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1. International Academic Databases and Academic Social Networks

Google Scholar is a freely accessible web search engine that indexes the full text or metadata of scholarly literature across an array of publishing formats and disciplines. Google Scholar index includes most peer-reviewed online journals of Europe and America's largest scholarly publishers, plus scholarly books and other non-peer reviewed journals. It contains roughly 160 million documents as of May 2014 and approximately 80-90% coverage of all articles published in English. Usually, a period of time, approximately 3-5 weeks, is required between the publication of the research and its indexing. Our indexed articles could be accessed here.

Microsoft Academic is a free public web search engine for academic publications and literature, developed by Microsoft Research. Re-launched in 2016, the tool features an entirely new data structure and search engine using semantic search technologies. It currently indexes over 375 million entities, 170 million of which are academic papers. The Academic Knowledge API offers information retrieval from the underlying database using REST endpoints for advanced research purposes. The service replaces the earlier Microsoft research project, Microsoft Academic Search, which ended development in 2012. Preliminary reviews by bibliometricians suggest the new Microsoft Academic Search is a competitor to Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Scopus for academic research purposes as well as citation analysis.

In June 2014, Baidu launched Baidu Scholar with the aim of becoming the biggest research platform in China, and, through the acquisition of English language resources and publications, to become the best English language search platform in China. By the end of 2014, Baidu Scholar included hundreds of thousands of academic websites and had indexed over 100 million literature resources in total, providing free access to a huge amount of Chinese and foreign literature. Researchers are able to carry out an advanced search (by keyword, author, title, and field), plus an advanced filter and ranking (by professional field, time, document type) to find the document that they want. Additionally, for each article, the author information and publication source are easy to view, making Baidu Scholar a very real rival to Google Scholar.

Academia.edu is a social networking website for academics. The platform can be used to share papers, monitor their impact, and follow the research in a particular field. It was launched in September 2008, with 31 million registered users as of January 2016 and over 8 million uploaded texts. Academia.edu allows following the evolution of a shared research, offering statistics about referring sources, views of the abstract and downloads of the indexed article. Our profile could be accessed here.

ERIC (Education Resource Information Center) is an online library of education research and information, sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) of the U.S. Department of Education. The Education Resource Information Center (ERIC) provides access to educational literature and resources. This database provides access to information from journals included in the Current Index of Journals in Education and Resources in Education Index. The submission/accessing procedure are not conditioned by the existence of an account. THE INDEXING IT IS A COMPLEX PROCEDURE, THE ARTICLES ARE REVIEWS BY ERIC, CLASSIFIED UNDER THEIR OWN KEYWORDS, ETC., USUALLY THE INDEXING TAKES BETWEEN 4-6 WEEKS.

The FP7 project OpenAIRE aimed to support the implementation of Open Access in Europe. It provides the means to promote and realize the widespread adoption of the Open Access Policy, as set out by the ERC Scientific Council Guidelines for Open Access and the Open Access policy launched by the European Commission. Its successors OpenAIREplus was aimed to linking the aggregated research publications to the accompanying research and project information, datasets and author information. The goal is to make those open, as much European funded research output as possible available to all. This research output, whether it is publications, datasets or project information is only accessible through the OpenAIRE portal. Extra functionalities are also offered, such as statistics, reporting tools and widgets – making OpenAIRE a useful support service for researchers, coordinators and project managers. OpenAIRE relies heavily on a decentralized structure where there is a representation in all member states (the so-called NOAIs or National Open Access Desks) who can give specialized advice.

