

REDUCTION OF ENGLISH NOMINAL GROUP EXPERIENTIAL STRUCTURE IN INDONESIAN SUBTITLE Becoming New Entity?

Romel Noverino¹, M. R. Nababan², Riyadi Santosa³, Djatmika⁴

Universitas Sebelas Maret
Surakarta – Indonesia

[1romelnoverino@gmail.com](mailto:romelnoverino@gmail.com), [2amantaradja@yahoo.com](mailto:amantaradja@yahoo.com), [3riyadisantosa@staff.uns.ac.id](mailto:riyadisantosa@staff.uns.ac.id),

[4djatkika@staff.uns.ac.id](mailto:djatkika@staff.uns.ac.id)

Abstract

Reduction in subtitling is inevitable due to technical rules of time and space as well as synchronization, i.e. displaying subtitle when the utterance/dialogue is spoken. Consequently, reduction leads to the loss of meaning incorporated into the subtitle. Reduction takes place within linguistic unit, such as word, group of words, even clause/sentence. Under the scrutiny of experiential dimension within ideational metafunction of Systemic Functional Linguistics, this qualitative study article discusses the results of a study on how far reduction of English Nominal Group (NG) elements as experiential structure has contributed to alteration of entity expression in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Kingdom (2007)*, of which the objective data were collected by way of purposive sampling. The results show that reduction of English NG experiential structure set new expression of entity and even reduction of the NG main element, Thing, resulted in the loss of entity in the subtitle.

Keywords: *reduction; systemic functional linguistics; nominal group experiential structure; entity; (translation) subtitle*

Introduction

Subtitle as written translation product has significant differences compared to other written translation products because of technical rules of space and time [1], [2], [3], [4], [5], namely the subtitle is placed at the bottom of a caption with a maximum number of two lines and the number of characters per line is 35-40 (including space and punctuation) and the time of appearance on each caption is 3-7 seconds [2]. Inevitably, these rules lead to reduction. Although it is almost certain that subtitle can never maintain a complete and detailed meaning of film verbal text due to reduction but there are reasons for applying it [1]: 1) Viewers/listeners can absorb verbal text faster than text to read, so the subtitle must give them enough time to be understood; 2) In addition to reading subtitle, viewers also see the action on the screen and listen to non-voice sounds, so they must have sufficient time to combine reading subtitle and seeing the action; 3) Subtitle is limited to only a

maximum of two lines per caption. Another reason for applying reduction is related to synchronization, namely point of time between the appearance and disappearance of a subtitle and the delivery of the dialogue exchanges [1]. In other words, the amount of text on each line of subtitle depends on the time available for synchronizing the speed of the utterance/dialogue and the appearance and disappearance of the subtitle. Consequently, the meaning of the utterance/dialogue often has to be reduced in the subtitle as to adhere to the rules as well as adjustment of synchronization and this reduction leads to loss of meaning in the subtitle/translation.

Generally, the loss of meaning in translation happens because of the following four reasons [6]. First, the text in the source language contains descriptions of situation specifically attached to the natural environment, institutions and culture of the source language. Second, source language (SL) and target language (TL) have different concepts. Third, SL author and translator have

different language styles and personal meanings which are usually related to principles and beliefs. Fourth, SL author and translator have differences in understanding the theory of meaning and value.

The above elaboration is in line with the results of a number of researches in subtitle reduction which are mainly related to two main factors, linguistic and extralinguistic (culture and situation). Reduction in subtitle, related to linguistic factor, has been discussed by researchers such as [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16]. Empirically, the results of these research show that the embodiment of technical rules in the subtitle yields a change of meaning due to structural and semantic adaptation. These researches also provide empirical mapping that is useful in identifying characteristics of utterance/dialogue that potentially undergo reduction in subtitle.

Meanwhile, reduction in subtitle, related to situational and cultural factor, has also been discussed by a number of researchers such as [3], [17], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22]. Their researches examine the application of reduction because of situational and cultural differences between SL and TL. Their findings emphasize the importance of accommodating TL situational and cultural norms and values as the TL situation and culture may have different principles and beliefs from those in the SL.

