



P-SESMART Journal (PGRI Science Education Media of Applied Research & Technology)

Vol.1 No.1

p-ISSN: -, e-ISSN: -

<https://edu.journal.pgriprovinsijawatimur.org/index.php/psemarkt/>

The English Subtitle of “Pertemporean Soerabaja 1945” by Aris Production’s at Museum 10 Nopember Surabaya

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Abstract This project focuses on the process followed in the production of the English subtitles for the movie “Pertemporean Soerabaja 1945,” with a focus on transcription techniques and translation methods. Subtitles are a meant to provide a translation that allows one who does not understand the original content of the film by rendering it into their own language. Movies are an audio-visual format. They are a form of media that conveys information in order to make viewers aware of that information, and also often to entertain them simultaneously. Advanced by technological support, movies contain frames and sounds that are synchronized; they thus easily attract the viewers’ attention. However, there are differences between languages that create difficulties in finding the best equivalent in the target language (TL) to represent the meaning of the source language (SL). The results of this study of the English subtitles of “Pertemporean Soerabaja 1945” movie reveal that the procedures applied by the translator involved structural processes, a free translation method, as well as subtraction procedure and adaption method, transposition, and semantic procedures. The History of Surabaya in 1945 subtitled in English been included in this project to further clarify the content under study for both native and non-native speakers.

Keywords: *English subtitles, Translation, Procedure, Movie*

Abstrak. Proyek ini berfokus pada proses yang diikuti dalam produksi subtitle bahasa Inggris untuk film “Pertemporean Soerabaja 1945”, dengan fokus pada teknik transkripsi dan metode penerjemahan. Subtitel dimaksudkan untuk memberikan terjemahan yang memungkinkan orang yang tidak memahami isi asli film dengan menerjemahkannya ke dalam bahasa mereka sendiri. Film adalah format audio visual. Film adalah salah satu bentuk media yang menyampaikan informasi untuk menyadarkan pemirsa akan informasi tersebut, dan juga sering menghibur mereka secara bersamaan. Dimajukan oleh dukungan teknologi, film berisi bingkai dan suara yang disinkronkan; dengan demikian mereka dengan mudah menarik perhatian pemirsa. Namun, terdapat perbedaan antar bahasa yang membuat kesulitan dalam menemukan padanan terbaik dalam bahasa sasaran (Bsa) untuk mewakili makna bahasa sumber (Bsu). Hasil penelitian pada film “Pertemporean Soerabaja 1945” subtitle bahasa Inggris ini mengungkapkan bahwa prosedur yang diterapkan oleh penerjemah meliputi proses struktural, metode penerjemahan bebas, serta prosedur pengurangan dan metode adaptasi, transposisi, dan prosedur semantik. Sejarah Surabaya pada tahun 1945 dengan subtitle

dalam bahasa Inggris telah dimasukkan dalam proyek ini untuk lebih memperjelas konten yang sedang dipelajari baik untuk penutur asli maupun non-penutur asli.

Kata kunci: *subtitle bahasa inggris, terjemahan, film*

INTRODUCTION

In the modern era, English is important in the field of technology and education. Many kinds of modern technology have used English as a media to transfer information such as consumer instructions like people see on the internet, in media and with gadgets. It does not make people miss the world's information. Not only as a guide in the technological language, English can effect also on education of instructional media. For example, watching movie with subtitle is one of the ways to be applied as instructional media. English subtitle is helpful for foreigners to understand the meaning of a movie which uses local language and for people who want to improve English skill.

English subtitle on movie is used as the second language which is shown at the bottom of movie and it helps to comprehend the language. Then, the English subtitle movie can be an interesting media to see because people can watch by understanding the contents of the movie. By The National Center for Technology Innovative and Center for Implementing Technology in Education (2010) asserts that for students who are learning English (or another language), subtitled movies can have benefits. The use of subtitled movies has been proved to be more effective at improving overall listening comprehension than non-subtitled movies.

