used to translate the source language into the target language. The word *sheriff* was not translated into target language. The word *sheriff* means regional police chief, but it was not translated. So, there was no shift message from the source language into the target language.

Table 1
Subtitling Strategy

No	Subtitling Strategies	Data
1	Transfer	226
2	Expansion	20
3	Paraphrase	156
4	Condensation	11
5	Decimation	8
6	Imitation	62
7	Transcription	3
8	Dislocation	-
9	Deletion	372
10	Resignation	7
Total		865

b. The Subtitling Quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* Movie by Jack and The Wilee

Nababan (2003: 63) said that there are three aspects for good quality that translation should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

1) Accuracy

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating whether the translation to refer to the text of the source language and the target language text has been worth it or not.

Table 2
Accuracy of the subtitling

Scale	Classification	Total	Percentage
1	Accurate	599	80 %
2	Less Accurate	67	9 %
3	Inaccurate	82	11 %
TOTAL		748	100 %

a) Accurate

The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or the source language accurately transferred into the target language absolutely no distortion of meaning.
208/ HGWHSL17/ HGWHTL17/ TRF

Source Language: She killed the trackers.

Target Language: *Dia membunuh para pemburu.*

The subtitle above has been translated accurately into the target language. It has fulfilled the rules of standardized grammar in Indonesian language. The sentence *She killed the trackers* which was translated into *Dia membunuh para pemburu*. The subtitler translated the dialogue contextually. All the words of that subtitling above were translated contextually. It makes subtitling result more communicative so that it seems more natural.

b) Less Accurate

Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is meaning eliminated, which interfere with the integrity of the message.

087/ HGWHSL8/ HGWHTL9/ PRP

Source Language: A face like that, I'd be angry, too.

Target language: *Bukannya kau juga begitu saat kau marah padaku?*

The message in the source language was translated less accurately in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler knows well which word was more appropriate to be applied in subtitling result. It could be seen that the sentence *A face like that, I'd be angry, too* was meant *Bukannya kau juga begitu saat kau marah padaku?* It was completely different from the meaning of that word. In the target language, it should be a declarative sentence not interrogative sentence. The source language used declarative sentence. The target language should adapt the source language. But, the subtitler tried to make easier to understand and readable by the audience. If there was no previous word, the sentence would be ambiguous.

c) Inaccurate

The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language inaccurately transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted).

605/ HGWHSL46/ HGWHTL44/ PRP, TRC

Source Language: The Abramelin Grimoire! It exists!

Target language: *Kau benar-benar menemukannya.*

The imperative sentence *The Abramelin Grimoire! It exists!* was translated into *Kau benar-benar menemukannya.* The subtitler used his/

her own sentence. It means that the message in the source language was inaccurately translated in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler used the wrong words or unfamiliar word to be applied in subtitling result. It was completely different from the meaning of that utterance.

2) Acceptability

The concept of acceptance is very important because even if a translation is accurate in terms of content or the message, the translations will be rejected by the target audience if the mode of expression contrary to the rules, norms and culture of the target language.

Table 3

Acceptability of the subtitling			
Scale	Classification	Total	Percentage
1	Acceptable	622	83.2 %
2	Less Acceptable	67	9 %
3	Unacceptable	59	7.8 %
TOTAL		748	100 %

a) Acceptable

Translation feels natural; the technical term commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used are in accordance with the rules of Indonesian.

040/ HGWHSL4/ HGWHTL5/ TRF
Source Language: This woman will burn!

Target Language: *Wanita ini akan dibakar!*

The message in the source language was acceptability in the target language by the subtitler. The subtitler known well which word was more appropriate to be applied in subtitling result. It could be seen that the sentence of *This woman will burn!* was translated into *Wanita ini akan dibakar!* The subtitler translated the

dialogue contextually. There was no addition or deletion in that phrase. Transfer strategy was used in this translation process because all the words were translated context. It made subtitling result more communicative so that it more natural.

b) Less Acceptable

In general, the translation already feels natural; but there is little problem with the use of technical terms or grammatical errors occurred slightly.

017/ HGWHSL2/ HGWHTL2/ DLT

Source Language: Is it hot enough for you now?

Target language: *Sudah cukup panas sekarang?*

In the interrogative sentence of *Is it hot enough for you now?* was translated into *Sudah cukup panas sekarang?* It meant that the message in the source language was less acceptability in the target language by the subtitler. It must be added the word *apakah* into the target language. In this context, possessive pronoun was not necessary to display in the subtitling. It was natural because there was no strange word or unnatural word found. Therefore, it could be deleted without changing the information to the audience.

c) Unacceptable

Translation is not natural or feels like the work of translation; technical terms used are not commonly used and familiar to the reader; phrases, clauses and sentences that are used do not conform to the rules of Indonesian.

173/ HGWHSL14/ HGWHTL15/ DLT

Source Language: And this one's from the Secret Witch Ring of Belsen.