Investigating reduction in subtitle by taking into consideration the two factors above seems appropriate within the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) because SFL does not dwell on static or prescriptive language studies but on studies that describe language in real practice and center on text and context [23]. The relationship between text and context provides an overview of the term 'functional' in SFL. A text is always in two contexts, culture and situation [24]. The cultural context refers to values and norms that represent things believed in a culture. In this way, culture influences the way social processes are built, which ultimately

influences the way language is used [25], [26] in [27]. Meanwhile, the context of situation, in SFL's view, involves three variables, namely field, tenor and mode. The three variables affect language choices because they are related to the three main functions of language (semantic metafunctions), namely ideational, interpersonal and textual [28]. Field is related to ideational meaning; tenor is related to interpersonal meaning; and mode is related to textual meaning.

To identify the semantic metafunctions of language, a system of vocabulary and grammar (lexicogrammar) is needed as a means of realizing meaning. Lexicogrammar relates to the term 'systemic' in SFL which includes structure in syntagmatic order, namely patterns or regularities which are in accordance with the paradigmatic structure in a language [29]. Based on lexicogrammatical system, meaning can be realized in various choices because language is a resource to make meaning and meaning is in systemic choice patterns [30]. Conversely, through lexicogrammatical structure, meaning can be analysed by dividing it into lexicogrammatical units [23]. As an illustration, meaning in a clause within ideational metafunction of experiential meaning can be analyzed through transitivity system by breaking the clause into process, participant, and circumstance.

In SFL, clause is considered to be the most important linguistic unit because the three functional components mentioned earlier (ideational, interpersonal, and textual) are realized through clause. Clause is a combination of grammatical structures that reveal various types of meaning resulted from the use of language [30]. However, units below the clause also have important roles in realizing the meaning or function of language because these units also contribute in expressing meaning based on experience captured from reality. One of the units below the clause which is also functional is group of words. There are three main classes of word groups, namely nominal group, verbal group, and adverbial group.

In the present study, the investigation is focused on nominal group, i.e. a group that functions as a noun. In experiential structure, the nominal group has a role as participant [30] which is a part of the clause that contains noun and words that accompany nouns [31] which expresses entity. Entity is a term used to categorize a distinct thing in the speaker's world, including living things, non-living things, places, concepts, ideas, phenomena, etc [32]. Nominal group may consist of only one main element, Thing, but may also consist of more than one element which functions as modifier for the main element. In English, the elements in nominal group are divided into deictic, numerative, epithet, and classifier which are posited before Thing and qualifier which is posited after Thing. These elements are called experiential structure of the nominal group [30]. Deictic (D) is a term for word that is directly related to reference related to object, place or people as Thing.

Deictic may be in the form of article, demonstrative and possessive determiner. Numerative (N) is a word that refers to number related to Thing. Epithet (E) shows features or characteristics that provide quality to Thing. Classifier (C) is a word that places a modified item into subclass of Thing, which distinguishes it from other subtypes. Thing (T), in functional analysis of nominal group is different from its literal meaning. Here, Thing can refer to the category of inanimate or animate objects and abstract concepts. Thing is to the main element in the nominal group (head). A qualifier is a linguistic unit that is part of the nominal group; follow the Head and provide further information. Qualifier (Q) is usually prepositional phrases [30] [32]. These elements are the experiential structure of nominal group. The following table is an example of experiential structure of English nominal group having all elements [33]:

Table 1.
 Experiential Structure of English Nominal Group

The	Many	Large	Oil	companies	in operation
Deictic	Enumerative	Epithet	Classifier	Thing	Qualifier

So, specifically, in relation to subtitle reduction, this present study investigates the reduction of experiential structure of English nominal group having participant role within a clause in the Indonesian subtitle. It is postulated that the expression of entity in the subtitle will not be the same as the one in the source text because of reduction in one or more experiential structure elements of the English nominal group.

