

**THE SUBTITLING OF SPEECH ACTS OF COMPLAINTS IN
PRECIOUS MOVIE**



*Building
Future
Leaders*

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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

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ABSTRACT

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Speech acts of complaints is an illocutionary act in which the speaker (the complainer) express his/her disapproval, anger, dislike, negative feelings etc. towards the state of affair described in the proposition (the complainable) responsible, either directly or indirectly. Speech acts of complaints usually express by using swearing words. This study is purposed to find out the subtitling techniques of speech acts of complaints by using Moentaha's theory and analyze the equivalences of speech act of complaint in *Precious* movie by using Mona Baker's theory of meaning and contexts.

The study uses a text analysis by means of descriptive analytical technique. The speech acts of complaints that have been found are classified based on Murp and New category, they are direct complaint with swearing words, direct complaint without swearing words, indirect complaint with swearing words, indirect complaint without swearing words.

The result of this study show that in *Precious* movie there are 86 items of speech acts of complaints. Direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words category is 73% of data. The category of direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words is 26% of data. Moreover, 1% of the data is indirect speech acts of complaints without swearing words. Indirect speech acts of complaints with swearing words category did not appear in this movie. The subtitling technique of omission is used 46% of the data. Translation by literal translation is used 20% and compensation is 16% of the data. There are 6% speech acts of complaints translated by using additions. Concretization is used 5% of the data. Free translation, paraphrase, and replacements in sentence parts, each of them is operated 2% of the data. Just one percent complaint in *Precious* movie transferred by generalization. Most of speech acts of complaint in *Precious* movie (80%) are have equivalences between English and Indonesia subtitle.

Key words: *speech acts of complaints, equivalence, Precious movie, subtitle, subtitling technique.*

ABSTRAK

Eni Ermawati. 2011. *The Subtitling of Speech Acts of Complaints in the Movie Precious*. Skripsi, Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Jakarta. Januari 2011.

Tindak tutur komplain adalah tindak tutur yang menunjukkan ungkapan tidak setuju, marah, rasa tidak suka dan perasaan negatif si pembicara kepada orang yang diajak bicara, baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung. Tindak tutur komplain ini biasanya disampaikan dengan menggunakan kata sumpah serapah atau kata umpatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari teknik alih bahasa dalam mengalihbahasakan tindak tutur komplain dalam film *Precious* berdasarkan teori Moentaha dan mencari kesepadanan dalam pengalihbahasaan tindak tutur tersebut dengan menggunakan teori makna dan konteks oleh Mona Baker.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik teks analysis dengan metode deskriptif analitik. Tindak tutur komplain yang terdapat dalam film tersebut dikelompokkan kedalam empat bagian menurut teori Murp dan New, yaitu tindak tutur komplain secara langsung dengan umpatan, tindak tutur komplain secara langsung tanpa umpatan, tindak tutur secara tidak langsung dengan umpatan, dan tindak tutur secara tidak langsung tanpa umpatan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa dalam film *Precious* terdapat 86 buah tindak tutur komplain, yang terdiri dari 73% tindak tutur komplain secara langsung dengan umpatan, 26% tindak tutur komplain secara langsung tanpa umpatan, dan 1% tindak tutur komplain secara tidak langsung tanpa umpatan. Sedangkan tindak tutur secara tidak langsung dengan umpatan tidak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Teknik pengalihbahasaan penghilangan digunakan sebanyak 46% dari jumlah keseluruhan data. Teknik penerjemahan harfiah digunakan sebanyak 20% dan kompensasi digunakan 16% dari keseluruhan data. Konkretisasi diaplikasikan sebanyak 5% dari data. Sedangkan terjemahan bebas, paraphrase, dan pergantian bagian kalimat masing-masing digunakan 2% dari keseluruhan data. Teknik pengalihbahasaan generalisasi hanya digunakan sekali dalam pengalihbahasaan film *Precious*. Sebagian besar (80%) pengalihbahasaan tindak tutur komplain dalam film *Precious* mencapai kesepadanan dalam pengalihbahasaan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia.

Kata kunci: *speech acts of complaints, equivalence, Precious movie, subtitle, subtitling technique.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of study

Translation today has become a discipline concerning with the theory and practice. It also rises as a means of inter linguistic communication. Its function is a medium to bring information, messages, ideas and thought from one language to another.

There are various definitions of translation suggested by many scholars. As quoted in Choliludin (2005:4), Steiner said translation can be seen as generation of texts under specific constraints that is relative stability of some situational factors and, therefore, register, and, classically, change of language and context of culture. Nida (1969: 12) said that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest naturally equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and the secondly in terms of style. Maurits Simatupang (2000:2) in his book, *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan* state that translating is transferring the meaning existing in the source language to target language and makes it as natural as possible along the rules of the target language. From the definitions of translation give above, it can be seen that translation is a process of reproducing a text in source language into a text in target language.

Translation occurs in various contexts, such as legal documents, movie, news, novel, and poetry. Movie translation is usually known as dubbing or subtitling. Dubbing is the transfer or copying of previously recorded audio

material from one medium to another of the same or a different type. While, subtitling is the transcription of film or TV dialogue presented simultaneously in the screen (<http://ms.wikipedia.org/wiki/Terjemahan> retrieved on October 25, 2010). The increasing of people desire to watch western movie and the frail of knowledge Indonesia people about English language make translation in movie is really wanted. But, in Indonesia dubbing is rarely used for Indonesian viewers, translation in form of subtitling is preferred than dubbing. Subtitle is use to make the viewers understand the movie and it can also increase the viewers' knowledge about foreign language like how to reveal an annoyance, a complaint, happiness, sadness and so on. Source language, which is English has different culture with Indonesian, for example in expressing complaint or we call it speech acts of complaints.

Speech acts of complaints happen while the complainer says his/her moral judgment to the complaine/ hearer who is failed of doing something or in the midst of doing something (Trosborg, 1995: 331). Complaint in fact, can be expressed in various ways including the use of swearing words, bad words, and other bad expressions. Western people tend to use those bad attitudes in expressing speech act of complaint but Indonesia as Easter people tend to keeping eastern culture and use polite expression.

The problem that comes up in subtitling is how to transfer spoken language in Bahasa Indonesia with limited character that presented on the screen. In his study Hassanpour said that, in subtitle each line consists of approximately 40 characters and time needs to display each line is four seconds in maximum and

6-8 seconds to display to line (2005: 3). Subtitle must readable and understandable to the viewers and also can retain the speech act of complaint from source language to target language with the limited text, so the subtitlers need some technique of translation to overcome that problem.

For that reason, the writer is attracted to analyze the subtitling of speech act of complaint of *Precious* movie. It is the drama movie in the theme child abuse including sexual assault, and pervasive language. We often find a lot of speech acts of complaints in the action movie but it is different in *Precious*. Although, *Precious* is the drama movie but this movie contain a lot of speech acts of complaints with or without swearing words. The writer is interested to analyze the speech acts of complaints in subtitling of that movie because complaint is expressed in various ways including the use of swearing words or bad words, she want find out how bad expression of speech acts of complaints was translated and adjusted it in Indonesian culture. The writer also wants to find out the subtitling technique used in translating speech act of complaint, moreover the writer will analyze equivalent of meaning and context of situation in subtitling speech acts of complaints in *Precious* movie.

1.2. Research Question

Based on background above, the writer develops some research question, they are:

- What speech acts of complaints is appear most in *Precious* movie?

- What subtitling technique is used in translating speech act of complaint in the movie *Precious* based on Moentaha's theory?
- How is the equivalence of meaning and context of situation shown in subtitling speech acts of complaint in *Precious* movie?

1.3. Purpose of the study

The purposes of this study are:

- To reveal what kinds of speech acts of complaint that appear most in *Precious* movie.
- To reveal the subtitling technique used in translating speech act of complaint in the movie *Precious* based on Moentaha's theory.
- To examine how the equivalence of meaning and context of situation is shown in subtitling speech acts of complaint in *Precious* movie.

1.4. Benefit of the study

The benefit of this study is that people or students know how English subtitle of speech acts of complaints transferred into Indonesia subtitle and the quality of subtitling in VCD, so Indonesian people can filter the swearing and rude words while watching that movie and not imitate them.

1.5. Significance of the study

By having this research, the writer is hoping that the result will provide the research of translation, particularly the subtitling techniques on VCD and its equivalence of meaning. Moreover, the study is also aimed to stretch the range of the area of study for English Department students. Furthermore, the result may pose considerations of cross-cultural in subtitling and speech acts of complaints to the students and assist them in conducting further research.

1.6. Scope and limitation of the study

This study will identify the speech acts of complaints in the movie *Precious*, then classifying the speech acts of complaints into 4 categories, they are direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words, direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words, indirect speech acts of complaints with swearing words, indirect speech acts of complaints without swearing words. This classifying is based on Murphy and New theory's. The writer also will find out the subtitling techniques used in translating speech act of complaint in the movie *Precious* based on Moentaha's theory. Furthermore, she will analyze the equivalence in subtitling speech acts of complaints in that movie by using Baker's theory that is pragmatic equivalence, in which the meaning is interpret based on context of situation.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Study on Pragmatics

Pragmatic is relatively new discipline compared to syntax and semantics. General definition of pragmatics are offered by three prominent: Leech, Yule, and Levinson.

Leech in his study views pragmatics as related to “how language is used in communication”. He redefines pragmatics for the purpose of linguistics as “the study of meaning in relation to speech situation”, and he deals with “utterance meaning” rather than sentence meaning (1983:6). A distinction between semantic and pragmatic meaning is of particular concern. Whereas semantic meaning is defined purely as “a property of expression in a given language” (What does X mean?), he sees pragmatic meaning “relative to speaker or user of the language” (“What did you mean by X?”)

Yule (1996: 40) asserts that pragmatics is concerned with four perspectives. Pragmatics is the study of (1) “speaker meaning”, (2) “contextual meaning”, (3) “how more gets communicated than is said”, and (4) “the expression of relative distance”. The first one is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. The second involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context influences what is said. The third explores how listener can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker’s intended meaning. This

study explores how what is unsaid is recognized as a part of what is communicated. The last raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said.

According to Levinson (1983: 5), pragmatics, in traditional sense, comprises “the study of language usage”, to be distinguished from syntax, which is “the study of meaning. Further he states that the study of pragmatics covers five main areas: deixis, conversational implicature, conventional implicature, presupposition, and speech acts. Deixis is directly concern with the relationship between the structure of a language and the context in which the language is used (Huang, 2007:132). Conversational implicature is the way in which language is used with maximum efficiency and effectively to achieve rational interaction in communication. Conventional implicature is a non-truth-conditional inference which is not deductive in any general, natural way from the saying of what is said, but arises solely because of the conventional features attached to particular lexical items and/or linguistic constructions. Presupposition defined as an inference or proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence. Speech act is the uttering of a sentence is, or is part of, an action within the framework of social institutions and conventions (Huang, 2007:132).

From all definition above can conclude that pragmatic is the study of language in communication and the meaning that arise in different speech situation. Since pragmatics has a wide scope, the writer will focus on the parts of pragmatics which related to her study, that is speech acts specifically speech acts

of complaint. She will analyze how speech acts of complaint in the movie *Precious* transferred from English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle.

2.2. Study on Speech Acts

Yule in his study give definition of speech acts as the action that performed within utterances that the speaker wants the hearer to take/interpret (1996:47). A speech act set is a combination of individual speech acts that, when produced together, comprise a complete speech act (Murphy and Neu, 1996: 75). Often more than one discrete speech act is necessary for a speaker to develop the overarching communicative purpose – or illocutionary force – desired. Based on these explanations, it is clearly described that the theory of speech acts studies is the intended actions that the speakers express within their utterance.

A speech acts is a functional unit in communication. According to Austin's thory of speech acts, all utterances have three kinds of meaning. The first kind is locutionary act, namely, the literal meaning of the utterance (Huang, 2007:104). The second, the act intended by speaker, is the illocutionary act, namely, the social function that the utterance or written text has. The third is the perlocutionary act, concerned with what follows an utterance: the effect or 'take up' that is produced by the utterance in that given context. Austin grouped speech acts into five types (as quoted in Huang 2007:106), they are (1) verdictives – giving a verdict, (2) exercities – exercising power, rights, or influence, (3) commissives – promising or otherwise undertaking, (4) bahabitives- showing attitudes and social behavior, and (5) expositives – fitting an utterance into the

course of an argument or conversation. While Searle (Huang 2007: 106) classified speech act into:

a. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth - value. This speech acts state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Paradigmatic cases included asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating.

b. Directives

These kinds of speech act represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/wish for the addressee to do something. Paradigmatic cases include advice, commands, orders, questions, and requests.

c. Commissives

Commissives are the kinds of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promises, refusals, and threats.

d. Declarations

Declarations are the kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance.

e. Expressives

These kinds of speech act express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes. Paradigmatic cases include apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, complaining, and thanking.

This study will concern on speech act of complaint that is including in expressives speech act. The study about speech act of complaint will be discussed in the next section.

2.2.1. **Speech Act of Complaint**

Complaint is belongs to the one of the five speech acts categories proposed by Searle that is expressive act. Speech act of complaint occurs when a speaker reacts with displeasure or annoyance to an action that has affected the speaker unfavorably (Olshtain and Weinbach, 1987: 132). Like a refusal, it is also a face-threatening act for the listener, and often realized through indirect strategies.

