



*This work is licensed under*  
[a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License.](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

## **Subtitling Strategies of English Indonesian Translation Applied in Toy Story 4 Movie**

**Ilma Triana<sup>1</sup>, Endang Susuilawati<sup>2</sup>, Luwandi Suhartono<sup>3</sup>**  
*Universitas Tanjungpura<sup>1,2,3</sup>*  
*Indonesia*  
[ilmatrianaa19@gmail.com](mailto:ilmatrianaa19@gmail.com)

### **Abstract**

Subtitling strategies are needed to translate the subtitles of Toy Story 4 movie to give information about the story to the target language viewer. The research aimed to identify the subtitling strategies and analyze which strategies frequently occurred in the Indonesian subtitle of Toy Story 4. The data were taken directly from the English and Indonesian subtitle text of Toy Story 4. This study used a qualitative approach to describe the results of the analysis of subtitling strategies. In gathering the data, the writer used several steps. They are watching, transcribing, identifying, classifying, and reporting. After evaluating the data, the writer presented the finding using the qualitative method. The collected data were transferred to a table and analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method. The finding of this research was 1337 data. The procedure of analyzing data was done by arranging side by side the original dialogue and subtitle versions in the table. The findings of the strategy analysis consist of translation by paraphrase (10.70%), translation by using the transfer (44.05%), translation by using transcription (1.94%), translation by using dislocation (7.78%), translation by imitation (21.02%), moreover translation by condensation (5.98%), translation by decimation (1.12%), in addition, translation by using deletion (3.74%) and translation by using resignation (3.66%). Based on the result of each strategy, it was found that translation by using transfer was the most used in this study, and decimation was the least used in this study.

**Keywords:** Descriptive study, Translation, Movie, Subtitling Strategies

### **INTRODUCTION**

Translation has always been a central part of communication. Many people think translation is only about changing words or texts from one language into another. This concept is not wrong. Translation deals with languages, words or texts and changing one language into another language. By learning the translation theory, people may understand clearly and deeply what and how translation is.

The basic concept of translation deals with changing the form of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), which involves a process. (Larson, 1998) defined the translation process as transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. The translation process can be done by going from the first language to the form of a second language through the semantic

structure. According to him, the form refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. (surface structure of a language). The meaning of the source language (SL) is then transferred into the target language (TL) in the most appropriate form according to the lexical and grammatical structure and primarily acceptable by the readers of the target language (TL).

The translation is one of the regular units in the translation studies curricula of the English education study program and art education department teacher training and education faculty. The program requires students to undertake bilingual translating practice involving English texts as text one and Bahasa Indonesia (BI) as text two and vice versa, all of which use graphic language channels. It aims at providing students with pre-intermediate bilingual translating practice at the level of discourse semantics, which deals with texts that involve story and information familiar genre families and types (e.g., story: narratives, recounts; information: reports, descriptions) and at the level of lexico-grammar, which deals with sentences/clauses, groups/phrases, words and morphemes.

Translation in electronic media is called Audiovisual Translation, which is as concise as AVT. Generally, "Audiovisual language transfer denotes the process by which a film or television program is made comprehensible to a target audience unfamiliar with the original source language" (Luyken, 1991, p. 11). Audiovisual translations are meant to be seen and heard simultaneously; their translation differs from printed translation. Written works are primarily meant to be read. The best-known types of audiovisual translation (AVT) are subtitling and dubbing. "Subtitling and dubbing represent the two methods for transferring language in the translation process of mass audio-visual communication such as film and television" (Coelh, 2003).

Along with technological progress, movies have better sound, are more colorful, and are more entertaining. Not only entertaining but movies also contain some moral lessons that are useful for anyone. It is very effective at delivering messages that can have great meaning to individuals. It makes the film grow to be people's need. However, there are some problems in this condition, i.e. the difference in the language used. If the production house wants their film marketed globally, the movie's language needs to be translated to a certain target language so it will make the audience understand the plot and enjoy the movie.

Along with the problem above, the subtitles are very important and needed to translate to a target language. The most appropriate way to give the translation to the audience in a movie is through subtitles. The activity of subtitling is the translation process where one language as the source language is transferred into another language as the target language. It involves transferring the characteristics of spoken dialogue to the written mode. There is no doubt that movie subtitles are one translation form that is interesting and easy to get. Movie subtitle is the most common form of audiovisual translation because movie subtitle is familiar to people.