Methodology

This is a product-oriented translation study using descriptive qualitative method within a case study design about reduction of English nominal group experiential structure element(s) in Indonesian subtitle of *The Kingdom* (2007). Case study is considered appropriate in this study because it seeks to answer the questions of "what" and "how"

[34], namely what elements in the English nominal group experiential structure experience reduction in the Indonesian subtitle?; and how these reductions affect the expression of entity in the Indonesian subtitle? As stated before that in the experiential structure, nominal group serves as participant role [30], thus the objective data were nominal groups which serve as participants in clauses. Document analysis was conducted by examining the translation of the reduced nominal group elements. The data were analysed qualitatively using the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach in ideational metafunction of experiential meaning in relation to the two questions formulated above.

The sources of data are film entitled *The Kingdom* (2007) and its Indonesian subtitle which is distributed by Vision Home

Entertainment (Vision Interprima Pictures), one of the largest licensed holders and distributors of international Home Video Entertainment in Indonesia. This film and its Indonesian subtitle received the Censor Pass Certificate number 6092/VCD/R/PA/2.2008/2007 issued by the Indonesian Film Censorship Board on December 19, 2007. The film was produced by Michael Mann and Scot Stuber, directed by Peter Berg, the screenplay was written by Matthew Michael Carnahan, and distributed by Universal Pictures. The film was inspired by real events, namely the bombing that took place in the Khobar housing complex in 1996 and the bombing that took place in the United States residential complex in Riyadh in 2003, and also influenced by the event of September 11, 2001. Since the event of 9/11, Hollywood has been making films with the theme of Muslim terrorist atrocities against Americans in Muslim countries which is in line with the propaganda of war on terror. *The Kingdom* (2007) also has similar theme. This film is about an investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) elite team of Grant Sykes (Chris Cooper), Janet Mayes (Jennifer Garner), Adam Leavitt (Jason Bateman) and led by Ronald Fleury (Jamie Foxx) in investigating a bomb attack that kills hundreds of Americans in the Ar-Rahmah housing compound, home to

American workers of American oil company in Saudi Arabia. Although, literally, the meaning of war on terror is an effort to fight terrorism but in reality, the perpetrators who are allegedly responsible for various acts of terrorism against America and its allied countries are Muslims and this leads to Islamophobia because it elicits the impression that Islam teaches violence and terror. Since Indonesia is a country of which population is predominantly Muslims, it is interesting to examine the way this film expresses entities related to Islam and how such entities are translated into Indonesian.

Findings and Discussion

1. Findings

After collecting the data, there are 501 experiential structure reductions found in 432 English nominal groups having the roles as participants in the subtitle. The difference between the number of reductions and the number of nominal groups is because there are 375 English nominal groups of which reductions only occur in one experiential structure element (375 reductions) and 57 English nominal groups of which reductions occur in more than one experiential structure element (126 reductions). In detail, there are 21 combinations of the reductions as shown in table 2.

Table 2.
 Combinations and Frequencies of NG experiential structure Reduction

Combinations	∑ of NGs	Red on D	Red on N	Red on E	Red on C	Red on T	Red on Q
D	7	7					
N	6		6				
E	15			15			
C	12				12		
T	333					333	
Q	2						2
D+N	3	3	3				
D+E	4	4		4			
D+C	1	1			1		
D+T	29	29				29	
D+E+C	1	1		1	1		
D+C+T	2	2			2	2	
D+E+T	5	5		5		5	
D+N+Q	1	1	1				1
D+N+T	1	1	1			1	

D+C+T+Q	1	1			1	1	1
C+T	1				1	1	
N+T	3		3			3	
E+C	1			1	1		
E+T	3			3		3	
T+Q	1					1	1
Total Number of NGs	432						
		55	14	29	19	379	5
Total Number of Reductions				501			

Red: Reduction; D: Deictic; N: Numerative; E: Epithet; C: Classifier; T: Thing; Q: Qualifier

Table 2 shows that reduction of English nominal group experiential structure occurs in all elements in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Kingdom* (2007) with a number of combinations among them.

a. Reduction on Experiential Structure of Deictic

The function of deictic in the nominal group is as an initial reference for Thing which is clear and definite. In other words, the existence of deictic in a nominal group indicates that the Thing referred to by the speaker/writer can also be referred to by the listener/reader. Of 55 reduction data on deictic, 11 data are possessive pronoun, 10 data are demonstrative pronoun and 34 data are article.