While, Trosborg defines complaint as ‘an illocutionary act in which speaker (the complainer) express his/her disapproval, negative feelings etc. towards the state of affair described in the proposition (the complainable) responsible, either directly or indirectly’ (1995: 331). Things complained including those that have happened in which the complainer says his/her moral judgement to the complainees who is failed of doing something or in the midst of doing something. In other words, can be said that speech act of

complaint is as a reaction of one's negative action, both verbally and non-verbally.

Other definition of complaint is also proposed by Leech (in Trosborg, 1995:312), that is "a representative of the conflictive function, which included acts of threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding". This kind of actions purposed to create a guilty feeling and have a potency to break the relationship between the complainer and the complained. That is why complaint is usually employed indirectly.

A number of speech acts of complaint's function proposed by Trosborg (1995:313) are as follows:

- a. To express complainer's disapproval, negative feelings towards the state of affairs described in the proposition (the complianable) and for which he/she holds the hearer (the complaine) responsible, either directly or indirectly.
- b. To present a problem for the purpose of making situation better
- c. To give a negative judgment
- d. To express an anger feeling

Considering the complaint functions above, complaint in fact, can be expressed in various ways including the use of swearing words, bad words, and other bad expressions. In this study, those functions of complaints also used to indicate that a sentence in subtitle is belong to speech acts of complaints or not.

Speech act of complaint is categorized into direct complaint and indirect complaint. Murphy and New (1996: 78) define direct complaint as “a face-threatening act through which a speaker makes complaint about someone or something that is present in the speech act scene”. The example is an utterance “Could you be a little quieter? I’m trying to sleep.” Such a complaint is a face-threatening act so it very possible to make the complainees angry or insulted. As a result , it can break the relationship between the complainer and the complainees. D’ Amico-Reisner, (as quoted in Mohammad Ali Salamni-Nodoushan, 2006:3) says that indirect complaint is “a non-face-threatening speech in which the responsible party or object the complaint is not present during the interaction within the speech act is performed”. This kind of complain has a very little possibility to arouse the conflict because the complainer does not implicitly state the thing complained. In bahasa Indonesia speech act of complaint also known as *tindak tutur komplain* (Rahardi, 2006:109). *Tindak tutur komplain secara langsung dengan umpatan* is same as direct complaint with swearing words, *tindak tutur komplain secara langsung tanpa umpatan* is same as direct complaint without swearing words, *tindak tutur komplain secara tidak langsung dengan umpatan* is same as indirect speech act of complaints using swearing words and the last *tindak tutur komplain secara tidak langsung tanpa umpatan* is same as indirect speech act of complaint without swearing words.

To make the analysis of this study easier, the data are divided into four main categories, they are (1) direct speech act of complaint with swearing word/s (2) direct speech act of complaint without swearing word/s (3) indirect speech act of complaint with swearing word/s, and (4) indirect speech act of complaint without swearing word

2.3. Study on Translation

2.3.1. Definition of Translation

Newmark (1988: 7) said that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. In other words, translation involves conveying message of an original text from one language into another language without changing the message of the text. Translation also a kind of activity which inevitably involves at least two languages and two cultural traditions." (Toury 1978:200). As this statement implies, translators are permanently faced with the problem of how to treat the cultural aspects implicit in a source text (ST) and of finding the most appropriate technique of successfully conveying these aspects in the target language (TL).

According to Catford (1965: 20), translation can be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). In addition, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) stated that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the

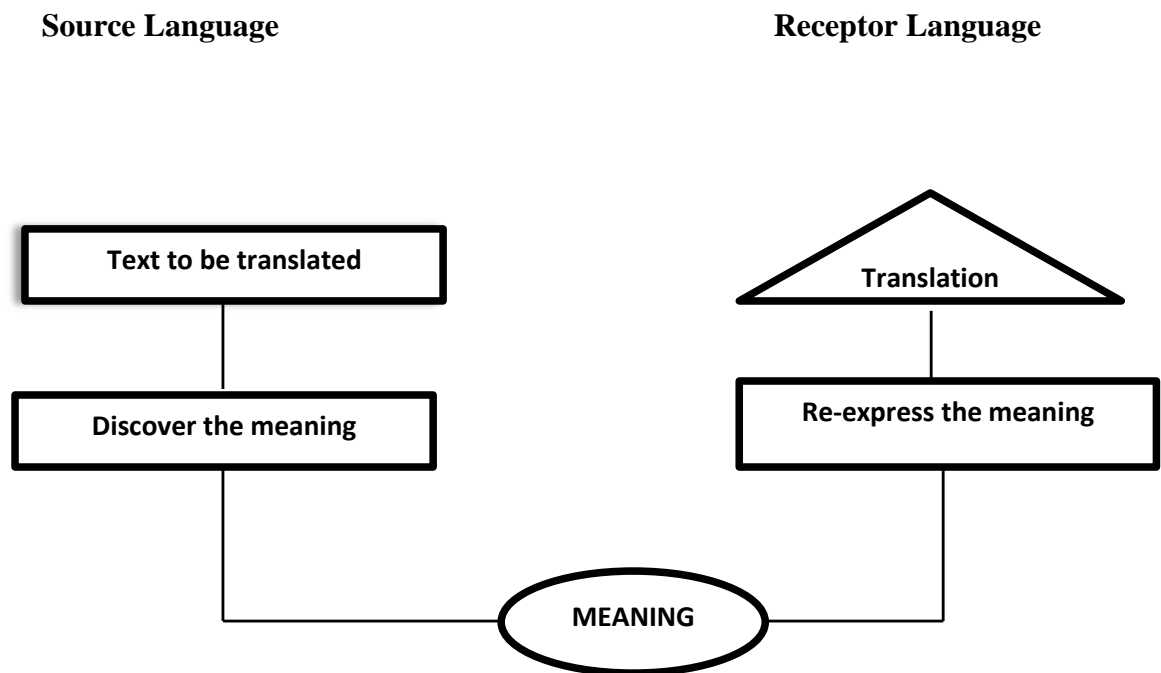
closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

From these four definitions, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring a text from the source language into the target language by keeping the original meaning. So, translator must be aware in translating a text and should also use the closest natural equivalent either in the meaning or the style of the receptor language, because it is important to keep the meaning or style of the original messages.

2.3.2. Process of Translation

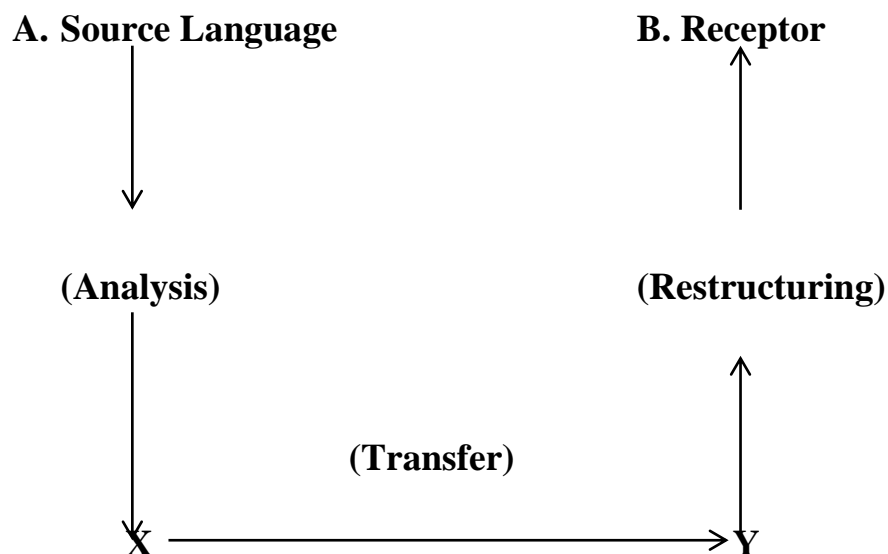
In the process of translation, the translator consistently makes any attempt to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find equivalents. The writer finds two translation processes first proposed by Larson and the second by Nida and Taber.

According to Larson (1984) as quoted Choliludin (2005:30) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the source language (SL) text into the natural forms of the receptor language. He also states that translation concerned with the study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text. Larson simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:



The form of the text to be translated and the translation results are shown by the different forms between square and triangle. They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation

In other hand, Nida and Taber explain that the process of translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closet natural equivalent of the SL message, in the term meaning and style. Nida and Taber's (1969: 33) process of translation as follows:



In the analysis stage, the translator analyzes the SL text in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship and (b) the meanings of the words and combinations of words. Afterward, the structuring, the translator rewrites the meaning resulted in the second stage into the receptor language that normalized according to the rules of the receptor language.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the process of translation primarily employs two steps, there are; a) analyzing the original text and understanding the original meaning and/or messages, b) re-expressing that original meaning and/ or message into the target language.

2.4. Study on Subtitles

2.4.1. The definition of Subtitling

Hassanpour on his study said that subtitling is the written translation of spoken language (source language) of a television program or film into language of the viewing audience (in target language) (2005:2). The language in subtitle tends to be more complex more than usual translation because the limited of space and time constraint. The translated text appears the information in two lines at the bottom of the screen simultaneously with the source language spoken. He further said that each line consist of 40 characters and time needed to display each line is four seconds in maximum and 6-8 seconds to display two lines.

Baker (1992:247) defines subtitling as the transcription of film or TV dialogue presented simultaneously in the screen. Furthermore, Coblis (2004) said that translation not only the translation of dialogues appearing on screen, subtitle also the on-screen text, such as names of institutions, road signs, name of places, bill boards that stay on screen and significant to the plot.

From all definition above can conclude that there are three main points in subtitle, first is subtitle is the written translation of spoken language of television program or television. The second, the text of subtitle is not more than 40 characters in each line, and the last subtitle includes the on screen text, such as road signs, name of places and so on.

2.4.2. Subtitling Techniques

The term ‘subtitling techniques’ is used here as an adaption of the term ‘translation techniques’ since it is easier to understand when we are discussing about subtitling. Translation techniques describe the result obtained, affect micro units of the translation text, can be used to classify different types of different solutions (Molina and Albir, 1998 : 5). According to Molina and Albir, since techniques affect the result , not the process, they should be distinguished from strategies (translation strategies), which are related to the mechanism used by translators during the whole translation process.

Moentaha in his book *Bahasa dan Terjemahan* suggests some subtitling techniques (2006:48) as follow:

2.4.2.1 Literal translation

This technique transfer information from source text into target text in word level. Sometimes, this translation produce ambiguity in meaning and the reader cannot catch the message of the source text. From example: “*I have quite a few friends*”. If we translate that text using literal translation become “*Saya mempunyai samasekali teman*”. Actually the best translation of text above is “*Teman-teman saya tidak sedikit*” or “*Saya mempunyai banyak teman*”. That way, literal translation is rarely used in translation.

2.4.2.2.Substitutions

This technique performed by substituting cultural-specific items or expressions occurring in the source text with target text items which have different proportional meanings, but which are likely to have the same impact on the target reader. Substitution is the translation process from the source language into the target without concern in meaning. This type of translation usually happens in automatic machine translation. Sometime people do this kind of translation in translating word in special term. Substitutions include word for word translation level.

2.4.2.3.Free Translation

This type of translation happens in sentence level. Free translation is acceptable because this translation more highlight the meaning and messages from the source language into target language.

2.4.2.4.Paraphrase

This technique is used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language, but in a different form. It is also used to avoid repetition of certain word that result in an unnatural sense in target text.

2.4.2.5.Replacements

Replacements in translation divided in to five categories, they are:

2.4.2.5.1. Replacements in word level

Replacements in words level can be seen in example bellow:

*“They insist on **higher**wages, **better** living conditions and **shorter** working hours”.*

Sentence above translated in Bahasa Indonesia:

*” Mereka menuntut **kenaikan** gaji, **perbaikan** syarat-syarat kehidupan, dan **pengurangan** jam kerja”.*

In example above adjective in source text was translated in target text in the form of noun word.

2.4.2.5.2. Replacements in sentence parts

The change of syntaxes structure of sentence is occurs in this translation technique. First, active voice in source text become passive voice in target text and the subject in ST becomes object in TT. For example: *“**Temanku menjemputku di Stasiun**”* become *“**I was met by my friend at the station**”*. The second, subject in ST becomes adverb of time or adverb of place. For example: *“**Jakarta saw the International Conference of the Islamic Scholars**”* become *“**Di Jakarta** telah berlangsung Konferensi Cendekiawan Muslim Internasional”*.

2.4.2.5.3. Lexical Replacements

The exchange of words in ST into TT is not using a word that has the same lexical meaning but the word has other lexical meaning.

Concretization

Concretization is the change of word in ST that has wide meaning into TT that has narrower meaning. For example: “A *new city is taking shape there*” become “*Di sana sedang dibangun kota baru*”. The word ‘*sedang dibangun*’ has more concrete meaning than the word ‘*is taking shape*’.

Generalization

Generalization is the change of word in ST that has narrower meaning into the TT that has the wider meaning. For example: “*She was letting her go by inches*” become “*Dia sedikit demi sedikit kehilangan kesabaran*”.

2.4.2.5.4. Antonymic Translation

That is the change of words form ST into TT with its antonym. For example: “*That organization excluded him from its membership*” become “*Organisasi itu tidak menerima dia sebagai anggotanya*”.

2.4.2.5.5. Compensation

In this technique, the translator translates text into TT with another context. For example text from W.S. Maugham in title “*The Creative Impulse*”:

“*Why don't you write a good thrilling detective story?*” she asked.

“*Me?*” exclaimed Mrs. Albert Forrester, for the first time in her life regardless of grammar.

Translated into:

“Mengapa Anda tidak menulis roman detektif yang menegangkan?” tanyanya.