In this study, the writer focused on the subtitle translation of the movie. Movies have contributed to the development of teaching and learning translation by subtitles that deal with changing the form of the source language (SL) into a target language (TL) as the definition of translation. As stated by (Cronin, 2009, p. 13), a movie is to suggest how the evidence of cinema can be integrated into the teaching and learning of translation through a foregrounding of translational perspectives.

It needs procedures and strategies to get a good translation in the movie. There are many translation strategies in subtitling that can be applied. Gotlieb (Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2010) has devised ten strategies into expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. Every kind of translation form, whether it is written or a visual text, has its strategy. Choosing the appropriate translation strategy in the translation process is also important for the translator to make a good translation. From these strategies, the translator can help the audience catch the text's message.

We may conclude that subtitling practice must pay more attention to the correlation between the source language and target language as close as possible to make a good and readable subtitle. The readable subtitle can help the viewer understand the message and plot of the film and make them interested to know more about the movie's story. But the interpretation process will be a problem if it cannot be translated well. As a result, it might disrupt a good understanding of the story.

This study analyzed the translation strategy in subtitling the Indonesian subtitle of Toy Story 4. Translation strategy analysis is needed to know the variety of strategies in the movie.

Toy Story 4 is a 2019 American computer-animated film produced by Pixar Animation Studios for Walt Disney Pictures. It was directed by Josh Cooley. The reason the researcher chose this movie is that the movie can be enjoyed by everybody at any age, especially children. The movies also consist of many lessons and moral values that will be good as a medium to learn. Knowing and studying subtitling strategies used in Toy Story 4 movie and the subtitle readability is interesting since this movie contains many dramatic sentences. The transferred idea from the Indonesian subtitle gave many findings to be analyzed. This study attempted to classify the subtitling strategies used in transferring the meaning from English into Indonesian subtitles in the Indonesia subtitle of Toy Story 4 movie. Thus, if the translator of the Toy Story 4 movie subtitle cannot translate and transfer the subtitle and the main idea of that movie well, misunderstanding and misinterpretation have potential to happen.

There have been some researchers who have conducted research in the field of translation. Yet, few studies were done on the study about the strategy of translation. The first study is by (Yuwanita, 2018). This study attempted to identify the subtitling strategies and to describe the quality of the subtitling strategies of the movie. The researcher found seven strategies in the movie with result Transfer paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, strategies as the most frequently used and deletion strategy as the least used. Another research was conducted by (Akbar, 2016), and there are similarities and differences in research of the previous studies above with this proposal. The difference is the object of the analysis, and the previous study used different movies with the writer. The theory and the aim of the researcher were also different. They were using Nababan to find the translation quality. But the writer only focused on identifying the strategy of Subtitling with a theory by Henrik Gottlieb (Ghaemi & Benyamin, 2010).

## **METHOD**

Based on the research study and theory, this research used the descriptive qualitative research method. Descriptive research included analysis and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. It means the researcher regards theory as the boundary, and it has been directed toward a boundary or particular focus which is aimed to be the object of the research, Sutopo (Silalahi, 2009, p. 93). First, the writer put the sentences in English and Indonesian on a table. Then the writer analyzed the subtitling strategy in each sentence. Here, the data were classified as deletion and resignation. The clauses were classified based on each strategy in the table below.

*Table 1. Type of Subtitling*

<b>No.</b>	<b>Type Subtitling</b>	<b>of Language Soirce (English)</b>	<b>Language Target</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Transfer	She vanquished?	is Dia sudah mati?	The subtitle translates the dialogue literally.

Table 2. Subtitling Strategy

No.	Subtitling Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Paraphrase	143	10,70%
2	Transfer	589	44,05%
3	Imitation	281	21,02%
4	Transcription	26	1,94%
5	Dislocation	104	7,78%
6	Condensation	80	5,98%
7	Decimation	15	1,12%
8	Deletion	50	3,74%
9	Resignation	49	3,66%
<b>Total</b>		1337	100%

Based on the strategies proposed by Gottlieb. Then the data were classified in the table. After analyzing, the data were classified and gathered based on Gottlieb's subtitling strategy, such as expansion, Analyzing the strategies used by the translator in subtitling and the percentage of each strategy. The data are presented in the following table.

Table 3. Sample Table for Data Analysis

No.	Subtitling Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1.			
2.			
3.			
<b>Total</b>			

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### Results

After conducting descriptive qualitative research on the Indonesian subtitle of Toy Story 4 movie, the researcher found out how many strategies the content writer used in translating the movie subtitle from English into Indonesian subtitle and the percentage between each strategy.