ROAD is a Directory of Open Access scholarly Resources. ROAD has been developed with the support of the Communication and Information Sector of UNESCO, it provides a free access to a subset of the ISSN Register. This
Updated annually, MIAR (a database of scientific resources developed by Universitat de Barcelona, Spain, Generalitat de Catalunya and Agencia de Gestio, d'Ajuts Universitaris de Ricerca, Spain) gathers key data for identification and analysis of journals. These are grouped into major scientific areas - subdivided in turn in more specialist academic fields. The system creates a matrix of correspondence between journals, identified by ISSN, and databases, directories and library catalogs that indexed or included. In addition, the link to the websites of the publishers and makers of repertoires and sources indicated institutions is available whenever it. MIAR is a support tool for those who have to perform assessment work: i now have data on the identity and dissemination of the journals in which the works are published under evaluation MIAR includes more than 28,000 publications, for each of which its presence and multidisciplinary repertoires BDD is analyzed and as a result their ICDS is obtained.

Mendeley is an academic platform aimed to allow sharing research papers, discovering research data and collaborating online. It offers the possibility of search by abstract, keyword and author, and allows to organize and share data in public and closed groups. Mendeley permits to follow the evolution in terms of the number of readers that accessed/saved the metadata of the shared research articles. Our profile could be accessed here.

Zotero is free and open-source reference management software to manage bibliographic data and related research materials. Notable features include web browser integration, online syncing, generation of in-text citations, footnotes, and bibliographies, as well as integration with the word processors Microsoft Word, LibreOffice, OpenOffice.org Writer and NeoOffice. It is produced by the Center for History and New Media of George Mason University, United States of America. Our profile could be accessed here.

Zenodo is an online digital repository where researchers can preserve and share their research outputs, including figures, datasets, images, and videos. It is free to upload content and free to access, in adherence to the principle of open data. It was created by OpenAIRE and CERN to provide a place for researchers to deposit datasets.

Calameo is a free document publishing platform that creates interactive web publications in real time. It allows following the evolution of the shared document by counting the readers. Our profile could be accessed here.

The goal of Vixra is to enable anyone to distribute their works of science and mathematics irrespective of their status or affiliations. Vixra is recording and time-stamping submissions and replacements so that the authors can use the information to establish the priority of their discoveries. The URL link to the abstract page can be used as a fixed reference and will remain open access to anyone with an internet connection. By providing this simple service vixra is supporting a growing community of scientists and mathematicians who are excluded from other repositories. Their output through vixra is about 4% of the quantity of submissions of arXiv (the biggest official academic repository.)

CiteULike is a web service which allows users to save and share citations to academic papers. Based on the principle of social bookmarking, the site works to promote and to develop the sharing of scientific references amongst researchers. When browsing issues of research journals, small scripts stored in bookmarks (bookmarklets) allow one to import articles from repositories like PubMed, and CiteULike supports many more. Then the system attempts to determine the article metadata (title, authors, journal name, etc.) automatically. Users can organize their libraries with freely chosen tags and this produces a folksonomy of academic interests. Our profile could be accessed here.

ERIH (European Reference Index for the Humanities) is an index containing bibliographic information on academic journals in the humanities and social sciences. It has been called "the most important and prestigious reference index in the European Union when it comes to international quality and impact accreditation for scientific journals in the areas of Humanities and Social Sciences". The index includes all journals that meet the following requirements: "explicit procedures for external peer review; an academic editorial board, with members affiliated with universities or other independent research organizations; a valid ISSN code, confirmed by the international ISSN register; abstracts in English and/or another international language relevant for the field for all published articles; information on author affiliations and addresses; a maximum two thirds of the authors published in the journal from the same institution". ERIH was originally established by the European Science Foundation and was transferred to the Norwegian Social Science Data Services in 2014, mainly because it already operates the Norwegian Scientific Index. At the same time it was extended to also include social science disciplines and renamed ERIH PLUS. The list with the approved publications could be accessed here.

BibSonomy is a social bookmarking and publication-sharing system. It aims to integrate the features of bookmarking systems as well as team-oriented publication management. BibSonomy offers users the ability to store and organize their bookmarks and publication entries and supports the integration of different communities and people by offering a social platform for literature exchange. Both bookmarks and publication entries can be tagged to help structure and re-find information. As the descriptive terms can be freely chosen, the assignment of tags from different users creates a spontaneous, uncontrolled vocabulary: a folksonomy. It is developed and operated by the KDE group of the University of Kassel, the DMR group of the University of Wurzburg, Germany.