*“**Apaan?**” teriak Ny. Albert Forester, untuk pertama kali dalam hidupnya lupa pada tata bahasa.*

In bahasa Indonesia, we not found the exchange of pronoun like in ST, so the translator decided to use compensation technique with replace pronoun “**me**” become “**apaan**”.

2.4.2.6.Additions

That is adding information in TT to make the reader understand about the text. For instance, “*Employees of all **industries** took part in Conference*” become “*Karyawan-karyawan dari semua **cabang industry** menagmbil bagian dalam Konferensi tersebut*”.

In example above the words “**cabang industry**” is the illustration of plural form of the word “**industries**”.

2.4.2.7.Omissions/ Dropping

This technique is omitting unimportant word from ST when translating into TT, because without the omitted portion, the reader can understand the meaning. For example, “*The proposal was **rejected and repudiated***” become “*Usulannya ditolak*”.

2.4.2.8. Compressions

This subtitling technique makes the text become simpler and economies by reducing the lexical. It can be seen in the illustration below:

” *Sudilah kiranya Anda **mengilustrasikan contoh-contoh** terkait dengan tesis tentang ketidakrataan perkembangan ekonomi di negeri Anda?*”

Translated into:

“*Would you please **illustrate** the thesis on uneven economic development in your country?*”

2.4.2.9. Syntactic Derivations

That is exchange the position of sentence into another position. For instance, “ *Consumer were led to believe that tea-drinking is **no more unmanly than feeling an oak or killing a moose***”.

The word “**unmanly**” has the meaning in bahasa Indonesia “**tidak berani**”, “**bukan laki-laki**” but to make the reader understand that sentence translated into: “ *Pembeli diyakinkan, bahwa minum teh adalah juga **urusan laki-laki**, seperti halnya menebang pohon dan berburu rusa*”.

2.4.2.10. Amplification Descriptive translations

That is the transferring meaning from ST into TT using combination of free words that haven’t equivalency. For example, “*cow-creamer*” was translated into bahasa Indonesia “ *poci yang berkepala sapi untuk tempat susu*”, and “*nasi tumpeng*” in bahasa Indonesia was

translated in English using free words “ *boiled rice, designed in the shape of cone*”.

2.4.2.11. Explication/ Implication

This technique reveals the explicit meaning in TT because the information is exposed implicitly in ST. For instance, the word “*Liberal victory*” become “*kemenangan kaum liberal*”.

Different terminology is also used by other experts to call Moentaha’s translation techniques, such as Newmark (1988) that prefer to call them as translation procedures.

2.5. Equivalence in Translation

The main point of translation activity is to find equivalence in meaning. In translation, the equivalence is focused on the meaning aspect, not on grammatical aspect. Nida (1996:12) says that “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in the term of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. The statement shows how good translation be achieved, that is by producing an equivalence message that is as close and natural as possible with the source text.

Equivalence is not identical with sameness. This statement is declared by Basnett-McGuire that “ equivalence in translation should not be approached as a search for sameness since sameness cannot exist between two target language versions of the same text” (1991:29). It is also leads to the occurrence of the

concept of variability in translation. The concept of equivalence is understood differently by some experts. That is why they started they divide it into translation units. One of them is Mona Baker (1992: 230) who differentiates equivalence into five categories, they are equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

In pragmatic equivalence, which is used as the approach of this study, the meaning of a text is interpreted based on context. This context, According to Baker (1992:238), is closely related to the implicature problem in pragmatics “the context in which an utterance occurs determines the range of implicatures that may sensibly be derived from it”. For this reason, equivalence in meaning, which has to be transferred into the target text, can be realized by applying various translation strategies to produce a ‘make sense’ translation for the readers. Make sense, in this respect, means that the target text must sound natural for the target text readers because it is appropriate to their culture, concept, and language structure as well. In pragmatics, meaning is influenced by the participants involved in the communication situation.

In relation to verbal text, Kussmul (1995:61) says that “social meaning are determined to a large extent by the paralinguistic and non-linguistic conditions under which the utterances take place. Thus tone of voice, facial expression and gestures are important clues for getting at the social meaning behind the words”. The statement is very relevant in the searching of pragmatic meaning of utterances in a movie. The meaning of a certain utterance, besides searched from linguistic factor, can also be analyzed by the considering the speaker tone (high, fast,

loudly, etc.), gesture, facial expression, and action. Thus, the assessment of equivalence in pragmatic meaning of the speech act of complaint, in this study, involves the relevance of the utterance employed by the speaker, the visual aspect, and the aural aspect occurring in the film.

2.6. *Precious*

Precious is a 2009 American drama film directed by Lee Daniels. *Precious* is an adaptation by Geoffrey S. Fletcher of the 1996 novel *Push* by Sapphire. The film stars Gabourey Sidibe, Mo'Nique, and Paula Patton. This movie is about child abuse including sexual assault, and pervasive language. The summary of the movie can see as bellow:

In 1987, obese, illiterate, 16-year-old Claireece P. "Precious" Jones (Gabourey Sidibe) lives in the ghetto of Harlem with her dysfunctional and abusive mother, Mary (Mo'Nique). She has been impregnated twice by her father, Carl, and suffers long-term physical, sexual, and mental abuse from her unemployed mother. The family resides in a Section 8 tenement and subsists on welfare. Her first child, known as "Mongo", which is short for Mongoloid, has Down syndrome and is being cared for by Precious' grandmother, though Mary forces the family to pretend Mongo lives with her and Precious so she can receive extra money from the government.

Following the discovery of Precious' second pregnancy, she is expelled from school. Her junior high school principal arranges to have her attend an alternative school, which she hopes can help Precious change her life's direction.

Precious finds a way out of her traumatic daily existence through imagination and fantasy. In her mind, there is another world where she is loved and appreciated.

Inspired by her new teacher, Blu Rain (Paula Patton), Precious begins learning to read. Precious meets sporadically with a social worker named Miss Weiss (Mariah Carey), who learns about incest in the household when Precious unwittingly conveys it to her. Precious gives birth to her second child and names him Abdul. While at the hospital, she meets John McFadden (Lenny Kravitz), a nursing assistant who shows kindness to her. After Mary (her mother) deliberately drops three-day-old Abdul and hits Precious, Precious fights back long enough to get her son and flees her home permanently. Shortly after leaving the house, Precious breaks into her school classroom to get out of the cold and is discovered the following morning by Miss Rain. The teacher finds assistance for Precious, who begins raising her son in a halfway house while she continues academically.

Her mother comes back into her life to inform Precious that her father has died of AIDS. Later, Precious learns that she is HIV positive, but Abdul is not. Feeling dejected, Precious meets Miss Weiss at her office and steals her case file. Precious recounts the details of the file to her fellow students and has a new lease on life. Mary and Precious see each other for the last time in Miss Weiss' office, where Weiss questions Mary about her abuse of Precious, and uncovers specific physical and sexual traumas Precious encountered, starting when she was three. The film ends with Precious still resolved to improve her life for herself and her children. She severs ties with her mother and plans to complete a General Educational Development (GED) test.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

3.1. Theoretical Framework

Newmark (1988: 7) said that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. In other words, translation involves conveying message of an original text from one language into another language without changing the message of the text. Translation in the movie is known as subtitling. In subtitling not only the messages are being transferred but also the culture. In subtitling, it should be understandable and readable for the viewers but the problem that comes up is when the technical element is limited. The text in subtitling is limited until 40 characters but the dialogues more than 40 characters. With the limited character subtitle not only must transfer the culture of the source text, but also various expressing in speech acts. Searle classified speech acts into five categories, they are representative, directives, commissives, declarations, and expressive. This study focuses on the one of type of expressive speech acts, that is speech acts of complaints. Expressing complaint, which is knowing as speech act of complaint is an illocutionary act in which speaker (the complainer) express his/her disapproval, negative feelings etc. towards the state of affair described in the proposition (the complainable) responsible, either directly or indirectly” (Trosborg, 1995: 331)

Murphy and New (1996: 78) said that there are two types of speech acts of complaints, they are direct and indirect complaint. Because complaint, usually delivered by using swearing words, in this study, the data divided into four categories, they are direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words, direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words, indirect speech acts of complaints with swearing words, and indirect speech acts of complaints without swearing words.

The subtitler needs certain techniques to translate speech act of complaint that sometimes contain some swearing words. Moentaha in his study proposed some translation techniques (in this study we call subtitling techniques) they are: literal translation, substitutions, free translation, paraphrase, replacements, and additions, omissions/dropping, compression, syntactic derivation, amplification descriptive translation, and explication/implications (2006: 48).

To know the quality of subtitle is not just knowing the subtitling technique but in this study the writer also analyze the equivalent of meaning of speech acts of complaints in English and Indonesia subtitle of *Precious* movie. Equivalence is not identical with sameness. In pragmatic equivalence, which is used as the approach of this study, the meaning of a text is interpreted based on context. This context, According to Baker (1992:238), is closely related to the implicature problem in pragmatics “the context in which an utterance occurs determines the range of implicatures that may sensibly be derived from it”. The writer identifying the meaning and the context of situation to find out the equivalences of subtitling speech acts of complaints in *Precious* movie.

3.2. Research Methodology

The writer uses descriptive analytical method. According to Surakhmad (1990:140), descriptive analytical method has characteristic that is collecting, describing and analyzing the data. This study employs the data from the movie *Precious* then describe the subtitling techniques that used in transferring speech acts of complaints from English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle, and analyze the equivalent of meaning in subtitling speech acts of complaints in *Precious* movie.

3.2. Data sources

The data is taken from the movie *Precious*.

3.3. Data

The data are the dialogues in the movie *Precious* that show speech acts of complaint.

3.4. Data collection procedure

The steps in collecting the data will be as follows:

1. Choosing the movie which contains speech acts of complaints
2. Finding the original script of the movie
3. Watching the movie
4. Identifying the speech acts of complaint in that movie
5. Classifying the data into four mains categories based on Murphy and New theory's, they are (1) direct speech act of complaint with swearing word/s (2) direct speech act of complaint without swearing

- word/s (3) indirect speech act of complaint with swearing word/s, and
(4) indirect speech act of complaint without swearing word

3.5. Data analysis procedure

After collecting the data the writer analyze the data and the steps will be as follow:

1. Analyze the subtitling techniques used in translating speech act of complaint in the movie *Precious* based on Moentaha's theory, they are literal translation, substitutions, free translation, paraphrase, replacements, and additions, omissions/dropping, compression, syntactic derivation, amplification descriptive translation, and explication/implications.
2. Analyze the equivalence of meaning in subtitling speech acts of complaints in *Precious* movie by identifying the meaning and the context.
3. Analyze whether the meaning and the context in subtitling speech acts of complaints is equivalence or not.
4. Draw conclusion

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Data Description

The data in this study are the subtitle that show speech acts of complaints in the movie *Precious*, a 2009 American drama film directed by Lee Daniels. The data are described by presenting the speech acts of complaints in that movie which have been divided into four categories, they are direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words, direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words, indirect speech acts of complaints with swearing words, and indirect speech acts of complaints without swearing words. There are 86 sentences that showed speech acts of complaints in *Precious* subtitle.

4.2. Finding

4.2.1. Speech acts of complaints in the movie *Precious*.

In this study, the writer just got three categories of speech acts of complaints. The percentage of each category can be seen in the chart below:

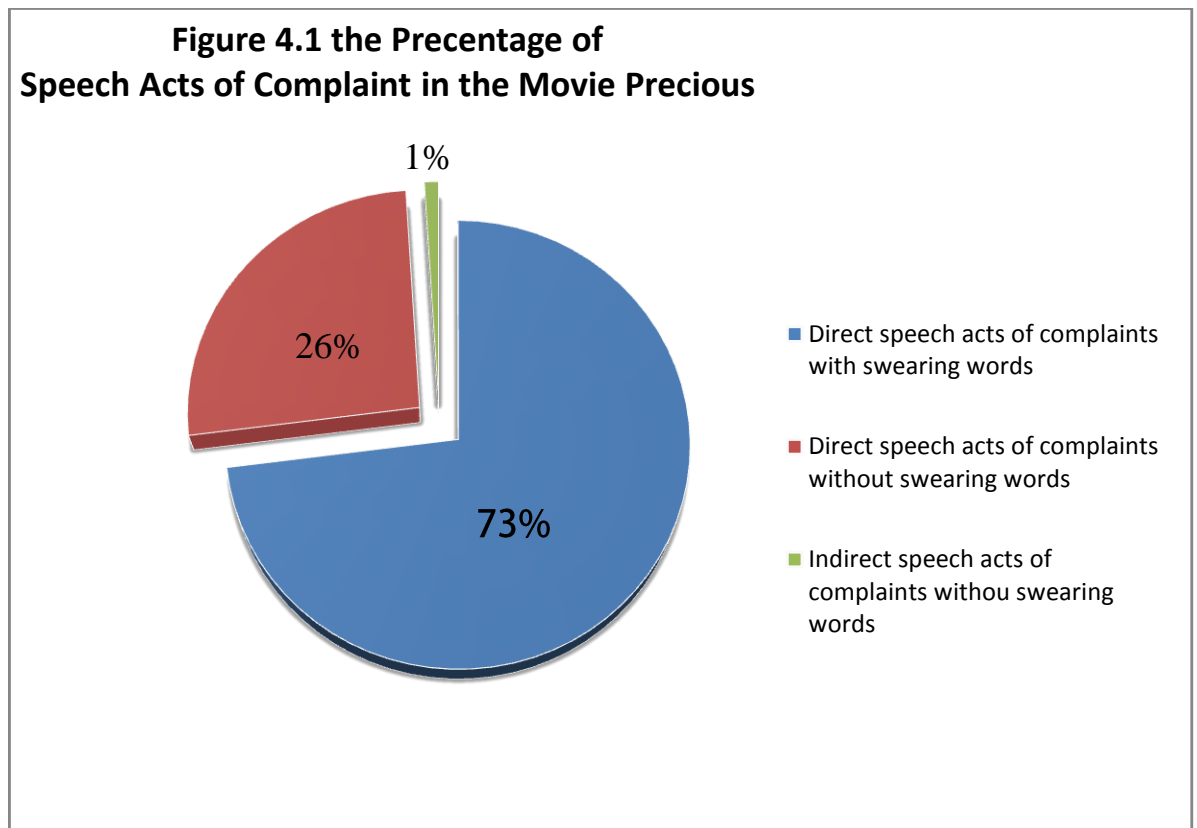
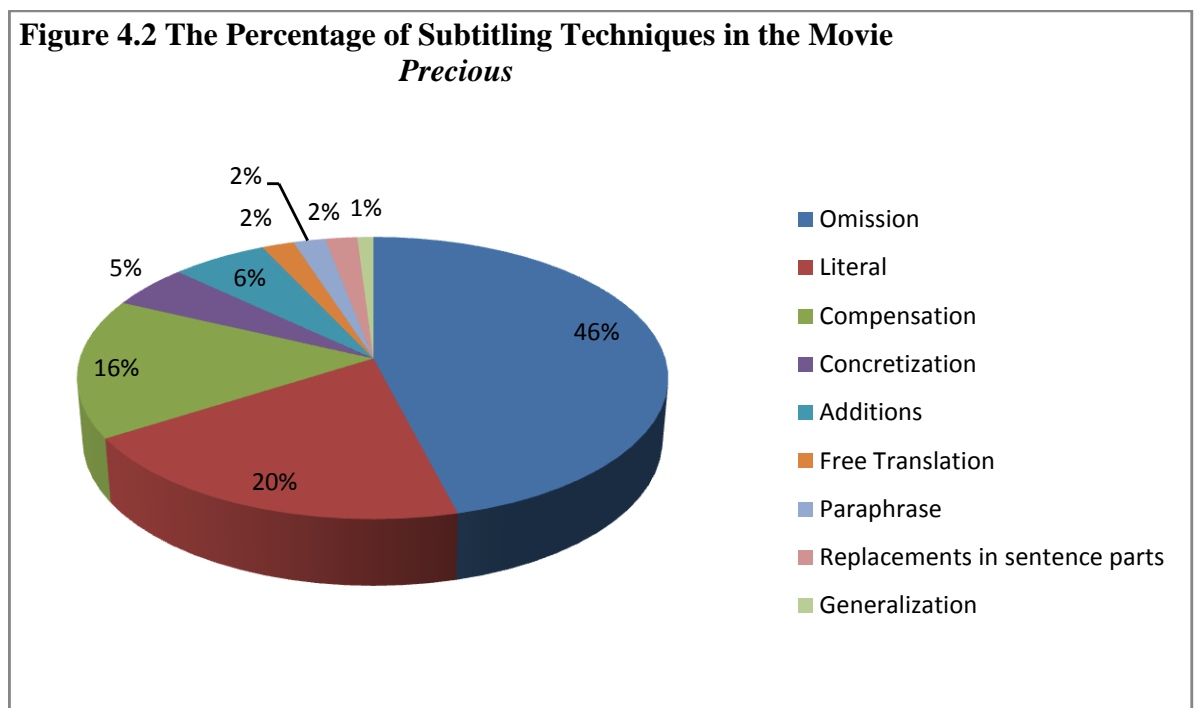


Figure 4.1 above shows the percentage of the type of speech acts of complaints that existing in *Precious* movie. The total of speech acts of complaints in that movie is 86 items and it is dominated by direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words category, 73% or 62 items. The category of direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words is in the second position, that is 26% or 23 items. And the last is indirect speech acts of complaints without swearing words, the writer just find 1 item (1%) of this category in *Precious* movie. Indirect speech acts of complaints with swearing words category did not appear in this movie.

4.2.2. Subtitling techniques based on Moentaha's theory in *Precious* movie.

There are several subtitling techniques in translating speech acts of complaints based on Moentaha's theory in *Precious* movie. The percentage of this subtitling techniques can be seen in the following chart:



In translating speech acts of complaint in *Precious* movie, there are ten techniques, they are omission, literal, compensation, concretization, additions, free translation, paraphrase, replacements in words level, replacements in sentences parts and generalizations. The figure 4.2 above shows that the use of omission is the greatest number (46%: 38 items). Translation by literal translation is used 17 times (20%). The subtitling technique used in third position is compensation (16%:15 items). There are 5 speech acts of complaints translated by using additions. Concretization is used 4 times (6%). Free translation, and

replacements in sentence parts are operated 2 times (2%). Just one of speech act of complaint in *Precious* movie transferred by generalization.

4.2.3. The equivalence of meaning and context of situation in the movie *Precious*

After analyzing the meaning and context of situation in the movie *Precious*, the result is in the following chart:

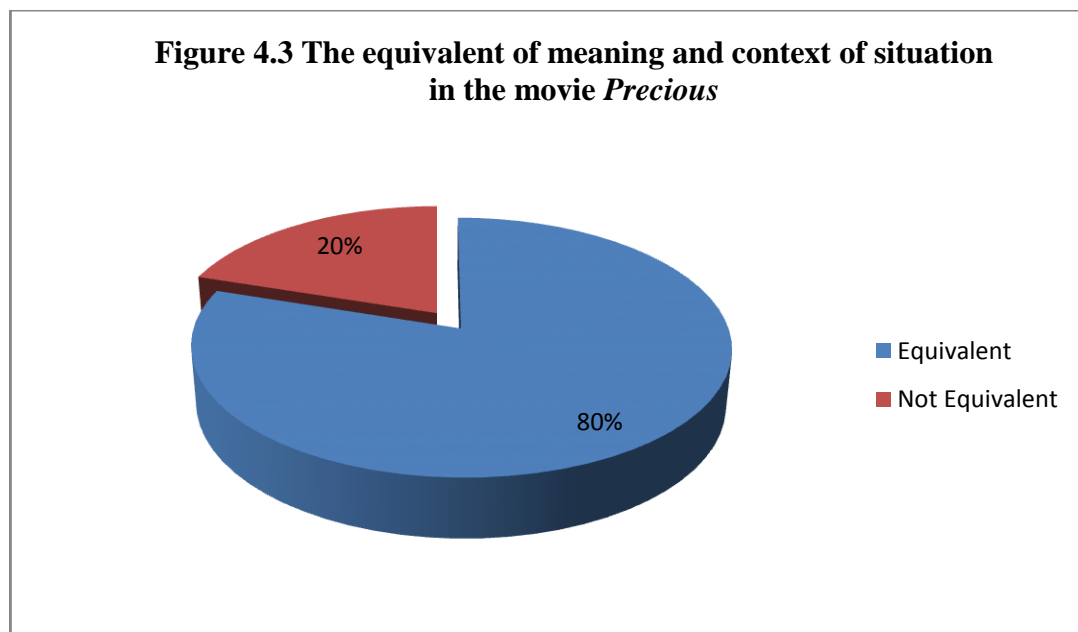


Figure 4.3. above shows the equivalent of meaning and context of situation in the movie *Precious* and the figure shows that 80% of the data are have equivalent of meaning and context of situation in subtitling speech acts of complaint. The writer find the total of the data is 86 items of speech acts of complaint, so 69 items of speech acts of complaint have the equivalent of meaning and context of situation in subtitling. From the figure 4.3 above, we also can know that 20% of data are have not the equivalences, its mean that 17 items of speech

acts of complaints in *Precious* movie have not the equivalent of meaning and context of situation in its subtitling into Bahasa Indonesia.

4.3. Data Analysis

4.3.1. Analysis of speech acts of complaints

4.3.1.1. Direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words

This type of speech acts of complaints is the most dominant. Murphy and New (1996: 78) define direct complaint as “a face-threatening act through which a speaker makes complaint about someone or something that is present in the speech act scene”. While swearing words is a rude or offensive word used especially to express anger. Many swearing words used in *Precious* movie like, shit, fuck, motherfucking, goddamn, bitch, ass, and soon. There are 62 items direct compliant with swearing words from all types speech acts of complaints, some of them are below:

No	Source language	Target language	Subtitling Technique
1.	Mr. Whicher (teacher) : Boys! Boys! Boys! The students : I'm not your fucking boy!	Pak Wicher (guru): Anak-anak! Murid : Aku bukan anakmu!	Omission
2.	Precious : Tell them assholes to stop ringing	Precious : Suruh brengsek itu berhenti	Compensation

	my bell. I hate crack heads.	membunyikan belku. Aku benci para pecandu.	
3.	Mary: Get down here, bitch! You brought that white bitch up in my house! Why would you bring that bitch up in here?	Turun kemari, Jalang! Kau yang bawa wanita kulit putih itu ke rumahku! Kenapa kau bawa wanita brengsek itu kemari?	Compensation
4.	Toosie (Precious' Grandma): Leave that child alone, please. Mary: Mind your goddamn business.	Toosie (nenek Precious): Tinggalkan anak itu, kumohon. Mary: Pikirkan saja urusan Ibu.	Omission
5.	Mary: Come get this motherfucking... Get her. Moving all around and shit while I'm trying to talk to this bitch. Makes me fucking bitch.	Mary: Ambil anak sialan ini. Bawa dia. Bergerak- gerak dan mengoceh selagi aku bicara dengan wanita brengsek itu. Membuatku gatal-gatal.	Compensation
6.	Ms. Rain: Consuelo? Consuelo: This is bullshit.	Bu Rain: Consuelo? Consuelo: Ini omong kosong	Literal

All of examples above show the direct complaint of complainer to complaine and the complainers also used swearing words to express their anger or disapproval. In the first example the student show his complaint to his teacher, while the teacher told him to not disturbing the class, the

student show directly his complaint toward his teacher by using swearing word *fuck*. The student uses the word *fuck* to emphasize his annoyance to Mr. Whicher. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries, *fuck* mean a swear word that many people offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement (2000:545). The word *fuck* is not translated into bahasa to adjust in Indonesia culture because it is uncommon in Indonesia give swearing word to the teacher during the study in the class. This dialogue is called direct complaint with swearing word because the student express his threatening directly when he spoke to his teacher and he also used swearing word to highlight his dislike.

In the example 2, Precious show their negative feeling to someone who ringing the bell, she think that crack heads who press the bell, and she express her negative feeling directly by using swearing word *assholes*. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries, *asshole* mean a stupid or unpleasant person (2000:60). The using of swearing word *assholes* is to indicate Precious's annoyance to the person who ringing the bell. *Assholes* is transferred become *brengsek* that in bahasa is used to indicated an annoyance. It is called direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words because Precious expressed her threatening through her spoken by speak loudly and she also used swearing words to emphasize her threatening to the person who ringing the bell.

Example 3 shows Mary's direct complaint to Precious about the coming of Ms. Lichenstein, Mary think that Precious called Ms.

Lichenstein to come to their house. In express her anger Mary uses swearing word *bitch*. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries, *bitch* mean an offensive way of referring to a woman especially an unpleasant one (2000:120). Mary used the word *bitch* to call Ms. Lichenstein to indicated to Ms. Lichenstein is unpleasant woman. The word *bitch* is translated in to *jalang* that in bahasa is used to indicated an annoyance woman or a woman who work in prostitution. Mary expresses her anger with face threatening trough her spoken and she also speak loudly and screaming to Precious using swearing words. So, it is called direct speech acts of complaints using swearing words.

The next examples also show Mary direct complaint to Toosie (Mary's mother) because she asked Mary to leaving Mongo and Mary express her complaint with the swearing word *goddamn*. She used the word *goddamn* to state that she angry with her mother (Toosie). *Goddamn* is a swear word that many people find offensive and used to show that we are angry or annoyed (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries: 2000:578). The swearing word *goddamn* is not transferred into bahasa because it is uncommon in Indonesia culture to give swearing culture to our parents. Mary stated her angry through his spoken to Toosie and also used swearing words to emphasize her angry. Thus, it is called direct spechs acts of complaints using swearing words.

In the fifth example, Mary shows her anger because Mongo cannot be quiet when Ms. Turner, a social worker's come to their house and she

uses the swearing words *motherfucking*, *bitch*, *shit* and *fucking bitch*. Mary used the word *motherfucking* to express her dislike to Mongo because Mongo could not be quite when social worker came. Motherfucking mean an offensive word used to insult somebody, especially a man, and to show anger or dislike (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries: 2000:578). The word *motherfucking* is translated into *anak sialan* to indicate Mary's dislike to Mongo. Mary also used the word *shit* to show her anger to Mongo. She used that word to indicate her annoyance. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries, *shit* mean a swear words that many people find offensive, used to show that you are angry or annoyed. In this subtitle the word *shit* is translated into *mengoceh*, it refers to Mongo who chat to herself when the social worker come. The word *bitch* is used to indicate Mary dislike to the social worker. In previous discussion stated that *bitch* is an offensive way of referring to a woman especially an unpleasant one. The word *bitch* that refer to the social worker is translated into *wanita brengsek*, in bahasa that word is used to call unpleasant woman. Mary felt displeasure when then social worker came because she must pretending to treat Mongo properly but in fact she never treat Mongo, so to express her dislike she called social worker with the name *bitch*. The word *fucking bitch* that indicated Mary's annoyance translated into *gatal-gatal*, that mean Mongo made her itch, but it is not suitable with the context. It should be *membuatku terganggu* because the situation showed that Mary felt uncomfortable with Mongo attitude who cannot be

quite when social worker came. This dialogue called direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words because Mary express her face-threatening directly through her speaking and using swearing words to emphasize her angry.