Target language: -

In the sentence of *And this one's from the Secret Witch Ring of Belsen* was not translated into the target language. It meant that the message in the source language was unacceptability in the target language by the subtitler. Subtitle lost the meaning. The subtitler used the wrong words to be applied in subtitling result. In this datum the subtitler was not translated into the correct one.

3) Readability

In the context of translation, the term readability it essentially concerns not only the source language readability but also the target language readability.

Table 4
Readability of the subtitling

Scale	Classification	Total	Percentage
1	High Readability Level	631	84.3 %
2	Moderate Readability Level	56	7.5 %
3	Low Readability Level	61	8.2 %
TOTAL		748	100 %

a) High Readability level

Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text translations can easily be understood by the reader.

006/ HGWHSL1/ HGWHTL1/ TRF

Source Language: I said, stay here!

Target language: *Tetap disini kataku!*

In the imperative sentence of *I said, stay here!* which was translated into *Tetap disini kataku!* It meant that the message in the source language was high readability level in the target language by the subtitler. It was very similar in meaning. The subtitler

translated the dialogue contextually. There was no addition or deletion in that imperative. The utterance was not too long and easy to understand. Thus, this datum belonged to readable one.

b) Moderate readability level

In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.

027/ HGWHSL3/ HGWHTL4/ TRF

Source Language: I hereby accuse this woman of the craft of witchery!

Target language: *Dan aku menyalahkan wanita ini Kaki tangan penyihir!*

In the imperative of *I hereby accuse this woman of the craft of witchery!* was translated into *Dan aku menyalahkan wanita ini Kaki tangan penyihir!*. It meant that the message in the source language was translated moderate readability level in the target language by the subtitler. The word of *dan* should not be placed at the beginning of the utterance in the target language. There was no connecting word (conjunction) between *Dan aku menyalahkan wanita ini* and *Kaki tangan penyihir*. According to the story of the *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie, the difference between the source language sentence and the target language sentence could still convey the message of the source language sentence. If there was no previous word, the sentence would be ambiguous.

c) Low readability level

Translation is difficult to be understood by the reader.

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DLT

Source Language: And this one's from the Secret Witch Ring of Belsen.

Target language: -

The target language was not similar with the source language. It can be seen the sentence of the phrase of *And this one's from the Secret Witch Ring of Belsen* was not translated into the target language. It was completely different from the meaning of that word. Subtitle lost the meaning. So, this subtitle was hard to be understood by the readers.

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the subtitling strategy and subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and The Wilee, the researcher comes into conclusion that there are nine subtitling strategies employed in the subtitling of the movie. They are 226 data to transfer, 20 data to expansion, 156 data to paraphrase, 11 data to condensation, 8 data to decimation, 62 data to imitation, 3 data to transcription, 372 data to deletion, 7 data to resignation. So, deletion is more dominate than the other.

Another finding is subtitling quality of *Hansel and Gretel Witch Hunter* movie by Jack and The Wilee. That there are three aspects for good quality that subtitling should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. From 748 total counts of data there are 599 data or 80 % to accurate, 67 data or 9 % to less accurate, 82 data or 11 % to inaccurate, 622 data or 83.2 % to

acceptability, 67 data or 9 % to less acceptability, 59 data or 7.8 % to unacceptability, 631 data or 84.3 % to high readability level, 56 data or 7.5 % to moderate readability level, 61 data or 8.2 % to low readability level.

There are some relationship between the subtitling strategy and the subtitling quality. Accuracy subtitle is dominated by transfer strategy. Less accurately subtitle is dominated by paraphrase strategy. Inaccurately is dominated by deletion strategy. Acceptability subtitle is dominated by transfer strategy. Less acceptability subtitle is dominated by deletion and paraphrase strategy. Unacceptability subtitle is dominated by deletion strategy too. High readability level is dominated by transfer strategy. Moderate readability level is dominated by deletion strategy. Low readability level is dominated by deletion strategy too.

There are similarities and differences research of the above researches with this research. The difference between previous studies with this research is located on the object of analyzing and the result. The object of analyzing is used by Sekar is by using

Transactional Speech in *The Eagle Eye* Movie and found transfer strategy, deletion strategy, paraphrase strategy, condensation strategy, accurately and inaccurately. The object of analyzing is used by Munawaroh is by using Subtitling Strategies of Translation in *Babel* Film and found deletion strategy, expansion strategy, taming strategy, paraphrase strategy, transfer strategy, transcription strategy, imitation strategy, and resignation strategy. This research supported the the researches from Munawaroh and Sekar. The similarities of Sekar and Munawaroh's research with this research are about subtitling strategy used and media used.

The researcher uses the theory from Gottlieb in Gunila 1999. This subtitling may involve transfer, expansion, paraphrase, condensation, decimation, imitation, transcription, dislocation, deletion, and resignation strategy. The researcher also uses the theory of Nababan (2012: 44-51). Nababan said that there are three aspects for good quality that subtitling should fulfill: accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

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