The first objective of this study was to find out how many strategies are used in Indonesian subtitles in Toy Story 4 movie. In order to achieve the objective, the researcher classified the dialogue based on the strategies that have been used in the subtitle. The table below shows the strategies used in the Toy Story 4 movie.

As shown in the table above, some of Gottlieb's strategies were used in the Toy Story 4. Those strategies were Paraphrase, Transfer, Imitation, Transcription, Dislocation, Condensation, Decimation, Deletion, and Resignation. The transfer was the most used strategy in this movie, while Decimation was the least used strategy. The descriptions of each strategy are described below.

1. Translation subtitle using paraphrase strategy; these were 143 clauses samples that use this strategy out of 1337 data that are counted. If we put it into percentages, the use of paraphrase strategy in this Indonesian movie subtitle was 10.17% from 100%, indicating that this strategy was used in this study 143 times.
2. Transfer strategy from Gottlieb's subtitling was the most used strategy in the previous study, and it also happened in this study. As the researcher mentioned before, most of the strategy that was used in the Toy Story 4 movie was a transfer. It showed 589 sample clauses out of 1337 data. It means that in percentage is 44.05% of 100% of clauses used to transfer as the strategy from the Indonesian content writer. The percentage also indicated that this strategy was used in almost half of this film in terms of subtitling strategies. These clauses were used 589 times by the Indonesian translator. It is like other experts see this strategy as the most accurate in subtitling.

3. Translation of subtitles using imitation strategy was 281 clauses out of 1337 data. It means that 21.02% of 100% of clauses used imitation strategies to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitles. The percentage indicated that this strategy occurred in this study 281 times by the translator in subtitling the movie.
4. Translation of subtitles using transcription strategy; was 26 clauses out of 1337 data. It means that 1.94% of 100% of clauses used transcription strategy to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicated that this strategy occurred in this study 26 times by the translator in subtitling the movie.
5. Translation subtitle using dislocation strategy; there were 104 clauses samples that used this strategy out of 1337 data were counted. If we put it into percentages, the use of dislocation strategy in this Indonesian movie subtitle is 7,78% from 100%. The percentage indicated that this strategy was used in this study 86 times. It is because this film is G rated with so many expressive screams and songs to entertain children.
6. Translation of subtitles using condensation strategy; there were 80 sample clauses out of 1337 data. It means that 5.98% of 100% of clauses used the condensation strategy to translate the English subtitle into an Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicated that this strategy occurred in this study 80 times by the translator in subtitling the movie. It also could be because the film is G-rated, so it does not have many long sentences to translate for.
7. Translation of subtitle using decimation strategy; there were 15 sample clauses out of 1337 data. It means that 1.12% of 100% of clauses used the decimation strategy to translate the English subtitle into an Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicated that this strategy occurred in this study 36 times by the translator in subtitling the movie. Even when the character talks so fast sometimes, their words are still listenable, and the translator does not conclude it with some sentences.
8. Translation of subtitle using deletion strategy; there were 50 sample clauses out of 1337 data. It means that 3.74% of 100% clauses used deletion strategy to translate the English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle. The percentage indicated that this strategy occurred in this study 50 times by the translator in subtitling the movie.
9. Translation subtitle using resignation strategy; 49 clauses out of 1337 data are counted. If we put it into percentages, the resignation strategy in this Indonesian movie subtitle is 3,66% from 100%. The percentage indicated that this strategy was used in this study 31 times.

## **Discussion**

The following discussion is about Gotlieb's subtitling strategies used here as classification. Here, the data was followed by the analysis of strategies that occurred within the data. The researcher put some data examples for each strategy used in this movie. More details of subtitling strategies classification in this movie can be seen in the appendix.

### **1. Paraphrase**

The paraphrasing strategy was used when the translator did not use the same syntactical rules in subtitling the dialogue. In other words, the translator uses this strategy to change the structures of the subtitle and makes it easier to understand and readable by the audience. As the researcher mentioned, this strategy was used about 143 times or 10.70% out of 1337 Toy Story 4 movie data. These were the translations when the strategy was used in this film.

SL: Whoa! It's raining cats and dogs out there!

TL: *Wah! Hujan deras diluar!*

In the sample of this dialogue, the words 'cats and dogs' mean 'animal'. There was a change from the phrase "it's raining cats and dogs" from the SL, which was transferred into "*hujan deras diluar*" in TL. The translator changed the structure of subtitles to make it easier to understand and readable for the audience.