The last example shows Consuelo's negative judgment while Ms. Rain asked her to tell her identity to her friends. She uses the swearing words *bullshit* to express her negative judgment. Consuelo used that word because she think that introducing the identity in the class is an unimportant thing, so she felt dislike when Ms. Rain asked her to introduce herself. She expressed her dislike by using the swearing word *bullshit* that mean nonsense (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries: 2000:164). The word *bullshit* is translated into *omong kosong* that in bahasa has the same meaning with nonsense. It is called direct complaint with swearing words because Consuelo shows her face threatening during her speaking toward Ms. Rain and also using swearing word to indicate her annoyance.

4.3.1.2. Direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words

As stated before that direct speech act of complaints is a face-threatening act through which a speaker makes complaint about someone or something that is present in the speech act scene. In *Precious* movie, there are 23 items direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words, some of them are in the following examples:

No.	Source language	Target language	Subtitling Technique
1.	Mr. Whicher (teacher): You're disrupting the class. Yeah, well, I'm talking now, so you listen.	Pak Wicher (guru): Kau mengganggu kelas ini. Aku sedang berbicara, jadi kalian dengarkanlah.	Omission
2.	Ms. Lichenstein : I'm going to have to suspend you. Precious : That ain't fair! I didn't do nothing!	Bu. Lichenstein : Aku harus mengskorsingmu. Precious : Itu tak adil! Aku tak berbuat salah!	Concretization
3.	Mary : But, Ms. Weiss, I don't like you looking at me like that.	Mary: Tapi, Nona Weiss, aku tak suka kau memandangiku seperti itu.	Literal
4.	Ms. Rain: Get out. We don't fight in my class. Sit down.	Bu Rain: Keluar. Tak ada perkelahian di kelasku. Duduk.	Omission

In the first example shows the complaint of Mr. Whicher to his students who make any noise and disrupting the class. He express his complaint directly without using swearing word. He showed his face-threatening by speak loudly toward his students who makes any noise in the class. The word *Yeah, well* that indicated the moving into another

statement is not transferred into Indonesia subtitle. Because face threatening presented during the dialogue and the teacher did not use swearing words to express his annoyance, it is called direct speech act of complaint without swearing words.

The next example shows Precious's complaint directly to Ms. Lichenstein who going to have suspend her. The word *nothing* that mean not anything is translated to *salah* that has narrower meaning. It means that Precious is did not do something wrong. It is more understandable than *aku tak berbuat apa-apa*. She did not use swearing words through her complaint but she expressed her face threatening during her complaint to Ms. Lichenstein, so it is called direct speech act of complaint without swearing words.

In the third example, Mary expresses her complaint to Ms. Weiss who staring at her. She felt annoyed when Ms. Weiss staring at her. This subtitle is translated each word by word literally. Mary also states complaint directly without using swearing words and expressed her face threatening by speak loudly to Ms. Weiss. It is called speech acts of complaints without swearing words because a face-threatening act through which a speaker makes complaint about someone or something that is present in the speech act scene and the complainer did not use swearing words to express her annoyance.

The last example shows Ms. Rain complaint to her student who fighting in the class. She expressed her angry by speak loudly and hand

gesture that indicated her angry and told the student who fighting in the class to get out from the class. The subject (*We*) in this subtitle is omitted to more emphasize the complaint of Ms. Rain. Because a face-threatening act is present through a speaker's complaint about someone or something in the speech act scene and Ms. Rain as speaker did not used swearing words during her complaint, so it is called direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words.

4.3.1.1. Indirect speech acts of complaints without swearing words

Indirect speech acts of complaints is a non-face-threatening speech in which the responsible party or object the complaint is not present during the interaction within the speech act is performed (Mohammad Ali Salamni-Nodoushan, 2006:3). In this study, the writer just got one indirect speech act of complaint without swearing word that is in the scene 00:29:03,005 --> 00:29:07,607 as below:

No	Source Language	Target Language	Subtitling Technique
1.	Rhonda : All right. My name is Rhonda Patrice Johnson. Problem? I should smack her. Consuelo: What? Rhonda: I was born in Kingston, Jamaica, and my favorite color is	Rhonda: Baiklah. Namaku adalah Rhonda Patrice Johnson. Ada masalah? Seharusnya aku menamparnya. Consuelo: Apa? Rhonda : Aku lahir di Kingston, Jamaika, dan	Additions

	blue.	warna kesukaanku adalah biru.	
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That scene expresses Rhonda's complaint indirectly to Consuelo. She felt annoyance because Consuelo look at her with unhappy looking at the time Rhonda introduces herself. Rhonda did not presented face threatening and did not use high tone during the interaction within the speech act is performed and she also did not used swearing words during her speech acts, so it is called indirect speech acts of complaint without swearing words. Rhonda used indirect complaint toward Consuelo to minimalized conflict or problem in the class, because her teacher did not like if they make a problem in the class. The complaint "*Problem?*" is translated into "*ada masalah?*". The word *ada* is added to make the sentence more understandable. If that subtitle just translated as '*masalah?*' it cannot be understand.

4.3.2. Analysis of subtitling techniques

4.2.2.1. Omission

Omission is the greatest number of subtitling technique used in transferred speech acts of complaints in the *Precious movie*. Moentaha said that omission is omitting unimportant word from ST when translating into TT, because without text (that omitted), the reader can understand the meaning (2006:70). There are 38 items of speech acts of complaints translated by omission. Some of them are below:

No.	Source language	Target language
1.	Mr. Whicher (teacher) : Boys! Boys! Boys! The students : I'm not your fucking boy!	Pak Wicher (guru): Anak- anak! Murid : Aku bukan anakmu!
2.	Mr. Whicher (teacher): You're disrupting the class. Yeah, well, I'm talking now, so you listen.	Pak Wicher (guru):Kau mengganggu kelas ini. Aku sedang berbicara, jadi kalian dengarkanlah.
3.	Mary: I can't hear you, Precious. Since you got so much motherfucking mouth, and you gonna bring a bitch up in my house, why would that bitch ring my goddamn buzzer?	Mary: Aku tak bisa mendengarmu, Precious. Sejak kau banyak bicara dan akan membawa perempuan itu ke rumahku, kenapa wanita brengsek itu membunyikan belku?
4.	Precious: Girl, get the fuck out of here.	Precious: Nak, pergilah dari sini.

In examples 1, shows Mr. Whicher complaint to his students because his students make any noise and disturbing the class during the study. In this example, the word *fucking* is not transferred in target language. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries, *fucking* mean a swear word that many people offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement (2000:545). It the same with fourth illustration in scene when Mary expressed her complaint to a girl who asked her to play together, the word *fuck* is omitted and not translated in

target language. In the first example the word *fuck* is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture, it is impolite when a student gives swearing words toward his teacher during study in the class. By saying '*aku bukan anakmu*' indicated student's complaint to his teacher and the swearing word *fuck* is unimportant to translate. In the fourth example, the word *fuck* also omitted because it is unimportant word, without translating it into target language, the information can be understandable.

In the second example, shows Mr. Whicher annoyance toward his student who did not listen to him. The word *Yeah, well* is not transferred. Those words is used to connected from one sentence to the next sentence but in target language those words is not translated. It is unimportant word and did not has the meaning, without the words (*Yeah, well*) the viewers can understand the information.

In the next examples, shows that Mary got angry with Precious because she thought that Precious was bring Ms. Lincheisten to their house. The word *motherfucking* is not translated because it is unimportant word. Motherfucking is mean an offensive word used to insult somebody, especially a man, and to show anger or dislike. Without translating the word *motherfucking* the viewer can understand that Mary got angry with Precious. The subject *you* that refer to Precious in this example also omitted in target language (in the clause '*and you gonna bring a bitch up in my house*'), because the word *you* in that clause is not important. This clause has the same subject with previous clause, that is You (that refer to

Precious), so when the subject in the second clause is omitted the information can be understood by the viewers. The swearing word *goddamn* (in the clause ‘*why would that bitch ring my **goddamn** buzzer?*’) also not translated in target language. *Goddamn* is a swear word that many people find offensive and used to show that we are angry or annoyed (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary: 2000:578). The word *goddamn* refers to the bell, while in this context Mary was angry with Precious not the bell, so the word *goddamn* is unimportant to translate. Although, the word is omitted but the information of that subtitle is still understandable.

From all explanation above we can see that most of swearing words in *Precious* movie is omitted because it is not suitable with Indonesian culture and also give negative impact to the viewer. One of the negative impacts is the viewer imitates those swearing words. In this movie the subtitler just translates the swearing words to emphasize the meaning like in the third example the word “*that bitch*” is translated into “*wanita brengsek itu*” to highlight that Mary does not like that utterance or Ms. Rain in this context.

4.3.2.2. Literal

Moentaha said that literal translation is transfer information from source text into target text in word level. Each word is translated in this subtitling technique. In *Precious* movie, there are 20% of speech acts of complaints or used in 17 times.

No.	Source language	Target language
1.	Precious: Now this shit.	Precious: Sekarang omong kosong ini.
2.	Mary: Press "listen," stupid.	Mary: Tekan "dengar", bodoh.
3.	Ms. Rain: It's 9:07, Joann. You're late.	Ms. Rain: Ini jam 9:07, Joann. Kau telat.
4.	Mary: Precious, I'm hungry.	Mary: Precious, aku lapar.

The first example show that Precious felt dislike when Mr. Whicher told her to get her things and to go to Ms. Lienchestein's room. The word in this subtitle is translated word by word literally, none of the word is not translated, so it is called literal translation. This subtitle is not understandable because the meaning is not clear, and it more understandable if the Indonesia subtitle is *'omong kosong apa lagi ini'*. It is means Precious think that it is a shit when Mr. Whicher told her to get her things because she assume that Mr. Whicher like her, so it is impossible if Mr. Whicher told her to get her things and leave her favorite subject, that is math.

In the second example, show the scene when Mary got angry because there is someone who ringing the bell. And she told Precious to press 'listen' button. This subtitle translated word by word literally and made the ambiguity. The translation should add addition information to make the information clearer, that is *tombol* that mean button. And the Indonesia subtitle should be *'tekan tombol 'dengar' bodoh'*. So, the

viewers can understand that ‘listen’ in this context is the name of a button that usually we find it in the door.

The third example shows Ms. Rain’s angry to Joann because Joann came late. This subtitle also translated word by word literally, so the writer classified it into subtitle that transferred by using literal subtitling technique. Although this subtitle transferred literally but the messages still transferred properly.

In the last example show that Mary gave complaint to Precious because Precious cooked the food for a long time, so Mary felt hungry during her waiting Precious finished cooking. This subtitle also transferred literally word by word, but the message still transfer appropriately. The subtitle technique that used is suitable with the text and context, so the viewers can understand the meaning of the dialogue.

4.3.2.3. Compensation

Compensation occur when there is no suitable context in source language to target language then the translator translates text into target language with another context. There are 15 items of speech acts of complaints in the movie *Precious* transferred by compensation technique. Some of them are:

No.	Source language	Target language
1.	Ms. Weiss: We don't talk like this in my office, okay ?	Nona Weiss: Jangan bicara seperti itu di kantorku, mengerti ?

2.	Mary: Fucking stupid.	Mary: Dasar bodoh.
3.	Mary: You brought that white bitch up in my house!	Mary: Kau yang bawa wanita kulit putih itu ke rumahku!

First example indicate Ms. Weiss complaint to Mary because Mary was impolite in her office. The word *okay* is translated to be *mengerti*. The word *okay* Kamus Inggris Indonesia the word *okay* is mean *baik* or to show agreeing statement. But in this text the words *okay* is compensated with the word *mengerti* that in English mean understand. We can see that the word *okay* and *mengerti* are have different context. *Okay* about agreement and *mengerti* about understanding, so it is called compensation subtitling technique. The aim of using this subtitling technique is to make the information more understandable, so the viewer can recognize the meaning of the speaking.

In the second example shows the scene when Mary got angry with Precious because she have been cooked the wrong food for Mary. The word *fucking* is compensated with the word *dasar* that mean *memang begitu (adat, tabiat)* (KBBI, 2007: 238). But *fucking* has the meaning a swear word that many people offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement. The word *fucking* and *dasar* have different context, but they are compensated to make the information more understandable and to adjust with Indonesia culture. The compensation the word *fucking* become *dasar* make the Indonesia subtitle is read as

Indonesian text not translation text. It is more natural to Indonesian viewers.

The last example is the scene when Mary got angry with Precious because Ms. Lichenstein came to their house and Mary assumed that Precious call Ms. Lichenstein to come to their house. Mary express her complaint by saying ” *You brought that white bitch up in my house!* ” and transferred into Indonesia subtitle “*Kau yang bawa **wanita kulit putih** itu ke rumahku!*”. The word *bitch* that mean unkind or unpleasant women is compensated with the word *wanita*. Mary used the word *bitch* to call Ms. Lichenstein to indicated Mary’s annoyance to that woman, but in target language just compensated into *wanita*. The word *wanita* has the ambiguity of meaning, it can be a kid woman or an unkind woman, it is make the text not understandable. The subtitling technique that used in this sentence is not appropriate.

4.3.2.4. Additions

When the text is can understand enough by the reader, so the translator should added text in target language to make the text understandable. In other words addition is adding information in TT to make the reader understand about the text. There are 5 speech acts of complaints in the movie *Precious* is transferred by adding the information in target text. The examples are below:

No.	Source language	Target language
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1.	Precious: You crazy, Momma?	Precious: Apa Ibu sudah gila?
2.	Mary: Fuck a stipend.	Mary: Persetan dengan uang saku
3.	Rhonda: Problem? I should smack her.	Rhonda: Ada masalah? Seharusnya aku menamparnya.