The Open Archives Initiative (OAI) develops and promotes interoperability standards that aim to facilitate the efficient dissemination of content. OAI has its roots in the open access and institutional repository movements.
Journal Index (ScopeMed JournalIndex.net) is a directory database service offered by ScopeMed that stores journals data and allows searching by various criteria: name, research area, country, language. It contains more than 9900 journals (March 31, 2016).

AcademicKeys is the premier source for academic employment. Our 18 discipline-focused sites offer comprehensive information about faculty, educational resources, research interests, and professional activities pertinent to institutions of higher education. More than 99% of the top 120 universities (as ranked by US News and World Report) are posting their available higher ed jobs with AcademicKeys.com. Our profiles could be accessed on the social sciences section (searching by publisher, ISSN or name of the journal) here.

The Electronic Journals Library (EZB) is a service to facilitate the use of scholarly journals on the internet. It offers a fast, structured and unified interface to access full-text articles online. It comprises 85027 titles from all areas of research, 16697 of which are available online only. In addition, 88009 journals, which are provided by aggregators, are listed. The EZB contains 52639 journals which are accessible free of charge to anyone. Furthermore, the participating libraries provide their users access to the journals they subscribe to. The journals are presented in lists sorted by research area. An updated list is generated by the database according to the member library’s specifications each time it is accessed. The availability of full-text access is indicated by traffic-light symbols according to the license situation of each member library. The Electronic Journals Library project is developed by Regensburg University, Germany.

BASE (Bielefeld Academic Search Engine) is one of the world’s most voluminous search engines, especially for academic open access web resources. BASE is operated by Bielefeld University Library, Germany. It facilitates effective and targeted searches and retrieves high-quality, academically relevant results. The article metadata is harvested periodically, a period of around 2–4 weeks could occur between the publication and indexing. Samples of our submitted research could be found here: J. Sci. Technol. Sci. 49(7), or with a verbatim search.

DataCite is an international not-for-profit organization which aims to improve data citation in order to establish easier access to research data on the Internet, increase acceptance of research data as legitimate, citable contributions to the scholarly record and support data archiving that will permit results to be verified and re-purposed for future study. DataCite was subsequently founded in London on 1 December 2009 by organisations from 6 countries: the British Library; the Technical Information Center of Denmark (DTIC); the TU Delft Library from the Netherlands; the National Research Council’s Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information (NRC-CISTI); the California Digital Library (University of California Curation Center); Purdue University (USA) and the German National Library of Science and Technology (TIB). Samples of our submitted research could be found here: J. Sci. Technol. Sci. 49(7).

Genamics JournalSeek is an online database covering academic journals. The JournalSeek database contains 104166 journals from 6434 different publishers (February 2016). The database includes journal descriptions and links to the journals’ homepages. Journal information includes the description (aims and scope), journal abbreviation, journal homepage link, subject category, and ISSN. Searching this information allows the rapid identification of potential journals to publish your research in, as well as allow you to find new journals of interest to your field. Our profiles could be accessed here: EJES, ELP, EJES.

2. Impact Factor

CiteFactor is a service that provides access to quality controlled Open Access Journals. The Directory indexing of journal aims to be comprehensive and cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system, and it will not be limited to particular languages or subject areas. The aim of the Directory is to increase the visibility and ease of use of open access scientific and scholarly journals thereby promoting their increased usage and impact. (Impact Factor under evaluation)

ResearchBib (Research Bible) is open access with high standard indexing database for researchers and publishers. The Journal Database contains 420,000+ journals from different publishers, which includes the title, abbreviation, journal host url, index, publisher, description (aims and scope), online issn and print ISSN. ResearchBible may freely index journals, research papers, call for papers, research position. Journal Database try to cover all open access scientific and scholarly journals that use an appropriate quality control system, and it will not be limited to particular languages or subject areas. An Impact Factor based on citations, article reviews, accessings and number of published articles is calculated every year for every journal submitted. The profiles of our journals can be accessed here: EJES. A ResearchBib free account is required in order to access the profiles.