SL: Everyone, listen. I thought I told you when Mom quickly cleans the bedroom like that, expect to be put in the closet.

TL: *Semuanya, dengarkan. Kurasa sudah kuberi tahu saat Ibu membereskan kamar tidur secepat itu masuklah ke dalam lemari.*

The use of the paraphrase strategy could be seen in “expect to be put in the closet”, which means “*berharap untuk di letakkan di lemari*” in TL. The translator translated it into “*masuklah ke dalam lemari*”. The text was paraphrased to be accepted by the audience.

SL: Keep it to a dull roar, Rex.

TL: *Jangan mengeluh, Rex.*

It can be seen from the sample above the phrase “keep it to a dull roar” means “to be quiet or stop making a lot of noise” It is an idiom that is often used as an imperative. It was not translated word to word. The subtitles were translated into “*jangan mengeluh*” to make it easier to understand by the audience.

It can be concluded that the paraphrase strategy is a change of one or two parts of speech without changing the sentence's meaning. The change is used to help the audience to make the sentence easier to understand. Sometimes, the translator tends to use expressive words to overcome the translation problem by using this strategy. Therefore, the translator's knowledge is needed to use this strategy.

## 2. Transfer

The transfer is a strategy in which the translator translates the strategy completely without any addition or deletion. There is no added explanation or modification of view because the translator only translates the literal word. This strategy also maintains its original structure from the source language. The use of this strategy appeared 589 times in this strategy. It shared 44.05% of the total number of strategy usage.

SL: Don't forget to wash your hands!

TL: *Jangan lupa cuci tanganmu!*

SL: He'll be lost! Forever!

TL: *Dia akan tersesat! Selamanya!*

From the samples above, the transfer strategy was used in the translation process because all the words are translated literally. There was no addition or deletion of words from those samples. There was no word change from SL to TL here. It was shown in the samples that both the source language and Indonesian subtitles have similar meanings and lexical items.

In conclusion, the transfer strategy was the most used strategy in Toy Story 4, and it appeared 589 times in this movie of the total number's strategy available. Thus, this strategy is mainly used by translators to make subtitles because it is easier to translate the source language literally.

## 3. Imitation strategy in subtitling is a strategy that maintains the forms, typically with the names of characters and places in a story. This strategy was used 281 times and 21.02% in percentage form in this movie. These were the samples when the strategy was used:

SL: Jessie. Buzz. Slink. Molly's room.

TL: *Jessie. Buzz. Slink. Kamar Molly.*

SL: How about Thumper?

TL: *Bagaimana kalau Thumper?*

The imitation strategy was found in “Jessie, Buzz, Slink, Bonnie and Thumper” from the SL in the samples above because they were the name of characters in the story. The word ‘Molly's room’ was also an imitation strategy. The word did not translate in the TL because it was the name of a place in the movie. Thus, this strategy was chosen because the translator did not have to translate it.

From the explanation and examples above, we can conclude that the translator chooses this strategy when the name of a person or a place is found in the source dialogue. The translator did not translate it into other forms. Thus, the Indonesian subtitle will maintain the same form as the source language dialogue.

## 4. Transcription

The use of transcription strategy is when a term is unusual even in the source language text, for example, the third language or nonsense language. The researcher found the usage of this strategy 26 times or 1.94% in shares of percentage. These are the examples of this strategy usage:  
SL: Yee-haw! Sheriff Jessie! [as Jessie] Giddyup, Bullseye

TL: *Sheriff Jessie! Lari, Bullseye!*

SL: Oh, looky there! You got your first dust bunny!

TL: *Lihat. Kau punya gumpalan debu pertama.*

The transcription had been found in some words like ‘Yeehaw! Giddyup, dust bunny’, the word ‘Yee-haw!’ was not translated by the translator because the word was quite nonsense or had no meaning. It was quite different from the case of Giddyup and Bunny, and the words had been translated into ‘*lari dan gumpalan*’, which was a different meaning of the word if we translate it literally. The translator used different words in TL to make it understandable for the audience.

In conclusion, this strategy is used when some words are unidentified or use the other language, even in the SL form and the SL subtitle. The knowledge and understanding of the translator are also quite important here because the translator needs to make the TL subtitles understandable to the audience.

#### 5. Dislocation ‘

This strategy was used 86 times, or 6.43% out of 1337 data in this movie. The other translator rarely used this strategy. As the researcher mentioned before, the film is G rated, and the researcher had found this strategy quite many. This strategy is adopted when the original employs some special effect where the translation of the effect is more important than the content. These are the examples of dislocation strategy found in this movie:

SL: Golly Bob, howdy!