Example 1:

Source Text (ST) : Keep **your** bags packed (00:13:54)
 Target Text (TT) : *Siapkan Kopor*
 Back Translation (BT): keep bags packed/Get bags ready

In example 1, there is a word ‘your’ which is reduced in the subtitle. Here, ‘your’ as possessive pronoun is part of the English nominal group experiential structure of ‘your bags’ (your: Deictic and bags: Thing) which expresses an entity with possessive modification, namely entity of objects owned by a number of people.

Example 2:

ST : The strict Islamic laws enforced outside of **these** walls do not apply inside. (00:01:17)
 TT : *Hukum Islam yang diberlakukan di luar tembok tak berlaku di dalam*
 BT : The Islamic Laws enforced outside of walls do not apply inside

Here, the deictic element in the form of demonstrative pronoun ‘these’ is reduced in the subtitle. This deictic element is part of nominal group experiential structure of ‘these walls’ (these: Deictic; walls: Thing) which expresses an entity concerning a specific place.

Example 3

ST : It’s a small win (00:75:39)
 TT : *Kemenangan kecil*
 BT : Small win

Here, there is a reduction of deictic element in the form of an indefinite article ‘a’ in the subtitle which is a part of English nominal group ‘a small win’ (a: deictic; small: epithet; win: Thing). The reduction of this deictic element resulted in the loss of meaning for entity of Thing which indicates generality.

b. Reduction on Experiential Structure of Numerative

The function of numerative element in the nominal group is related to numeration which may be in the form of sequencing number (ordinal number) such as first, second

and so on; may be in the form of quantity number (cardinal number) such as one, two and so on; may be in the form of singular quantity marker like every and each; and may be in the form of plural quantity marker such as many, a lot of, some and its kinds. Of 14 reduction data on numerative, 6 data are ordinal number; 2 data are cardinal number; 6 data are quantity marker.

Example 4:

- ST : The initial attack, involving a suicide bomber and at least two gunmen was apparently designed to lure **first** responders to the scene (00:11:20)
- TT : *Serangan tambahan, dengan pembom bunuh diri dan dua penembak ditujukan memancing petugas medis memasuki TKP*
- BT : The initial attack, involving a suicide bomber and two gunmen was designed to lure responders to the scene

Here, the word ‘first’ as ordinal number is reduced in the subtitle. It is part of English nominal group ‘first responders’ (first: Numerative; responders: Thing) which expresses an entity having chronological order.

Example 5:

- ST : that **two** Royal Family wives donated \$10 million to **three** Arab-American cultural centers right outside of Boston (00:22:13)
- TT : *bahwa istri-istri keluarga kerajaan menyumbangkan 10 juta dolar ke pusat-pusat budaya Arab-Amerika di Boston*
- BT : that Royal Family wives donated \$10 million to Arab-American cultural centers in Boston

Here, there are two Numerative elements in the form of cardinal number ‘two’ and ‘three’ as part of English nominal group ‘two royal family wives’ (two: Numerative; royal family: classifier; wives: Thing) and ‘three Arab-American cultural centers’ (three: Numerative; Arab-American cultural: classifier; centers: Thing) which express entity regarding specific number. Although in the subtitle, the equivalence of the English Thing of each nominal group still shows

plurality by means of reduplication, *istri-istri* (wives) and *pusat-pusat budaya Arab-Amerika* (Arab-American cultural centers) but this plurality does not provide a clear number as in the source text. In other words, the translation of the Thing element in the reduplicated form has the potential to provide number ranging from two to infinity.

c. Reduction on Experiential Structure of Epithet

Epithet signifies speaker’s subjective or objective assessment regarding quality of Thing in the nominal group.