OAJI (Open Academic Journals Index) is a full-text database of open-access scientific journals founded by International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research, Russian Federation. It stores more than 78,000 articles from 2100 journals from 90 countries. A Journal Impact Factor is calculated yearly based on previous activity: accessing, citation, indexing in databases, author provenience, website design, etc. (Impact Factor under evaluation)

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AN ANALYSIS OF SUBTITLING STRATEGIES: A CASE OF ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE PAIR

Zulva Ratusmanga, Novriyanto Napu

Abstract

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Gottlieb, H. Text, Translation and Subtitling in Theory, and in Denmark. Universitas of Copenhagen. 2001

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AN ANALYSIS OF SUBTITLING STRATEGIES:
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Abstract:
The aimed of this study is to find out the subtitle strategies found in the Ride Along Movie through English subtitles into Indonesian subtitle. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The results of this research show that not all parts of subtitling strategies are used. The findings revealed that there are only five strategies out of ten subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb (1992, p.166) used in Ride Along movie. The strategies include expansion (one data), paraphrase (six data), imitation (eight data), decimation (four data) and deletion (one data). It shows that imitation is mostly used followed by expansion, paraphrase, decimation, and deletion consequently.

Keywords: translation, subtitle, subtitling strategies

1. Introduction

Subtitling is a complex form of translation in which the spoken language (source language) of the film is translated into the written language of the viewing audience (target language). Subtitling is very important in the film because subtitles can help the audience understand the film. They are usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. According to Gambier (1993, p.276 cited in Hastuti, 2015, p.59) “subtitling is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place, and the translation is printed along the bottom of the film. It means that through subtitling the audience of the foreign movie can enjoy the movie by reading the translating text on the bottom of the screen without ambiguous thinking.”

However, subtitling is not an easy task to accomplish because one has to understand the rules in making subtitle. Therefore, to be a subtitler needs subtitling strategies. Gottlieb (1992, p.166) proposed that subtitling strategies consist of expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation,
deletion, and resignation. Through subtitling strategies, the subtitler will be easier to make a subtitle.

Based on the facts explained above, the researchers are interested in analyzing subtitling strategies in Ride Along Movie is used subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb (1992, p.166). This study attempts to classify the subtitling strategies through English subtitles into Indonesian subtitles in Ride Along Movie. The researchers have chosen the movie because this movie has a unique linguistics feature that indicated with the Subtitle. For example, in this film, the researchers found that there was so much pragmatic meaning from SL in this movie. According to Newmark (1988, p.47) “communicative translation treats the following items similarly: stock and dead metaphors, pragmatic meaning, normal collocations, technical terms, slang, colloquialisms, standard notices, physicists, and ordinary language.” Based on the example above, it can be seen that all related to the linguistics feature. This study is intended to examine the subtitling strategies applied in Ride Along Movie with a case English to Indonesian language pair.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definition of Translation
Translation has always been a central part of communication. There are many definitions of translation. According to Nida & Taber (1982, p. 12) “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.” Based on the explanation above, it can be inferred that translation is a process to change a sentence from the source language into the target language, but the language could be equivalent both in meaning and style. It is similarly proposed by Catford (1965, p.26) that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language).”

In addition, Translation is not only a process to transfer a meaning or a message from one language into another, but also transferring ideas, seeking the equivalent to keeping the meaning from source language text into the target language text understandable. Youseff (2000, p.13) that translation is only to transfer the idea. It means that the reader of the translated text gets the information as they are reading the original text. Therefore, in translating a text from English to Indonesian, the translation must keep the information from the source language text to the target language text.