TL: *Astaga naga*

The dialogue above is the same. Both characters are shocked, but the character uses different clauses to express their feeling. For example, in the first dialogue, the character is saying “Golly bob howdy!” and “Chutes and Ladders”, but the translator puts “*Astaga naga*” and “*Ya ampun*”, which is the same clause to express shock in TL.

SL: Okay. Doing it for Bonnie. Doing this for Bonnie, you're doing it for Bonnie. [to Forky] Okay, like it or not, you are a toy. Maybe you don't like being one, but you are nonetheless. This means you are going to be there for Andy when he...

TL: *Lakukan demi Bonnie. Lakukan demi Bonnie. Suka atau tidak, kau adalah mainan. Mungkin kau tidak suka,...tapi kau tetaplah mainan. Artinya kau akan selalu hadir untuk Andy bila..*

As we found in the dialogue above, the character seems to be singing and trying to comfort the other character (Forky) to make the character sure to do as he says. It can be found easily in the first part of the dialogue when he says, “Doing it for Bonnie. Doing this for Bonnie, you're doing it for Bonnie.” As Woody tries to convince Forky to do something to favour of Bonnie.

In conclusion, this strategy was used to show character expression rather than the literal meaning of the clauses. The researcher assumed that this strategy would be easier to find in G-rated movies or movies for children and comedy genre movies.

#### 6. Condensation

Condensation is a strategy that makes the text briefly miss unnecessary utterances using the shorter utterance, but it does not lose the message. Sometimes pragmatic effects can be lost by using a condensation strategy. Therefore, the real aim of the text must be conveyed. This strategy has 80 samples in this movie and 5.98% in the share of the percentage. The examples of this strategy in this movie are shown below:

SL: Oh, my pleasure. I'm glad it all worked out.

TL: *Dengan senang hati.*

SL: Oh, you don't have to. I'll do it for you.

TL: *Tak perlu. Biar kuhitungkan.*

From the dialogue above, the TL subtitle was shortened without unnecessary words because the meaning remained the same. The translator used a condensation strategy to make the text brief by missing unnecessary utterances. The clause “I'm glad it all worked out”, which means “*aku bersyukur itu bekerja*”, was not translated into an Indonesian subtitle by the translator. Meanwhile, the meaning of the source dialogue was maintained by the translator.

To sum it up, the translator chose the condensation strategy because he wanted to make the subtitle brief by missing the unnecessary utterances and phrases in the source dialogue or subtitle because the real aim of the story must be conveyed.

#### 7. Decimation

The decimation strategy appeared 15 times. It shared 1.12% of the total number of strategies used. The decimation strategy was used to translate when the character is quarrelling with the fast speaking. So, the translator was also condensing the utterance because the utterances have difficulty absorbing unstructured written text quickly. These are the samples where the strategy was used:

SL: Uh-huh. I'm sorry, Woody, I hate to sound like a broken record, but Bonnie's not Andy.

TL: *Maaf jika kurang berkenan, Woody, tapi Bonnie bukanlah Andy.*

In the sample above, the use of the decimation strategy can be seen in the SL dialogue “Uhhuh. I'm sorry, Woody, I hate to sound like a broken record, but Bonnie's not Andy” was just translated into “*Maaf jika kurang berkenan, Woody, tapi Bonnie bukanlah Andy*” in the subtitle. The Indonesian subtitle represented the phrase “Sorry Woody, but Bonnie’s not Andy” in the source dialogue. The translator used this strategy to make it brief without changing the meaning.

SL: No, no, no, of course, I get that. But if you would just hear me out...

TL: *Memang, tentu saja, aku paham. Tapi jika kau..*

The strategy was also used with these dialogues. The translator also only translated some of the words in those phrases. The translator wanted to make the TL brief without changing the meaning of those dialogues.

The conclusion of this strategy is similar to the strategy of condensation. In this strategy, the translator condensed the source language into shorter utterances without changing the message to make it brief and clear.

#### 8. Deletion

The translator used the deletion strategy to eliminate the part of the text that carries fewer semantic meanings. Therefore, it was deleted without changing the meaning of the text itself. The deletion of text did not change the information from the TL to the audience. The use of this strategy appears in 50 cases and shares 3.74% of the total number of strategies used. The sentences below show the strategy used in the movie.