Example 6:

- ST : The **strict** Islamic laws enforced outside of these walls do not apply inside. (00:01:17)
- TT : *Hukum Islam yang diberlakukan di luar tembok tak berlaku di dalam*
- BT : The Islamic Laws enforced outside of walls do not apply inside

In example 6, there is an English nominal group ‘The strict Islamic laws’ of which epithet element, ‘strict’, is reduced in the subtitle. It seems reasonable to assume that the screenwriter of this film, Matthew Michael Carnahan, used ‘strict’ as an expression of subjective quality assessment with regard to ‘Islamic’ as the classifier and Thing in this nominal group, ‘laws’. This subjective assessment, seemingly, is an expression of Islamophobia. In other words, it seems that the word ‘strict’ is used as quality which is associated with the Islamic Laws and this may potentially discredit Islam. Therefore, reduction of the epithet element in the subtitle of this utterance is considered to be necessary as form of protection from any negative impressions that may emerge if this epithet element is translated into Indonesian. This is also a manifestation of censorship because of religious reasons [35] as stated in the Guidelines and Criteria for censorship, outlined in Indonesian Government Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning Film Censorship.

Example 7:

- ST : They blew up a **goddamn** softball game, Ronnie. (00:09:29)
TT : *Mereka membom pertandingan softball*
BT : They blew up softball game.

Another instance of epithet element which is reduced in the subtitle of this movie is related to invective words. In example 7 there is an English nominal group, 'a goddamn softball game' which contains 'goddamn' as epithet element and this epithet element is reduced in subtitle. The sense of quality embedded in this epithet is an expression of emotion related to an event and here, it is related to the bombing incident that befalls the victims in the middle of a softball match. This emotional expression shows a form of prosodic feature, namely the expression of emphasis related to the attitude of the speaker with the Thing he refers to. In the subtitle, this invective word is reduced. It seems reasonable that this reduction is a form of self-censorship [35] which is carried out with the aim of protecting the Indonesian audience from the use of invective words that are considered taboo to be used publicly as in film subtitle. Also, this is in line with the in the Guidelines and Criteria for censorship outlined in Government Regulation Number 18 of 2014 concerning Film Censorship. So, the reduction on invective words provides expression of entity which removes the prosodic feature of the speaker.

d. Reduction on Experiential Structure of Classifier

Classifier in the nominal group acts as a subclass of Thing. In other words, classifier is part of the nominal group with a level that is proportional to Thing because this element is an inclusive part of Thing.

Example 8:

- ST : So you're going before the **Senate Select** Committee and not to the President who appointed you. (00:34:01)
TT : *Jadi kau minta petunjuk komite, bukan Presiden yang mengangkatmu?*

- BT : So you're going before the Committee and not to the President who appointed you.

In example 8, there is English nominal English group 'the senate select committee' which experiences reduction in the classifier element 'senate select'. It can be seen that the classifier element in example 8 is a committee on USA senate that specifically handles certain affair (in this context, it refers to terrorism). This reduction results in the loss of special meaning attached to Thing and turns Thing into general. So, the reduction on classifier yields an entity which has no certain characteristic to Thing.

e. Reduction on Experiential Structure of Thing

Naturally, Thing is the main element that must exist in nominal group because its role is to indicate entity that is referred to or referred directly by a reference. Other elements are optional and simply modifiers to Thing. What is staggering in this study is that of 501 reductions of English nominal group elements in the Indonesian subtitle, 379 are reductions on the element of Thing which automatically lead to the loss of entity in the subtitle. Also, from the perspective of experiential structure, it means that the role of participants in the clause is also lost in the subtitle.

Example 9:

- ST : I said, in this situation, how do you feel **this** is viewed through our eyes? (00:18:15)
TT : *Kubilang, dalam situasi ini, bagaimana menurutmu kalau dilihat dari kacamata kami?*
BT : I said, in this situation, how do you feel if viewed through our eyes?