Newmark (1988, p.21) state that there are two approaches to translating: (1) you start translating sentence by sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then you deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text; (2) you read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone, mark the difficult words and passages and start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

Furthermore, to produce a good translation, the translator is not merely transferring SL to TL, but also the translator should pass some processes in translation.
This process means an activity that doing by translators in translation (Nababan, 1999, p.24). Thus, the process of translation consists of some steps in order to produce a good translation. They are analyzing, transferring, and similarly. Here are the following explanations:

- **Analysis**, the analysis becomes the first phase of the translation process because the analysis is used for knowing the message that will be translated and establish the relationship between the various elements of a sentence.
- **Transferring**, this step is trying to transfer the idea or message from SL to TL.
- **Restructuring** is trying to rearrange each sentence and making a new structure in the TL.

Based on the explanations above, it can be inferred that translating Source Language into Target Language has several processes or steps that need to be considered to produce a good translation, because translating is not just a process to transfer a meaning or a message from one language into another, but also transferring ideas, seeking the equivalent to keeping the meaning from source language text into the target language text.

### 2.2 Audio-Visual Translation

A movie is one of the television programs that many people in the world loved that. For example, Indonesian movie not only watched by Indonesian people but also other people from another country. In addition, a Hollywood movie is a movie that many people loved. However, many people in Indonesia still cannot understand the English language in the Hollywood movie. Therefore, the film producers must translate English as the source language to specific target language, in this case, the Indonesian language in order to make the audience easier to understand and enjoy the films. (Darman, 2014).

The translation used in movies is Audio-Visual Translation (AVT). Chiaro (2009: 141) described that audiovisual translation is transferring written text from one language to another of the verbal components contained in audiovisual works and products. It means that Audio-Visual Translation (AVT) is a process to transfer the equivalence meaning from Source Language to Target language that used in movies or audio devices. Moreover, Bordwell and Thompson (1990: 409) said that on Audio-Visual Translation (AVT) there are two major types that exist; dubbing and subtitling. Bordwell and Thompson (1990: 409) further stated that “**dubbing is the process of replacing part or all of the voices on the soundtrack in order to correct mistakes or rerecord dialog.**” It means that dubbing is a process to replace the voice in “soundtrack” to correct the mistakes and re-record the voice. Subtitling is truly different from dubbing. Meanwhile, Gambier (1993: 276) explored his definition about subtitling as follow: “**Subtitling is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place, and the translation is printed along the bottom of the film**”. In other words, it can be said that subtitling is done by translating the film’s dialogues...
then put the printed translation in the bottom of the film. Similarly, as dubbing, the purpose of subtitling is helping the viewers to enjoy the films.

Hatim and Mason (2000, p.437) in Politeness in Screen Translating state that there are four kinds of difficulties working on subtitling. The first one is the shift in mode from speech to writing. It means that utterances conveyed in the film are translated in the form of writing by following the rules that exist in translating the film. The second is the factor which governs the medium or channel in which meaning is to be conveyed. Therefore, to translate a film, the subtitler must convey the meaning according to the existing context. The third one is the reduction of the source text as a consequence of the above. Therefore, subtitler must be able to ensure that a subtitle can be read and understood easily in a unit, just as we understand the complete text. The last is the requirement of matching the visual image. The subtitler must be able to match the phrase in each scene according to the context. The source text is translated into the target text by not changing the actual meaning.

Furthermore, Gottlieb (1992, p.164) discusses in different terminology, what he calls the formal (quantitative) and textual (qualitative) constraint of subtitling. The formal (quantitative) Constraints are the space factor (a maximum of two lines are allowed, with approximately 35 characters per line) and the time factor. The time factor, in particular, plays a pivotal role in the decisions translators have to make, although traditionally five to six seconds have been considered to be sufficient for reading a two-line sentence. Whereas, the textual (qualitative) constraints those imposed on the subtitles by the visual context of the film.