Seeing technology development and education in which English is often used, there are some historical place in Surabaya as education place and destination which provide information with English. One of them is Museum 10 Nopember Surabaya. The museum is a favorite place for foreigners redundancy, even an official important person from around the world. There are a lot of text information on the items in museum collections and directions guide to museum's collections corner in English to make foreigner easily understand the information on an item. It is useful as learning object for the local youth in Surabaya visiting there. The museum has one interesting thing; it is the documentary movie of "PertemporeanSoerabaja 1945" which has 15 minutes of duration, produced by Aris Production's. However, the movie still uses Bahasa. Although it is an interesting movie about the battle of 10 November 1945 in Surabaya, there is no available English subtitle which makes foreigners, International school and others who came in the museum understand because the movie still used Bahasa, except Indonesian people. Watching movie will improve knowledge about history of Surabaya 1945 and English subtitle is needed here. Translating the movie is certainly important here because it can give new knowledge, experience about history and information. Then, adding English subtitle needs more concentration and thorough in choosing word by word. The best way is when the utilization of media technology on movie can be beneficial for people who watch the movie, so it needs to be translated from Bahasa to English subtitle. The process of English subtitled" Pertemporean Soerabaja 1945" movie is be able to fix the problem by using transcribing and translation techniques.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Audiovisual

Audiovisual is one of the media which gives information of documentation and education. It can be used as an entertainment and attraction to the audiences who watch. Merriam-webster dictionary (2017) stated that audiovisual is designed to aid in learning or teaching by making use of both hearing and sight of or relating to both hearing and sight. Related to that statement, there are many benefits by audiovisual, one of them is movie. It means through a movie, the audience can

watch and absorb information more easily by a combination of interesting pictures, louder sounds and attention grabbing media.

In this project, the audiovisual uses media of movie to tell information of the history of Surabaya in 1945. This media is the details of Surabaya history in 1945. To complete it, the writer make subtitle from Bahasa into English.

The definition of Transcribing

According to oxforddictionaries.com (2017), transcribing is to put (thoughts, speech, or data) into written or printed form and transliterate (foreign characters) or write or type out (shorthand, notes, or other abbreviated forms) into ordinary characters or full sentences. It shows that transcribing is to create a writing by watching the movie to be translated and typed out word by word along with expression displayed of the movie. It needs more time to make written expression of the movie. In Addition, transcribing helps the writer to make English subtitle easily because it is the first step to get good at transcribing. That's why the writer does some techniques to focus on transcribing.

Translation theory

Translation is a basic step to translate subtitle from the original language to other language. That is why translation is needed in subtitling. The writer's final project is translating subtitle from English into Bahasa. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Fourth Edition and electronic dictionary is used by the writer to translate the subtitle movie.

Definition of Translation

There are many experts' procedures which state the definitions of translation. It depends of the situation of the text to be translated. According to Nida and Taber (1982) translation is the process in the reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Meaning must be given priority. Newmark (1988,) adds that translation is "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text."

METHODS OF TRANSLATION

There are some theories from Molina and Albir (2002, p.507) explain" translation method refers to the way of a particular translation process that is carried out in terms of the translator's objective,i.e, a global option that affects the whole texts." Also, Newmark (1988,p.45) classifies that there are eight kinds of translation methods, which are shown in the following V diagram:

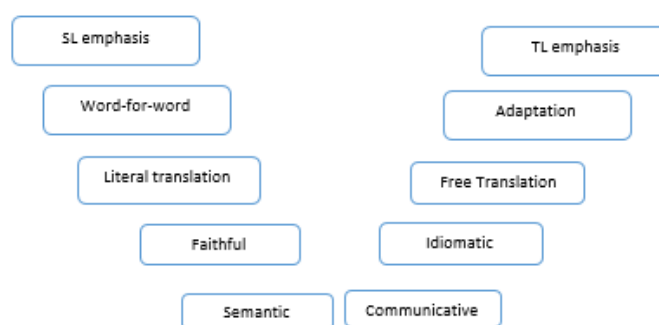


Figure. 1 V Diagram of Translation Methods

- a. Word-for-word translation: It is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.
- b. Literal Translation: in this method, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalent, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.
- c. Faithful Translation: it attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.
- d. Semantic Translation: It differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text. Semantic translation is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.
- e. Adaptation: It is the freest form of translation, and it used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.
- f. Free Translation: it produces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.
- g. Idiomatic Translation: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.
- h. Communicative Translation: It attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to readership.