In example 9 there is Thing element, 'this', which experiences a reduction in the subtitle and is the target of the process in the construction of passive sentences. As understood that in passive sentence construction, the object of the process (verb) is an element which, formally, must be mentioned, while the doer can be dismissed.

This reduction results in the loss of the field that becomes the entity of the last clause in this complex clause utterance.

Example 10:

- ST : Iraq's battle-trained army swept across Kuwait's borders at first light. (00:02:04)
TT : *Tentara Irak menyerbu negeri tetangganya Kuwait*
BT : Iraq's army swept across Kuwait.

In example 10, there is element of Thing in the nominal group 'Kuwait's borders' (Kuwait's: Deictic; borders: Thing) which is reduced in the subtitle. This reduction results in the shift of deictic element becomes Thing. In the subtitle, this shift yields in different entity as meant by the source text. It can be assumed that the entity meant by the English nominal group is to indicate the initial movement of the Iraqi Army in invading Kuwait at its outermost areas. Meanwhile, in the subtitle, Kuwait as the Thing reveals an entity of the whole areas of the country.

f. Reduction on Experiential Structure of Qualifier

Qualifier is an element in the nominal group that is positioned after Thing. In general, qualifier is manifested in the form of embedded clause or prepositional phrase that contains nominal group. In this study, the qualifiers, reduced in the subtitle, are in the form of prepositional phrases.

Example 11:

- ST : And after speaking with Thamer, I advised withholding additional U.S. Personnel because a large part of the religious justification for these bombs is the presence of current U.S. Personnel. (00:16:37)
TT : Dan setelah berbicara dengannya, kusarankan tak menambah pasukan karena itulah alasan utama pemboman menurut Amerika
BT : And after speaking with him, I advised withholding additional Personnel because that is the large part for these bombs according to the US.

In example 11, there is English nominal group 'a large part of the religious justification' of which qualifier element, bolded, is reduced in the subtitle. This qualifier element is additional information concerning Thing. In the context of example 11, this qualifier adds information for the entity of "large part/*alasan utama*" which is associated with bombing. It seems that the English nominal group with this qualifier is a form of discrediting Islam because it has entity of associating the acts of terror with Islam. In the subtitle, this qualifier is not translated. It seems that reduction of this qualifier is a form of self-censorship with religious-related reason because the majority of Indonesia's population is predominantly Muslims.

Discussion

The reduction of deictic element results in the loss of link between noun (Thing) and the context in the film verbal text or in broader context, it is related to the situation in the event of the film because the deictic element of nominal group relates to the context in the text [36], [37]. The deictic role in relation to the context of the text refers to the form of deictic in the form of possessiveness, demonstrative and article. The possessive deictic form indicates that the Thing referred to has a contextual relationship with person deixis in the form of ownership. Thus, when possessive deictic is reduced in the subtitle, it has no entity related to ownership (example 1). Demonstrative deictic indicates that the Thing referred to has a contextual relationship with space deixis. Thus, when demonstrative deictic is reduced in the subtitle, it has no entity related to space (example 2). While the article deictic indicates that the Thing referred to has a contextual relationship with the situation deixis, i.e. the reference to the Thing in question is general or specific. Thus, when demonstrative deictic is reduced in the subtitle, it has no entity related generality (example 3) or specificity.

The second element in the order of nominal English group is numerative.

Numerative element shows numerical feature [30] of a particular subset of Thing, either in fixed numbers or sequence and quantity markers. The functional role of numerative element is the number marker for thing. Numerative element in ordinal number, in experiential structure, means that the Thing is placed in a sequence and the sequence determines the position of the Thing in a series of events (example 4). So, when the numerative element of ordinal number is reduced, this leads to the loss entity concerning the sequence or chronology of a series of events [38]. Meanwhile, numerative element in the form of cardinal number contains an exact number of one, two and so on. The obvious impact of reduction in the numerative element of cardinal number is the loss of entity of the Thing having exact number. One thing to note about this type of numerative in the nominal group is when it contains cardinal number indicating plural then the Thing is also in plural form. If this numerative type experiences reduction and the translation of Thing is not in the form of reduplication in Indonesian, this has the potential to make the entity of Thing to be singular. However, even if the translation of Thing is in the form of reduplication, this still makes the entity different from the original because reduplication does not give an exact number (example 5). On the other hand, the last numerative type, namely the quantity marker gives an entity that the thing is singular, if indicated by singular quantity marker and plural, if indicated by plural quantity markers.