In addition, Cahyani (2012) stated that “subtitling translators are also faced with difficult conditions of time appearance of subtitling.” Hariyanto (2005, cited in Hastuti, 2015, p.59) said that there are some provisions the time of appearance of subtitling, namely: “the duration to two full lines is 3-6 seconds, the duration of a single line (7-8 words) is less than 3.5 seconds, the duration of subtitling a single word is 1.5 seconds, a time figures emerged after the speech was 0.25 seconds, a figure of speech is gone after 2 seconds, the time between two successive subtitlings is 0.25 seconds”.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the subtitle is used to translate the film from the source language to the target language that usually appears on the bottom of the screen, but to become a subtitler is not easy. To translate the film, Subtitling must be able to show a translation in accordance with existing rules.

2.3 Subtitling Strategies
Translating and subtitling have some different rules on the process of transferring text from one language to another. Different from the common translation that has no limit on the result in the target text, subtitling has a limit. That is why subtitling has its strategies. This research focuses on the Gottlieb (1992, p. 166) theory that is about Subtitling Strategies. According to Gottlieb (1992, p. 166) “subtitle devised ten strategies which are used by subtitlers, including expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation.”
• Expansion is used when the SL (Source Language) requires an additional explanation in translation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in TL (Target Language).
• Paraphrase is used when the subtitler does not use the same syntactical rules in subtitling the dialogue. In other words, using this strategy, the subtitler changes the structures of the subtitle and makes it easier to understand and readable by the audience.
• Transfer there is no added explanation or modifying of view because the subtitler translates the dialogue by literal word. Also, the usage of this strategy maintains the structure of the original text.
• Imitation is re-writing the word the original text. Imitation is usually used to deal with the name of person, place, names of magazine, journals, newspapers, and the titles of as yet untranslated literary works, name of company and institutions, and addresses.
• Transcription is used in those cases where a term is unusual even in the source text; for example, the use of a third language, or nonsense language.
• Dislocation is adopted when the original employs a special effect; for example, a silly song in cartoon film, where the translation of the effect is more important than the content.
• Condensation is making the text brief to miss unnecessary utterance using the shorter utterance, but it does not lose the message. Sometimes the pragmatic effect can be lost by using condensation strategy. Therefore, the real aim of the text must be conveyed.
• Decimation is used to translate when the actors are quarreling with fast speaking. So, the translator is also condensing the utterance because the utterances have difficulty absorbing unstructured written text quickly.
• Deletion refers to the elimination of parts of a text.
• Resignation is used to describe the strategy adopted when no translation solution can be found, and meaning is inevitably lost.

3. Material and Methods

3.1 Method of Research
This research used a descriptive qualitative method because the purpose of this study is to describe the phenomenon of translation, particularly the subtitle strategies which is used in Ride Along Movie through English subtitles into Indonesian subtitles, then classify into ten subtitling strategies based Gottlieb theory (1922, p.166). In translation studies, a qualitative approach is used to understand a translation phenomenon based on its natural context (Napu, 2016). The data of this research are linguistics feature words to the utterance that indicate subtitling strategies, according to Gottlieb (1992, p.166). Source of data in this research is the utterance of the English Subtitle and Indonesian Subtitle in Ride Along Movie.
Data collected were classified and presented in the table. The table is to help in finding the subtitling strategies that applied in Ride Along Movie. On the table, there is English Subtitle as the Source Language and Indonesian subtitle as the Target Language. Source text is put on the left side, and the target text is put on the right side of the table. After the data were put in the table, the researchers compare between English Subtitle and Indonesian subtitle that aim to classify the data into ten subtitling strategies according to Gottlieb (1992, p.166) consists of expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation.