On the whole, the fact that methods of translation is important and needs to get the best translation is true. It is not only changing the language but, choosing the right word for the content of movie. So, translation is one of the ways which is used to make subtitling.

From the definitions above, it shows that translation is the process to change information from the original language to other language without replacing original language messages and making the reader confused to understand.

TRANSLATION PROCEDURES

It is used to make sentences translation as procedures. Subtitibles are made of sentences and not paragraph. The writer used Suryawinata and Hariyanto's procedures translation to make right translation of English subtitle on movie of "Pertempoeran Soerabaja 1945" by Aris Production's. According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) compose procedures in this case this divided into two. Each procedure will be explained as follow:

Structural Procedure

There are there basic structural procedures.

Addition

The translator adds certain words in target language. Such procedure is not a preferential matter but an obligatory.

Example:

Source Language: *Saya guru*

Target Language: I am a teacher

In the example above, the writer add the word "am" and "a" due to the structural demand of target language.

Subtraction

The translator subtracts certain words or structural element in target language. Subtraction, just like addition, is an obligatory unless the work of translation will not be structurally accepted in the target language, or perhaps it will not be natural (Suryawinata&Hariyanto, 2003,p.68).

Example:

Source Language: His wife is a lawyer

Target Language: *Istrinya pengacara*

In the example above, the structural element “is”an “a” are deleted from the target language in order to get a natural translation.

Transportation

This procedure is used to translate a clause or a sentence. Transportation is a must if a translator cannot convey a message of source language without this procedure. Transposition is a preference if the message of the source language can be transferred in the target language can and also be accepted by the readers (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003).

Example:

Source Language: Musical instruments can be divided into two basic groups

Target Language: *Alat music bias dibagi menjadi dua kelompok dasar*

In the example above, the position of adjective in two phrases”musical instrument”and “two basic groups” are changed.

Semantic Procedure

Based on Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2003) state Semantic procedure is the procedure used due to the meaning consideration. It can be operated to translate words, phrases, clauses or sentences. There are some procedures include:

Descriptive Equivalent (DE) and componential Analysis (CA)

DE is done since the words of the SL strongly related to exclusive culture of the SL and also the equivalent cannot give an exact level of meaning (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003). CA is used since a translator does not find the equivalent in the target language and he considers that the readers should understand its real meaning (Suryawinata & Hariyanto).

Example:

Source Language: Gadis itu menari dengan luwesnya

Target Language: -

In the example above ,luwes in Bahasa Indonesia can be translated into “move with fluidity and grace” in English.

Synonym

The translator can use the same ordinary of target language word for common source language words or it is like similar word. For example, the word *tembang* in Javanese can be translated into “song” into English.

Reduction and Expansion

Reduction is the deletion of the components of translation in the source language. For example, the word automobile is translated into *mobil*. The word automobile gets reduction procedure. But, expansion is the opposite of reduction. Expansion, one component or more are added in the target language. For example, the word “whale” is translated into *ikan paus*. It is added unless the translation will be incorrect (Suryawinata&Hariyanto, 2003).

Addition

Addition is used to add some information in translation text and it is procedure which a translator supplies additional within the text at the end of the chapter or at the end of the book (Newmark,1988).

Omission or Deletion

It means omitting the words or texts of the source language. In the other words, omission means that the word or text of the source language is not translated.

Example:

Source Language: “*sama dengan raden ayu ibunya,*” *katanya lirih.*

Target Language: “Just like her mother,” she whispered.

Modulation

It is the procedure to translate phrases, clauses or sentences

Example:

Source Language: I broke my leg

Target Language: Kakiku patah

In the example above, the word object “kaki” not from the subject “Saya”. It is also called transposition since the structure was shifted from active into passive (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003).

SUBTITLING

Hurt Widler (1998) stated that subtitling is defined as a presentation of dialogue translation in a film in the form of titles usually at the bottom of image or shot on the screen. It means that subtitling is an addition of different second language to movie which has local language. Although each country has different language and accent, the function of subtitle is the same which is used to inform content of movie with the second translation that will be understood by viewers. It is still important to correct every improper expression of movie because the movie tells about history of Surabaya, and the correction of the expression has to be correct.