The next element after numerative in the nominal group is epithet. Epithet is divided into two, namely ideational epithet, objective quality assessment, and interpersonal epithet, subjective quality assessment [30]. When an epithet element having objective quality assessment, is reduced in the translation, this has an impact on the loss of entity concerning quality for Thing that is generally understood. Conversely, when subjective quality assessment is reduced, the entity concerning quality for personal opinion is lost. In the

data, it is found that the reduction within epithet element of subjective quality regarding Islam aims at providing protection to the film audience as well as a form of censorship [35] because the data has potential to discredit Islam (example 6). In addition, there is also an epithet in the form of invective words (example 7). This type of epithet also experiences reduction as a form of self-censorship [35] because it is somehow considered impolite of displaying invective words publicly.

After the epithet element, the following discussion is about the reduction of classifier element. Similar to epithet, classifier is an element that gives a certain quality to thing but a significant difference between the two is that classifier is a certain sub-class for Thing [30]. In English, the classifier element is always positioned before the thing because this element is principally part of the Thing. Therefore, the reduction of the classifier element results in the loss of entity concerning certain characteristics of the Thing (example 8).

What is interesting from the findings of data related to reduction of experiential structure of the nominal group elements is the dominant reductions happen on the element of Thing. The Thing element is representing entity because in a language, an entity is an embodiment of objects, people, ideas or concepts that exist in this world. When a speaker says something about one or more entities, s/he is describing the situation, and this situation is represented in the language by a clause. After being included in the situation, the listener will refer to the entity as a participant because the entity participates in the situation in a certain way. So, it can be said that the reduction of Thing element in the subtitle of this film has eliminated the existence of entity that cover things around humans and the situation that is inherent when the entity is stated (example 9 and 10). In relation to ideational meaning, element of Thing is a linguistic expression used by the speaker to refer to the entity as participant in the situation described [39].

The final element in the nominal group which experiences reduction is qualifier. The qualifier element in the nominal group structure extends the reference to Thing in a way that other elements cannot do because this element introduces other reference expressions. In this case, reference expressions realized in nominal groups that have qualifiers are complex reference expressions because they always involve additional (secondary) situations that are different from the situation of the entity involved (example 11). This is consistent with the arguments which state that the qualifier element contains information, details, and descriptions about the referenced entity [30], [40], [41]. In this study, the qualifier element that experiences reduction is manifested in a prepositional phrase construction in which it contains nominal group.

Conclusion

The results and discussion of this study answer the inquiry statement proposed in this paper that reduction of English nominal group experiential structure in the Indonesian subtitle, indeed, alters the entity. English nominal group entity is configured through elements before and after Thing as modifiers. Reduction of these elements as modifiers has set new configuration of entity in the subtitle. Ideally speaking, nominal group, having more than one element, which has the role as participant in the clause as representation should be translated thoroughly however it is impossible due to limitation of space and time and synchronization in subtitling. Consequently, reduction is applied in one or more elements of the nominal group although the consequence is alteration of the entity in the subtitle.

This paper is an attempt to signify how SFL approach within ideational meaning has contributed to the probe of nominal group entity alteration because of nominal group experiential structure reduction in the subtitle. The experiential meaning of the nominal group structure is explicitly based on the functions of elements in the nominal group.

This role can be realized not only in one nominal group element (Thing) but also manifested in a combination of nominal group elements that modify the Thing. In other words, each element in the nominal group has its own functional specification. So, when English nominal group experiential structure experiences reduction in its translation, the functional role of the reduced element becomes lost and it results in expressing different entity. Even, when the Thing is reduced in the translation, the entity as participant in a clause is also lost.

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