After the researchers classifying the data into ten subtitling strategies proposed by Gottlieb, the researchers identified every subtitling strategy in the Ride Along Movie. Explaining is aimed to describe the results obtained by the researchers. After all the data are classified into ten subtitling strategies, the researchers will be able to know and to describe the subtitling strategies applied in Ride Along Movie based on a theory proposed by Gottlieb (1992, p.166).

4. Results and Discussion

The research finding used data tabulation. Tabulation of data is the creation of a table containing various data that already contains the code in accordance with the analysis needed. Arikunto (1998) argues that data tabulation is a method of general description which includes scoring (giving scores) on various items that need to be scored and giving a code to any item items that do not have a score and then described in a table. In the data description, the researchers tabulated the finding data as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Subtitling Strategies</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expansion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Transfer</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Imitation</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Transcription</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dislocation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Condensation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Decimation</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Deletion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Resignation</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it can be seen that the researchers found five (5) from ten (10) types of subtitling strategies by Gottlieb (1992, p.166) in Ride Alone movie. It shows that imitation is mostly used followed by expansion, paraphrase, decimation, and deletion consequently.

The discussion divided into the sub-items of the strategy of subtitling.
4.1 Expansion
Expansion is used when the Source Language (SL) requires an additional explanation in translation because of some cultural nuance not retrievable in Target Language (TL).

Example:
Source Language : So is this about you becoming a cop?
Target Language : Jadi ini apa tentang keinginanmu untuk menjadi seorang polisi? (00.06.58–00.07.00)

Based on the data above, the meaning of the utterance in The Source Language “So is this about you becoming a cop?” should when translated into the target language became “jadi apa ini tentang kamu menjadi seorang polisi? Therefore, used the expansion strategies because the subtitler adds words to the utterances in the target language that aims to provide additional explanations related to the context. Because in the context of the film, the utterance conveyed by Angela is a question, so when translated to target language the subtitler add a word “apa” to help the audience know that it is a question. In addition, the context in that film Ben and his girlfriend were discussing Ben’s plan and desire to become a police officer, so when translated in Target Language, the subtitler added the word “keinginanmu untuk” to make the viewers and readers more understand about that utterance.

4.2 Paraphrase
Paraphrases in the translation are gaining how meaning created in the text as important information. In a simple explanation, the paraphrase is a paraphrase expresses a statement, a phrase or a single word, in some other words (Pernilla, 2007, p. 11).

Example:
Source Language : Get out the way
Target Language : Minggir (00.03.59)

Based on the data above, the utterance from Source Language “Get Out the Way” when translated into Target Language should Be “keluar dari sana”. However, the subtitler translated became “Minggir”. The subtitler changed the subtitle but is not changes the meaning of the utterance. In the context of the film, the situation looked very chaotic; at that moment, James was chasing one of Omar's work partners who had escaped with a car. Then James chased him with a car also. At that time the road seemed very crowded, there were many vehicles passing by. James then found it difficult to chase the person because many vehicles blocked him. Therefore, James said, “Get out the way,” which aims to ask other vehicles to get away from the road. Therefore, the subtitler changes the utterance from the source language to target language “Get out the way” became ”minggir” because it was more suited to the context
in the film. That way, the audience easier reads the subtitle and understand about James meant.

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

Example:
Source Language: get eyes on the sniper?!
Target Language: lihat sniper. (00.05.51)

Based on the data above, the utterance of Source Language “get eyes on the sniper” when translated into Target Language became “lihat sniper”. Should when translated into the target language it becomes “lihat penembak jitu”. Pay attention to the word “sniper” when translated to Target Language does not become “penembak jitu” but still being a “sniper”. Therefore, this utterance uses the imitation strategy because the subtitler re-writes the word the original text “Sniper”. A word “Sniper” is a term or name given to a person as a sign of her/himself that have good skill in shooting a gun. Thus, the translator rewrites the word “Sniper” because it is an object name or terms in the move, and it called an imitation strategy in subtitling.