In the example 1, Precious got complaint to her mother because her mother throwing Abdul in the floor and throwing a glass to Precious. Then Precious show her angry and complaint by saying “*You crazy, Momma?*” and transferred into Indonesia subtitle “*Apa Ibu sudah gila?*”. The word *apa* is added to indicated and make the viewer more understand that sentence in a rhetorical question.

In the second example show Mary’s complaint to Precious because Precious did not take welfare from government and Precious prefer go to school. She said to her mother that she got stipend from school. Mary got angry and show her angry by saying “*Fuck a stipend*”. In Indonesia subtitle become “*Persetan dengan uang saku*”. The word *dengan* added in that subtitle to make the information more explicable than “*persetan uang saku*”.

In the last examples is the act when Rhonda introduces herself in class and Consuelo look at her with unhappy looking. Then Rhonda shows her direct complaint by saying “*Problem?*”, she said it slowly and translated into “*ada masalah?*”. The word *ada* is added to make the

sentence more understandable. If that subtitle just translated as '*masalah?*' it cannot be understood.

4.3.2.5. Concretization

Concretization is the change of word in ST that has wide meaning into TT that has narrower meaning (Moentaha, 2006: 62). In *Precious* movie there are 4 speech acts of complaints translated by using concretization technique. Some of them are:

No.	Source language	Target language
1.	Mary: Get rid of that bitch.	Mary: Tangani si brengsek itu.
2.	Precious: That ain't fair! I didn't do nothing!	Precious: Itu tak adil! Aku tak berbuat salah!

The first statement illustrates Mary's annoyance because Ms. Linchestein came to their house and she asked Precious to handle the problem. The word *rid* that means to be free from something or somebody has been annoying you or that you do not want (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries, 2000:1144) transferred to a narrower meaning *tangani* or handle the problem. It is to emphasize that Mary told Precious to handle someone. In the second example the word *nothing* that means not anything is translated to *salah* that has a narrower meaning. It means that Precious did not do something wrong. It is more understandable than *aku tak*

berbuat apa-apa. All of those subtitles are translated by using concretization technique, that is transferred the text into target language with the word that has the narrower meaning than the word in source language. The using of this subtitling technique makes the information more understandable, so the viewers can understand and enjoy the film.

4.3.2.6. Free translation

Free translation occurs in sentence level and the most important thing is keep the messages of source language to target language. In this study the writer find out two items translated with free translation, they are:

No.	Source language	Target language
1.	Mary: I should've fucked you up, but I let you walk away, and I let you come get yourself together.	Mary: Harusnya kubikin kau lumpuh, tapi aku membiarkanmu pergi begitu saja dan membiarkan dirimu bergaul.
2.	Mary: But, bitch, I'm gonna let you know if you ever pull that shit on me again, that will be your last motherfucking day standing,	Mary: Tapi akan kuberitahu kau, jika kau lakukan hal itu lagi, ini akan menjadi hari terakhirmu berdiri di situ.

All of text illustrates Mary's anger to Precious. In the first example, the subtitle transferred freely but the message still delivered appropriately. It is same with the second example the subtitle transferred

freely. This example show that Mary was angry with Precious and gave a warning, if Precious making love again with her father, Mary will kill Precious. This subtitle transferred properly and make the viewer can understand the meaning of that subtitle.

4.3.2.7. Replacements in sentence parts

The change of syntaxes structure of sentence is occurs in this translation technique. For example, the subjects in source language become object in target language. This subtitling technique is used 2 times in translating speech acts of complaints in *Precious* movie, they are:

No.	Source language	Target language
1.	Toosie: You got a nasty-ass mouth.	Toosie: Mulutmu kotor sekali.
2.	Joann: You got a nasty-ass hat.	Joann: Topi Anda jelek sekali.

The first illustration above shows Toosie’s dislike to Joan attitude and the way she talk to Precious when Joann came to see Precious in hospital. Toosie express her complaint by saying “You got a nasty-ass mouth” and Joann answer You got a nasty-ass hat. Those subtitle transferred into *Mulutmu kotor sekali* and *Topi Anda jelek sekali*. Those subtitle transferred into Indonesia subtitle by using replacements in sentence parts technique because the syntaxes structured of those

sentences has been changed during its transferring into target language. In the first text the object of source language, *mouth* is translated become the subject of target text. It is the same with the second text, the object of source language, *hat* become the subject of target text.

Those subtitles using replacements in sentence parts technique to make the target language text can read naturally as Indonesian text. Indonesian people tend to say *mulutmu kotor sekali* than *kamu punya mulut yang sangat kotor* to express dislike. It is the same with the second illustration. It is more naturally to say *Topi Anda jelek sekali* than *Anda punya topi yang sangat jelek*. In the second illustration the word *you* has been adjusted to Indonesian culture and translated into *Anda*. Toosie is older than Joann, so Joann call Toosie with *Anda* not *kamu*. In Indonesian culture *Anda* is used to call the older people.

4.3.2.8. Generalization

Generalization occurs when the subtitling process is change the word in ST that has narrower meaning into the TT that has the wider meaning. The writer just got one speech act of complaint in *Precious* movie that translated by generalization technique. That is:

No	Source language	Target language
1.	Precious: Ms. Lichenstein, get out of here before I kick your ass.	Precious: Nona Lichenstein, pergilah dari sini sebelum aku menghajarmu.

This dialogue take place when Ms. Lichenstein came to Precious' house and Mary got angry with the coming of Ms. Lichenstein then she told Precious to drive out Ms. Lichenstein. In source language above shows that Precious will kick Lichenstein's ass if she did not go away from her house. It is translated in to *menghajarmu*. *Menghajarmu* has more general meaning than kick the ass, it can be Precious just not kick Lichenstein's ass, but also can kick in another part of the body. This subtitle technique that used in this subtitle called generalization because it is use the word that has wider meaning in target text. The using of generalization technique is purposed to adjust the direct complaint into Indonesia culture properly, because it is impolite in Indonesia when we said '*aku menendang pantatmu*'.

4.3.2.9. Paraphrase

This technique is used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language, but in a different form. It is used to keep situation from source language to target language (Moentaha, 2006:53). There is one item of speech acts of complaints in *Precious* movie transferred by paraphrase in its Indonesia subtitle, that is:

No	Source Language	Target Language
1.	Mary: You're fucking with my money	Mary: Kau macam-macam dengan uangku.

The word *fucking* which has the meaning swear word that many people offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionaries, 2000:545) not translated with its equivalence Indonesian swearing word, but to keep the situation and context *fucking* translated to be *macam-macam*, in KBBI *macam-macam* has meaning do anything or used the money.

The illustration above shows the act when Marry got angry with Precious. Mary assumed Precious was destroyed her life. Mary expressed her complaint by saying that Precious fucking with Mary's money. The word *fucking* transferred using paraphrase technique become *macam-macam* that have the same meaning with used the money. This subtitle not translated in the same form that is swearing word but translated into verb, so it can say that this subtitle use subtitling technique paraphrase. The using of this technique is aimed to make the viewer understand the contexts when the dialogue takes place in the movie. the equivalences because the message can transfer appropriately.

4.3.3. Analysis of the equivalences of subtitle

In this study the equivalent of meaning is measured by the meaning and the context of situation or the other word is called pragmatic equivalence, which is the meaning of a text is interpreted based on context. This context, According to Baker (1992:238), is closely related to the implicature problem in pragmatics "the

context in which an utterance occurs determines the range of implicatures that may sensibly be derived from it". For this reason, equivalence in meaning, which has to be transferred into the target text, can be realized by applying various translation strategies to produce a 'make sense' translation for the readers. Make sense, in this respect, means that the target text must sound natural for the target text readers because it is appropriate to their culture, concept, and language structure as well. In pragmatics, meaning is influenced by the participants involved in the communication situation.

The result of this study is 80% or sixty-nine items of the data have equivalences in their target language and just 10% of the data have not the equivalences with the target language. Some of below are the data that has its equivalent in meaning and context.

No	English Subtitle	Indonesia Subtitle
1.	I'm not your fucking boy!	Aku bukan anakmu!
2.	Mind your goddamn business.	Pikirkan saja urusan Ibu.
3.	We don't talk like this in my office, okay?	Jangan bicara seperti itu di kantorku, mengerti?

The context of situation in the first example is when Mr. Whicher asked her student to stop make any noise in the class but the student answer with "*I'm not your fucking boy!*" and transferred into '*aku bukan anakmu*'. The word *fuck* that means swear word that many people offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement; is not translated because it is impolite and uncommon in Indonesia if a student give swearing word to his teacher during the

study. So the swearing word is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture and to get the equivalent of meaning.

In second example, the context of situation is when Mary got angry with Mongo because Mongo could not be quiet in her lap and the Toosie said to Mary to leave Mongo. Mary felt unhappy with Toosie speech and then Mary said to Toosie “*Mind your goddamn business*” and transferred “*pikirkan saja urusan Ibu.*”. The swearing word goddam that many people find offensive and used to show that we are angry or annoyed; is not translated to adjust in Indonesia culture and the get the equivalent of meaning. It is impolite to give swearing words to the parents or older people. The 2nd personal pronouns *your* is compensated into *Ibu* that refer to Toosie. In Indonesia is disrespectful, when call the older people with *kamu*, it is be better if addressing the older people with *Ibu, Bapak, or Anda*. By compensated the 2nd personal pronouns *your* is compensated into *Ibu*, the equivalent of meaning can achieve.

The last example show the context of situation when Ms. Weiss expressed her complaint to Mary because Mary said impolite in Ms. Weiss’ office. The subject (we) is not translated and the sentence became imperative sentence. The word *Okay* that show the agreement is translated into *mengerti*. It is make the sentence more understandable get equivalent in meaning.

In *Precious* movie, there are 20% of the data or 17 items of speech acts of complaints that have not equivalent in meaning. Some of them are below:

No	English Subtitle	Indonesia Subtitle
1.	Press "listen," stupid.	Tekan "dengar", bodoh.
2.	White bitch from school.	Perempuan dari sekolahku.
3.	Answer the fucking door.	Jawab pintu itu.

The first example shows the context of situation when Mary felt annoyance because there is someone who ringing the bell and she told Precious to press the 'listen' button by saying "*Press "listen" stupid.*" And transferred into "*Tekan "dengar" bodoh.*". The viewer cannot understand what is "listen" in this context, and the translation should be "*Tekan tombol "dengar" bodoh.*" to make the viewer understand the dialogue. Because the meaning and the context in this subtitle is not suitable, so this subtitle have not equivalent in meaning.

The context of situation in the second example is when Mary asked to Precious who came to their house, and Precious answer "*White bitch from school.*". She used the word *bitch* to indicate her annoyance to someone who came to their house. But the word *bitch* just translated into *perempuan* and not indicated an annoyance. Because of the meaning and the context is not suitable, so the equivalent of meaning in this subtitle cannot achieve.

The last example shows the context of situation when Mary expressed her complaint to Precious, because Precious not immediately answer the bell. Mary saying "*Answer the fucking door*" and translated into "*Jawab pintu itu*". It is not suitable with the context of situation because the real situation is there was someone who ringing the bell and did not knock the door. So the Indonesia subtitle should be "*jawab bel itu.*". Because the meaning and the context of this subtitle is not fit, so the equivalent of meaning cannot achieve.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Speech acts of complaints is illocutionary act in which the speaker (the complainer) expresses his/her disapproval, negative feelings etc. towards the state of affair described in the proposition (the complainable) responsible, either directly or indirectly. After analyzing speech acts of complaints in *Precious* movie, the data found as follow. The total number of speech acts of complaints in that movie is 86 items. It is dominated by direct speech acts of complaints with swearing words category, 73% or 62 items. The category of direct speech acts of complaints without swearing words is in the second position, that is 26% or 23 items. And the last is indirect speech acts of complaints without swearing words, the writer just find 1 item (1%) of this category in *Precious* movie. Indirect speech acts of complaints with swearing words category did not appear in this movie.

The transferring English subtitles of *Precious* movie into Indonesia subtitle used nine subtitling techniques; they are omission, literal translation, compensation, additions, concretization, free translation, replacements in sentences parts, paraphrase, and generalizations.

The subtitling technique of omission is used in the greatest number that is 46% or 38 items. Translation by literal translation is used 17 times (20%). The subtitling technique used in third position is compensation (16%:15 items). There

are 5 speech acts of complaints translated by using additions. Concretization is used 4 times (6%). Free translation, paraphrase, and replacements in sentence parts are operated 2 times (2%). Just one of speech act of complaint in *Precious* movie transferred by generalization.

From the discussion in the previous chapter, we can conclude that the transferring of speech acts of complaints from English subtitle into Indonesia subtitle in *Precious* movie can achieve the equivalences. All the data have been analyzed to find out their equivalences by using Mona Baker's theory about meaning and contexts of situation. Eighty percent (80%) or sixty-nine items of the data have equivalences in their target language and just seventeen percent (20%) of the data have not the equivalences with the target language.