SL: You know, kids lose their toys every day.

TL: *Anak-anak kehilangan mainannya setiap hari.*

SL: They've escaped, and they're headed right for us!

TL: *Mereka melarikan diri dan menuju kita!*

From the dialogues above, the translator deleted some words with less semantic meaning. For example, “You know”, “right for us”, and “please”. The translator in the TL deleted those words because they had fewer semantic meanings, and even though the words were deleted by the translator, it did not change the meaning of the dialogue. To summarize, the deletion strategy is used when some words have less semantic meaning. Although it was not translated into the TL, it still makes the meaning of the source dialogue clearer to the audience.

#### 9. Resignation

A resignation strategy is adopted when no translation solution can be found, and meaning is inevitably lost. The strategy is also used when the words do not have any meaning nor help the audience in the TL language. This use of this strategy appeared in 49 cases. It shared 3.66% of the total number of strategy usage. The sentence below shows the note strategy used.

SL: Da-da-da-da-da-da-dada

TL: ....

SL: Buzz: Hi-ya!

TL: .....

From the samples above, we can conclude that those dialogues had no meaning, so the translator decided not to translate them. The dialogue also did not have any impact on the story or dialogues, nor did it help the audience.



## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### Conclusions

This study was conducted to describe the translation strategies used in Toy Story 4 movie based on Gottlieb's ten classifications of subtitling strategies. However, subtitling strategies used by the translator of Toy Story 4 movie were paraphrasing, Transfer, Imitation, Transcription, Dislocation, Condensation, Decimation, Deletion, and Resignation From the movie subtitle. The total number of data was 1337, with the details: paraphrase occurring in this research was 143 (10,70%) data, transfer was 589 (44,05%) data, imitation was 281 (21.02%) data, transcription was 26 (1.94%) data, dislocation was 104 (7.78%) data, condensation was 80 (5.98%) data, decimation was 15 (1.12%) data, deletion was 50 (3.74%) data and resignation was 49 (3.66%) data. Based on the result of each strategy, it can be concluded that most of the strategies used in the translation of subtitles are transfers. The result showed that translation strategies are needed to translate one language into another language. We can use one of the strategies to translate the sentence if it is possible. We also can use more than one strategy in one sentence. It can be seen in some of the examples that the translator used various translation strategies to transfer the message clearly from the source language to the target language. This research also indicated that the translator had shown their efforts to translate the equivalent as the original using a transfer strategy.

### Suggestions

The following are several suggestions which are hopefully useful to others who want to conduct a study related to this topic.

1. For Translator or Translators.
  - a. Translation strategies are needed to translate one language into another language. The translator can use one of the strategies to translate the sentence if it is possible. However, they can use more than one strategy in translating subtitles if needed. We have to do some strategies to make 88 the translation natural, communicative, and easily understandable by the readers. Besides, the translation result should have the same meaning from the source language to the target language.
  - b. Based on the research result, some of the translations are unreadable because the translator maintains some foreign words. In addition, some translations look ambiguous. This condition will affect the understanding level of the audience toward the story of the movie. It will be better if the translator translates as close as possible to the target language. However, the subtitle translation should not veer from the SL's meaning so that the TL's audience can catch the story's message well.
2. For Other Researcher  
For the English department, the film can be taken as a different material for translation courses. For English students, this kind of research is suitable to be conducted because it can gain the student ability to analyze translation products as practice. Solving the problems about subtitling strategies used by applying other research methods or finding other problems about subtitling strategies can enrich our experience in analyzing film subtitles.

## REFERENCES

- Coelh, L. J. (2003, June 2). *Subtitling and Dubbing: Restrictions and Priorities*. Retrieved from Translation directory.com: <https://www.translationdirectory.com/article326.html>
- Cronin, M. (2009). *Translation Goes to The Movie*. New York: Routledge.
- Ghaemi, F., & Benyamin, J. (2010). Strategies Used in the Translation of Interlingual Subtitling. *Journal of English Studies Islamic Azad University, Science & Research Branch, 1(1)*, 39-49.
- Larson, M. L. (1998). *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*. Maryland: University Press of America.
- Luyken, G. (1991). *Overcoming Language Barriers in Television: Dubbing and Subtitling for the European Audience*. Dusseldorf: European Institute for the Media.

Silalahi, R. (2009). *Dampak teknik, metode, dan ideologi penerjemahan pada kualitas terjemahan teks medicalsurgical nursing dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. Medan: Universitas Sumatra Utara.