4.4 Decimation
Decimation is used to translate when the actors are quarreling with fast speaking. So, the translator is also condensing the utterance because the utterance has difficulty in absorbing unstructured written text quickly.

Example
Source Language: Oke I don’t know if you are being sarcastic, but I am not. Right now, I am on a black big op.
Target Language: Oke, aku harap bisa ngobrol dengannya. Tapi sekarang aku sedang beroperasi. (00.05.36->05.39)

From the data above, some of the utterances was ignored by the translator. The reason was that the actors are speaking to fast in this scene. Thus, the subtitling is a type of decimation. It can be seen in the utterance “Oke I don’t know if you are being sarcastic, but I am not, right now I am on a black big op.” should be “oke aku tidak tahu apakah kamu sedang menyindir, tapi aku tidak bisa. Aku sedang dalam operasi hitam yang besar”. However, the translator translated becomes “Oke, aku harap bisa ngobrol denganmu. Tapi sekarang aku sedang beroperasi”. Subtitler makes the Target Language was simpler, but is not
changed the meaning of the utterance from Source Language that aims to make the audience easier to read the subtitle.

4.5 Deletion
Deletion is referring to the elimination of parts of a text. Deletion in this research was used in this research in order to delete an utterance where the researchers consider not important, such as repetition, filler words, and question tags.

Example

Source Language : Freeze! I said freeze!
Target Language : Jangan bergerak! (00.02.49->00.04.15)

Based on the data above, the utterance from Source Language “Freeze! I said freeze!” when translated into Target Language should become “jangan bergerak! Aku katakan jangan bergerak!” but the subtitler just translated to Target Language became “Jangan bergerak”. Therefore, subtitlers use the deletion strategy because word repetition occurs in the Source Language “Freeze! I said freeze!”. In the context of the film, Ben and his friends as police officers are pursuing Omar's partner who wants to do illegal weapons business. At that time, the situation looked very chaotic because of the shooting in everywhere. Then Ben says, “Freeze, I said Freeze,” which aims to ask the target to stop so that Ben will not shoot him. The utterance from Source Language “Freeze, I said Freeze” translated into Target Language just became ”jangan bergerak”.

From the utterance, it can be seen that the subtitler does not translate the meaning of the utterance “I said freeze” because in that situation Ben looks very hasty in pursuing the target, therefore the utterance “Freeze, I said Freeze” is only translated to be ”jangan bergerak” which aims to make the audience easier to read the subtitles. The subtitler does not translate the other words because at the first utterance already represents translated the second utterance. In addition, the subtitler doesn't display it because the utterance won't last long in the scene.

5. Recommendations

From the analysis, this research addresses some suggestion that might be taken as consideration for some aspects.

- For translation teachers; in the teaching and learning process, especially in translation subject, subtitling can be integrated with the syllabus of the subject. So, the students can learn more about the material of the subtitle, how to make subtitles in movies and know about subtitling strategies in translation subject.
- For students; since the finding has described subtitling strategies in the movie. Thus, this study can be essential for the students especially for English Department Students to understand about subtitle in enriching their ability in making a movie subtitle.
• For the further studies; subtitling movie may be interesting for English students, so it can be suggested for the further researchers to conduct another research in order to find out another aspect of subtitling strategy in another movie. Thus, the researchers can compare and find out the results of subtitling strategies that are used in research and the results of research conducted by other researchers.

6. Conclusion

The researchers found that not all strategy of subtitling by Gottlieb (1992, p.166) that used by the subtitler in translating the source language to the target language because not all the utterances can be translated by using those strategies. The subtitling strategy which can be found in this subtitle was five strategies are transfer, transcription, dislocation, and resignation. All the strategies that the researchers found in this research are Expansion has one data, paraphrase has six data, imitation has eight data, decimation has four data, and deletion has one data. In other words, imitation is the most subtitle strategy that the translator used in Ride Along Movie.

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