The Indonesia subtitle can adjust to Indonesian culture and using more polite expression to show the complaint. Most of swearing words in *Precious* movie is omitted because it is not suitable with Indonesian culture and also give negative impact to the viewer. One of the negative impact is the viewer imitate those swearing words. In this movie the subtitler just translate some of swearing words and its purpose is to emphasize the meaning like in the the word "*that bitch*" is translated into "*wanita brengsek itu*" for highlight that Mary is does not like that utterance or Ms. Rain in this context.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the following suggestions are given:

- Learners who are interested in studying more about speech acts of complaints in the movie should pay attention on the visual aspect, aural aspect, and the context of situation occurring in the movie. The learners also can analyze speech acts of complaint in other corpus data, such as novels, plays, and short stories.
- Learners who are interested in studying more about speech acts, can explore other types of speech acts, such as representative, directives, commissives, and declarations in movies, novels, plays, and short stories.
- Since each technique has different utility in the text, a translator should determine the suitable technique for the text that will be translated.
- Hopefully the result of this study is expected with the topic and provides valuable information and knowledge about linguistic feature and translation.

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APPENDICES

The Equivalences of Subtitling Speech Acts of Complaints between English and Indonesia Subtitle in the Movie *Precious*

No	English Subtitle	Context of Situation	Indonesia Subtitle	Note	Equivalences	
					Equivalence	Not Equivalence
1.	I'm not your fucking boy!	The student feel unfortunate when Mr. Wicher told them to stop chatting in the class.	Aku bukan anakmu!	The word <i>fuck</i> that indicated the annoyance of the student is omitted because it is not suitable to Indonesian culture to give swearing word to the teacher	√	
2.	You're disrupting the class.	Mr. Wicher gave complaint to his students who make any noise and chatting in the class during the study.	Kau mengganggu kelas ini	This subtitle transferred word by word literally, but the meaning still transmitted well.	√	
3.	Yeah, well, I'm talking now, so you listen.	Mr. Wicher continuous his complaint to his student and told the students to listen what he said and pay attention to the lesson.	Aku sedang berbicara, jadi kalian dengarkanlah.	The word I is should not translated to be <i>Aku</i> because it is uncommonly in Indonesia the teacher call their selves with <i>Aku</i> but more appropriate when I is translated to be <i>Saya</i> . The word <i>Yeah, well</i> that indicated the moving into another statement is not transferred into Indonesia subtitle.		√
4.	Shut the fuck up! I'm trying to listen	Precious got angry because her friends chatting in the class during the math lesson, so she cannot concentrate on	Diam kau! Aku sedang berusaha mendengarkan!	The word <i>Fuck</i> that showed Precious angry to her friend is not translated because it is uncommon in Indonesia when the student take a swearing words in the class	√	

		listening Mr. Wicher.		during the study and the teacher still in class. <i>Fuck</i> is compensated become <i>kau</i> . The words <i>Diam kau!</i> gave pressure that Precious is angry or fell annoyance to her friends who make any noise in the class.		
5.	Now this shit.	Precious feel unhappy when Mr. Wicher told her to get her things and to go to headmaster room.	Sekarang omong kosong ini.	This subtitle is translated each word by word literally and not naturally. It should be <i>Omong kosong apa lagi ini</i> .		√
6.	Why? These aren't requests. These are requirements. Okay?	Mr. Whicher show his complaint to his students because they are not do their homework	Kenapa? Ini bukanlah permintaan. Ini persyaratan. Mengerti?	The word <i>Okay</i> that show the agreement is translated into <i>mengerti</i> . It is make the sentence more understandable.	√	
7.	That ain't fair! I didn't do nothing!	Precious express her complaint because Ms. Lichenstein will suspend her.	Itu tak adil! Aku tak berbuat salah!	The word <i>nothing</i> that mean not anything is translated into <i>salah</i> to clarify the situation.	√	
8.	Tell them assholes to stop ringing my bell.	Precious fell annoyance because there is someone who press the bell.	Suruh brengsek itu berhenti membunyikan belku.	The word <i>assholes</i> , a noun that mean unpleasant or stupid person is compensated in to <i>Brengsek</i> , an adjective that has the meaning dogged	√	
9.	Stop ringing the	Precious got angry and	Berhenti bunyikan	The swearing word	√	

	goddamn buzzers, motherfuckers!	told the person to stop press the bell.	belnya,brengsek!	<i>goddamn</i> is omitted and the swearing word <i>motherfuckers</i> that mean insulting name for someone who has made angry is translated <i>brengsek</i> that in Indonesia to express an annoyance.		
10.	Stop ringing the goddamn buzzer!	Precious got angry and screaming told the person to stop ringing the bel.	Berhenti bunyikan belnya!	The swearing word goddamn is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture.	√	
11.	Stop it!	Precious got angry because that person still press the bell.	Hentikan!	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable. The use of exclamation mark to give the same complaint effect as the spoken utterances does	√	
12.	Stop it!	Precious got angry because that person still press the bell.	Hentikan!	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable. The use of exclamation mark to give the same complaint effect as the spoken utterances does	√	
13.	Press "listen," stupid.	Mary felt annoyance listen the bell and then told Precious to press the 'listen' switch.	Tekan "dengar", bodoh.	This sentence is transferred word by word literally and create the ambiguity of information. To make the information more understandable the Indonesia subtitle should be		√

				'Tekan tombol 'dengar' bodoh'.		
14.	White bitch from school.	Precious express her dislike to Ms. Lichestein by call her <i>bitch</i> when her mother asked who was came to their house.	Perempuan dari sekolahku.	Bitch that mean unpleasant woman, so bitch should translated into ' <i>perempuan jalang</i> ' to emphasize Precious annoyance to Ms. Lichestein. If just translated into ' <i>perempuan</i> ' the viewer cannot get sense that Precious annoyed with Ms. Lichestein		√
15.	Eighty-six that bitch.	Mary got angry and told Precious to drive out Ms. Lichenstein	Usir perempuan itu.	Eighty-six is a slang language that mean did not serve because that person is unpleasant or did not wanting.	√	
16.	Ms. Lichenstein, get out of here before I kick your ass.	Precious got angry because Ms. Lichenstein still in front of their door.	Nona Lichenstein, pergilah dari sini sebelum aku menghajarmu.	The word <i>kick your ass</i> is translated in to <i>aku menghajarmu</i> to make the sentence more understandable.	√	
17.	Get rid of that bitch.	Mary got angry because Ms. Lichenstein did not get out from their house and told Precious to solve Ms. Lichenstein.	Tangani si brengsek itu.	Get rid that mean to remove or throw away something unwanted is translated in to <i>tangani</i> that mean handle the problem.	√	
18.	Take your ass down to the welfare.	Mary got angry to Precious because she still go to school and did not take the welfare.	Pergilah ke kantor Depsos itu.	The swearing word <i>ass</i> is omitted. The subtitle should use exclamation mark to give the same complaint effect as the spoken utterances does. And did		√

				not use the word 'lah' to costume with the context of situation. The Indonesia subtitle should be 'Pergi ke kantor Depsos itu!'		
19.	Uppity bitch.	Mary got angry to Precious because she still go to school and did not take the welfare.	Dasar perempuan angkuh.	The subtitle is compensated into <i>dasar perempuan angkuh</i> that express Mary's annoyance to Precious.	√	
20.	You should have kept your fucking mouth shut.	Mary got angry to Precious and blame Precious told Ms. Lichenstein to cane to their house.	Harusnya kau tutup mulutmu itu.	The swearing word <i>fucking</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture.	√	
21.	Fuck you and fuck him!	Mary got mad to Precious and her father, because they are making love and Precious has a child from her father.	Persetan denganmu dan dengannya!	The second swearing word (fuck) is omitted to avoid the repetition.	√	
22.	Get down here, bitch!	Mary expressed her annoyed because Precious go to her room in the second floor when Mary talk to her.	Turun kemari, Jalang!	The swearing word <i>bitch</i> is translated into <i>jalang</i> that has the same meaning.	√	
23.	You brought that white bitch up in my house!	Mary got angry and blame Precious that she told Ms. Lichenstein to came to her house.	Kau yang bawa wanita kulit putih itu ke rumahku!	Bitch that mean unpleasant woman, so bitch should translated into ' <i>wanita brengsek</i> ' to emphasize Precious annoyance to Ms. Lichestein. If just translated into ' <i>wanita kulit putih</i> ' the viewer cannot get sense that Precious annoyed with Ms.		√

				Lichestein		
24.	Why would you bring that bitch up in here?	Mary got angry because Ms. Lichenstein came to her house and blame Precious that she told Ms. Lichenstein to come to her house.	Kenapa kau bawa wanita brengsek itu kemari?	Bitch that mean unpleasant woman just translated into <i>wanita brengsek</i> to indicated Mary's angry	√	
25.	I didn't bring her here.	Precious expressed her complaint to her mother that she did not tell Ms. Lichenstein to come to their house.	Aku tak membawanya kemari.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable.	√	
26.	Well, why the fuck did she ring my buzzer?	Mary expressed her complaint to Precious why Ms. Lichesteins came to their house.	Kenapa dia membunyikan belku?	The swearing word <i>fuck</i> is omitted to adjust in Indonesia culture.	√	
27.	I can't hear you, Precious. Since you got so much motherfucking mouth, and you gonna bring a bitch up in my house, why would that bitch ring my goddamn buzzer?	Mary got angry and blame Precious that she told Ms. Lichenstein to come to her house.	Aku tak bisa mendengarmu, Precious. Sejak kau banyak bicara dan akan membawa perempuan itu ke rumahku, kenapa wanita brengsek itu membunyikan belku?	The swearing words <i>motherfucking</i> and <i>goddamn</i> are omitted to adjust in Indonesia culture.	√	
28.	I didn't tell her to come here.	Precious expressed her complaint to her mother that she did not tell Ms. Lichenstein to come to their house.	Aku tak menyuruhnya datang ke sini.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable.	√	
29.	I should've fucked you up, but I let you	It is still in the same contexts with the previous	Harusnya kubikin kau lumpuh, tapi aku	This subtitle is transferred by paraphrasing but the	√	

	walk away, and I let you come get yourself together.	subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	membiarkanmu pergi begitu saja dan membiarkan dirimu bergaul.	meaning still transferred and the suitable with the contexts.		
30.	But, bitch, I'm gonna let you know if you ever pull that shit on me again, that will be your last motherfucking day standing,	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Tapi akan kuberitahu kau, jika kau lakukan hal itu lagi, ini akan menjadi hari terakhirmu berdiri di situ.	The swearing words <i>bitch</i> , <i>motherfucking</i> and <i>shit</i> are omitted to adjust in Indonesia culture.	√	
31.	You're a dummy, bitch, you will never know shit.	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Kau orang bodoh. Kau takkan pernah tahu apa pun.	The swearing words <i>bitch</i> and <i>shit</i> are omitted to adjust in Indonesia culture.	√	
32.	Don't nobody want you. Don't nobody need you.	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Tak ada siapa pun menginginkan dan membutuhkanmu.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable.	√	
33.	You done fucked around and fucked my motherfucking man and had two motherfucking children, and one of them is a goddamn animal, running around, looking crazy as a motherfucker.	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Kau selesai membuang waktu dan bercinta dengan pacarku dan punya 2 orang anak dan salah satunya seperti binatang berlari-lari, kelihatan gila seperti orang idiot.	Some of swearing words that suitable with Indonesia culture is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture and make the subtitle more understandable.	√	
34.	I think you're really	It is still in the same	Kurasa kau macam-	The word fuck is	√	

	trying to fuck with me.	contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	macam denganku.	compensated into macam-macam that has meaning do something that raise problem. In this context mean that Precious try to raise problem with Mary.		
35.	You're fucking with my money.	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Kau macam-macam dengan uangku.	The word fuck is compensated into macam-macam that in this context mean Precious used Mary's money.	√	
36.	And you're Gonna stand up there and look down at me like you're a motherfucking woman.	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Dan kau sedang berdiri di situ dan memelototiku seperti seorang perempuan brengsek.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable.	√	
37.	Get it off your fucking face!	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Singkirkan itu dari wajahmu!	The wearing word <i>fucking</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture.	√	
38.	Now smile about that! Smile about that, you fat bitch.	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to Precious	Senyumi itu! Senyumi itu, perempuan gendut jalang.	The subject (you) is omitted to make the meaning more understandable.	√	
39.	I'm gonna kill you, bitch!	It is still in the same contexts with the previous subtitle that is Mary expressed her angry to	Aku akan membunuhmu, Brengsek!	Bitch and <i>Brengsek</i> are the same words to express an annoyance.	√	

		Precious				
40.	Get off me, bitch!	Precious and Mary are fighting and Mary expressed her complaint to Precious who hit her.	Lepaskan aku, Jalang!	Bitch that mean unpleasant woman just translated into <i>jalang</i> that has the same meaning	√	
41.	Girl, get the fuck out of here.	Precious expressed her complaint to a girl who asked her to play together.	Nak, pergilah dari sini.	The swearing word <i>fuck</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture.	√	
42.	Man, you gotta stop smoking them shits, man.	The street boy gave complaint to his friends who took smoking.	Kau harus berhenti menghisap itu, Kawan.	The swearing word <i>shit</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture.	√	
43.	That ain't the only thing that's gonna fucking kill you. Hustling in these streets gonna kill you.	The another street boy express her complaint to his friend who told him to stop smoking that smoking will not kill them	Bukan hanya itu satu-satunya yang akan membunuhmu. Pelacuran di kawasan ini yang akan membunuhmu.	The swearing word <i>fucking</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture.	√	
44.	Fuck that day.	Precious felt unhappy to all that happen in this day.	Persetan dengan hari itu.	The word <i>dengan</i> is added as conjunction between fuck and that day .it is also to make the sentence understandable.	√	
45.	It's 9:07, Joann. You're late.	Ms. Rain give complaint to Joann because she came late.	Ini jam 9:07, Joann. Kau telat.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable.	√	
46.	Problem? I should smack her.	Rhonda felt annoyance because Consuelo look at her with unhappy looking.	Ada masalah? Seharusnya aku menamparnya.	The word <i>ada</i> is added to indicate that the sentence is a question.	√	
47.	This is bullshit.	Consuelo felt displeasure when Ms. Rain told her to introduce herself to her friends and she did not want to introduce herself.	Ini omong kosong.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable	√	

48.	Hey, you stop it right now!	Ms. Rain got angry because her students fighting in the class during the study.	Kalian, hentikan sekarang!	The word <i>hey</i> is omitted. It is better when the word <i>hey</i> is also translated and the Indonesia subtitle become <i>Hai kalian, hentikan sekarang!</i>		√
49.	She just hit me!	Consuelo expressed her complaint because Precious hit her.	Dia memukulku!	To suit it with the context the Indonesia subtitle should be <i>Dia memukulku duluan!</i> Because we can see in the film that Precious directly hit Consuelo after Precious wrote in blackboard.		√
50.	Shut the fuck up!	Consuelo stated her complaint because Ms. Rain told her to stop the fighting.	Diam kau!	The swearing word <i>fuck</i> is omitted because it is impolite when student give swearing words to the teacher.	√	
51.	Get out. We don't fight in my class.	Ms. Rain got angry because her students fighting in the class and told Consuelo as the mastermind of fighting to get out from the class.	Keluar.Tak ada perkelahian di kelasku.	After the word <i>keluar</i> should use exclamation mark to give the same complaint effect as the spoken utterances does		√
52.	You're a dumb bitch!	Mary got angry because Precious wants to go school again.	Dasar perempuan bodoh!	The subject <i>You</i> is compensated to <i>dasar</i> that mean a character to adjust in Indonesia culture which usually used the word <i>dasar</i> to express anger.	√	
53.	You a lying whore.	Mary expressed her annoyance to Precious because Precious said that	Dasar pelacur pembohong.	The subject <i>You</i> is compensated to <i>dasar</i> that mean a character to adjust	√	

		she was go to school this morning.		in Indonesia culture which usually used the word <i>dasar</i> to express anger.		
54.	I'm not lying.	Precious stated her complaint to her mother that she was not lying and she did really go to school this morning	Aku tak bohong.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable	√	
55.	Fool, what the fuck is a stipend?	Mary got angry because Precious prefers choose to go to school than Social Department to take welfare. Even though Precious got stipend from school, but Mary still angry with her.	Bodoh, apa itu uang saku?	The swearing word <i>fuck</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesia culture.	√	
56.	Fuck a stipend.	Mary got angry because Precious prefers choose to go to school than Social Department to take welfare. Even though Precious got stipend from school, but Mary still angry with her.	Persetan dengan uang saku	The word <i>dengan</i> is added as conjunction between fuck and stipend and to make the sentence understandable.	√	
57.	Fucking stupid.	Mary express her angry because Precious did not go to Social Department to get the welfare.	Dasar bodoh.	The swearing word <i>Fucking</i> is compensated to <i>dasar</i> that mean just like that or a character.	√	
58.	Hurry your ass up, I am in here fucking starving.	Mary got angry and felt impatient because Precious did not finish the cooking yet and Mary felt	Cepatlah, Aku kelaparan di sini.	The swearing words <i>ass</i> and <i>fucking</i> are omitted to adjust in Indonesian culture.	√	

		hungry.				
59.	Precious, I'm hungry.	Mary give complaint to Precious because the food is not already yet and she express her complaint by saying the she was hungry.	Precious, aku lapar.	Although this sentence is transferred word by word literally, but the meaning and the contexts is suitable.	√	
60.	You ain't cooked no collard greens with the fucking pigs' feet?	Mary got angry because Precious cooked pigs' feet without collard greens.	Kau memasak kaki babi itu tanpa kubis?	The swearing word <i>fucking</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesian culture.	√	
61.	Like, how am I supposed to eat pigs' feet with no collard greens? And why in the fuck does that pigs' feet have so much hair in it?	Mary express her complaint to Precious because she had cooked pigs' feet without collard greens and still got so much hair in pigs' feet.	Bagaimana aku bisa makan kaki babi itu tanpa kubis? Dan kenapa ada banyak rambut dalam masakan kaki babi itu?	The swearing word <i>fuck</i> is omitted to adjust with Indonesian culture. The meaning and the context between English and Indonesia subtitle is suitable.	√	
62.	Hurry up and eat, Precious. I'm fucking hungry, too.	Mary got angry and she did not want to eat pigs' feet without collard greens and told Precious to eat all the pigs' feet.	Cepatlah makan, Precious. Aku juga lapar.	It should use exclamation mark to give the same complaint effect as the spoken utterances does and the subtitle become <i>Cepatlah makan Precious! Aku juga lapar</i>		√
63.	Answer the fucking door.	Mary express complaint to Precious, because Precious not immediately answer the bell.	Jawab pintu itu.	This subtitle is should be <i>Jawab bel itu!</i> because in the context the bell is ringing not someone who knock the door. And the use of exclamation mark to give the same complaint effect		√

				as the spoken utterances does.		
64.	Do you see what you did? God damn it.	Mary express her angry with Mongo because Mongo bring down the food from the table into the floor.	Kau lihat kelakuanmu? Brengsek.	Indonesia subtitle should be <i>Lihat apa yang kau lakukan?</i> It more naturally in Indonesian viewer.		√
65.	Why didn't you tell me that bitch was coming so fucking early?	Mary got angry to Precious because social worker came to thier house earlier.	Kenapa kau tak bilang wanita brengsek itu datang lebih cepat?	The word bitch that mean unpleasant woman is translated into <i>perempuan brengsek</i> to indicated Mary's annoyance to the woman. The word <i>fucking</i> before the word <i>early</i> is omitted, but the sense of complaint in that sentence still exist.	√	
66.	Get off of me.	Mary feels unhappy when Mongo touch her hand and then got angry.	Lepaskan aku.	This subtitle transferred literally but the meaning and the context is suitable.	√	
67.	Mind your goddamn business.	When Mary got angry with Mongo, Toosie told Mary to leave Mongo alone but Mary didn't like Toosie's notification.	Pikirkan saja urusan Ibu.	The swearing word goddam is not translated to adjust in Indonesia culture. It is impolite to give swearing words to the parents or older people. The 2 nd personal pronouns <i>your</i> is compensated into <i>ibu</i> that refer to Toosie. In Indonesia is disrespectful, when call the older people with <i>kamu</i> , it is be better if addressing <i>ibu, bapak, or anda</i> .	√	

68.	Come get this motherfucking... Get her.	When the social worker go out from their house, Mary throw Mongo from her lap because she is piqued must pretended well-disposed to Mongo, but in fact, she never care for Mongo.	Ambil anak sialan ini. Bawa dia.	The swearing word <i>motherfucking</i> that mean extremely insulting name for someone you hate or for someone who has made you angry is translated into <i>anak sialan</i> that refer to Mongo. <i>Anak sialan</i> mean the child that wrecks misfortune.	√	
69.	Moving all around and shit while I'm trying to talk to this bitch. Makes me fucking bitch.	Mary complaint about Mongo, because mongo cannot be quiet when the social worker come.	Bergerak-gerak dan mengoceh selagi aku bicara dengan wanita brengsek itu. Membuatku gatal-gatal.	The word bitch that mean unpleasant woman is translated into <i>wanita brengsek</i> to indicated Mary's annoyance to the woman (social worker). The word <i>fucking bitch</i> that indicated Mary's annoyance translated into <i>gatal-gatal</i> , that mean Mongo made her itch, but it is not suitable with the context. It should be <i>membuatku terganggu</i> because the situation showed that Mary felt uncomfortable with Mongo attitude who cannot be quite when social worker came.		√
70.	Goddamn animal.	Mary got angry because Mongo threw the candy in the floor	Dasar binatang.	The swearing word <i>Goddamn animal</i> is compensated into <i>dasar binatang</i> . It is mean that	√	

				Mongo has attitude like animal.		
71.	You're so fucking stupid. Just like her dumb ass.	Mary got angry because Precious put the candy from the floor and give it to Mongo.	Kau sungguh bodoh. Sama seperti anak ini.	The swearing word <i>fucking</i> is omitted because the word <i>stupid</i> represented the same that is Mary's annoyance to Precious. The swearing word <i>dumb ass</i> is compensated into <i>anak ini</i> that mean this child who refer to mongo and not translated as swearing words.	√	
72.	I'm so sick of it.	Mary annoyed because she always must pretended when the social worker come to their house.	Aku sungguh muak akan ini.	This sentence is transferred literally word by word and impressed be not natural. The Indonesia subtitle should be <i>Aku muak dengan semua ini</i> , that more naturally.		√
73.	I don't know what the fuck you shaking your head for. You didn't do no goddamn better	Mary perceives displeasure when her mother shakings head looking Mary's attitude.	Entah untuk apa Ibu menggelengkan kepala. Pekerjaan Ibu tak becus.	The swearing word <i>fuck</i> and <i>goddamn</i> are omitted because it is disrespectful when give swearing words to the parents.	√	
74.	Shut up!	Precious feel annoyance when Joann being rude by talking impolite in the hospital.	Diamlah!	This subtitle was translated literally and the using exclamation mark emphasizes Precious's complaint.	√	
75.	You got a nasty-ass mouth.	Toosie feel annoyance with Joann because she talk impolite in hospital	Mulutmu kotor sekali.	The object (mouth) become the subject. The word ass that has meaning stupid person is translated into	√	

				<i>sekali</i> that has the meaning really.		
76.	You got a nasty-ass hat.	Joann replay Toosie who told her got a nasty-ass mount.	Topi Anda jelek sekali.	The object (hat) become the subject. The word ass that has meaning stupid person is translated into <i>sekali</i> that has the meaning really. You also translated into <i>Anda</i> that is Indonesian 2 nd personal pronoun for older people.	√	
77.	That's what's wrong, you hanging out with bitches like that	Toosie her complaint to Precious because Precious make a friend with unpleasant woman like Joann.	Itulah yang salah, kau bergaul dengan perempuan seperti itu	The word bitches that mean unpleasant women just translated into <i>perempuan</i> to make the sentence more simple and the characters is not over with the total of character that provided in subtitle.	√	
78.	You bitch! You fucking bitch!	Mary angry with Precious and throw the glass to her.	Wanita jalang! Dasar wanita jalang!	The subject in that subtitle (You) is omitted. Bitch that mean unpleasant woman is translated into <i>Wanita jalang</i> that mean woman who work in prostitution. The work <i>fuck</i> The word <i>Fuck</i> that mean a swear word that many people offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement is translated into <i>dasar</i> that mean just like that or a character.	√	

79.	You crazy, Momma?	Precious give angry with her mother who throwing her a glass and also throwing Abdul in the floor.	Apa Ibu sudah gila?	The word <i>apa</i> is added to indicated a rhetorical question that has a function to highlight the statement.	√	
80.	You ruined my fucking life! You done took my man, you had those fucking babies, and you got me put off the welfare for running your goddamned stupid-ass mouth!	Mary give complaint to Precious	Kau sudah menghancurkan hidupku! Kau mengambil pacarku, kau punya anak-anak itu dan kau membuatku kehilangan uang tunjangan karena mulutmu itu!	The swearing words <i>Fucking, goddamned stupid ass</i> are omitted. Although the swearing words are omitted, the meaning still transferred well.	√	
81.	I ain't stupid and I didn't take your man. Your husband raped me!	Precious complaints to Mary because she blames Precious take her husband.	Aku tak bodoh dan aku tak ambil pacar Ibu. Dia yang memperkosaku!	The word <i>your man</i> should not translated <i>Pacar Ibu</i> but <i>suami Ibu</i> because not suitable with the contexts.		√
82.	Didn't no-fucking-body rape you!	Mary give complaint to Precious	Tak ada yang memperkosamu!	The word <i>fucking</i> is omitted because it is has the same meaning with <i>rape</i> . So, although the word <i>fucking</i> is omitted the meaning still transferred appropriately.	√	
83.	Bitch, don't you put your fucking hands on me!	Mary gave complaint to Precious because Precious hit her.	Jalang, jangan sentuh aku!	Bitch and jalang has the equivalence mening, both of them are unpleasant women. The subject (you) also omitted to make this subtitle more	√	

				understandable.		
84.	Fuck you	Precious fell annoyance when Ms. Rain give her suggestion to write what Precious got in her life.	Persetan denganmu!	The word <i>Fuck</i> that mean a swear word that many people offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement is translated into <i>persetan</i> that word to emphasize that someone did not care again to another person. That swearing words should not translated because it is not proper in Indonesia when a student give a swearing words to the teacher.		√
85.	But, Ms. Weiss, I don't like you looking at me like that.	Mary fell unpleasant because Ms. Weiss starring to her	Tapi, Nona Weiss, aku tak suka kau memandangiku seperti itu.	This subtitle is translated each word by word literally, but the word I should translated into <i>Saya</i> because the context of that dialogues is in the office. In Indonesia is not common when in formal situation is used 1 st personal pronoun <i>Aku</i> . And the word <i>You</i> is should translated into <i>Anda</i> because it is also uncommon in Indonesia used 2 nd personal pronoun <i>Kau</i> in formal situation		√

86.	We don't talk like this in my office, okay?	Ms.Weiss shows her complaint to Mary because Mary say unpolite in her office.	Jangan bicara seperti itu di kantorku, mengerti?	The word <i>Okay</i> that show the agreement is translated into <i>mengerti</i> . It is make the sentence more understandable.	√	
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Equivalence : 69

Not equivalence: 17

Total 86