To make the best subtitling on movie, techniques used to make good subtitles are needed. Using correct language and attraction of subtitle on movie can be important points for viewers to consider. It is supported by a theory of Luyken et al. (1991) define condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen. Subtitles appear and disappear to coincide in time with the corresponding portion of the original dialogue and are almost always added to the screen image at a later date as a post-production activity. He mentions that the technical, textual and linguistic constraints of subtitling are process of subtitling.

Technical Constraints

The technical spatial and temporal constraints of audiovisual programs relate directly to the format of subtitles.

- a. Space. In the limited space allowed for the subtitles there is no room for long explanations. Since readability of the text is of paramount importance, it has been suggested that an ideal subtitles is a sentence long, with the clauses of which it consists placed on separate lines (Diaz and Remael, 2007).
- b. Time. The length of the subtitles is directly related to its on-air time. Accurate in and out timing is very important and the text in the subtitles should always be in balance with the appropriate reading time setting. No matter how perfect a subtitle is in terms of format and content, it will

always fail to be successful if viewers do not have enough time to read it. A lower word per minute (wpm) or character per minute (cpm) setting is applied,

- c. Presentation. Subtitles can take up to 20% of screen space. Important factors for their legibility are the size of the characters, their position on screen, as well as the technology used for the projection of subtitles in the cinema (DTS or Dolby), TV broadcast, DVD emulation, etc., as it affects their definition. In our digital age, most of these problems have been solved. In DVD subtitling, for instance, the choice of any font and font size supported by Windows is possible, unlike teletext subtitling for television, where this is not the case. These technical constraints determine subtitlers' work practice and their linguistic choices.

Textual Constraint

Oral-aural processing

Since in subtitling both source and target texts are present simultaneously, the viewer of a subtitled programme has at least two different types of information on which to concentrate: the action on the screen, and the translation of the dialogue, that is the subtitles. This adds to the verbal information that might appear in the original programme in the form of inserts and which the viewers have to process through the visual channel, making it more difficult for them to relax and enjoy the programme. The situation becomes more difficult when the timing of the subtitles is not satisfactorily done. As a result, in order for the subtitled text to be successful, it needs to preserve the 'sequence of speech acts [...] in such a way as to relay the dynamics of communication' (Mason, 1989).

Table. 1 Example of Oral-aural Processing

Original Script	Subtitle	
	Oral-aural Script	
	Indonesian	English
Film ini dibuat untuk memberikan penghormatan kepada Para Pahlawan yang telah gagah berani mempertahankan kemerdekaan dan harga diri bangsa Indonesia.	Film ini dibuat untuk memberikan penghormatan kepada Para Pahlawan yang telah gagah berani mempertahankan kemerdekaan dan harga diri bangsa Indonesia.	This movie was made to honor all heroes that bravely to defend independence and pride of Indonesia

As in this case, conjunctions usually provide a natural split for subtitle breaks.

Textuality issues

The visual information often helps viewers process the subtitles, and to a certain extent this compensates for the limited verbal information they contain. For example, aspects of interpersonal communication may be found in intonation, rhythm and the facial and kinesic movements that accompany the dialogue which are, to an extent, universal (Nir, 1984: 90). When, in *Braveheart*, Mel Gibson cries out 'Hold! Hold! Hold! Now!' at the moment when the British cavalry is about to attack the frontline of the Scottish army, the viewers can easily understand what is happening, even without a translation. This is also known as the 'feedback effect' of films (Nedergaard-Larsen, 1993: 214).

Change in mode

The shift of mode from speech to writing presents the subtitler with yet more challenges. The same goes for dialectal, idiolectal and pronunciation features that contribute to the moulding of screen characters. The use of a pseudo-phonetic transcription to reproduce a regional or social dialect in the subtitles, for instance, would not be helpful as it would hinder the readability of the text by adding to the reading time of the subtitle, and also hinder the comprehension of the message by obscuring the style.

Linguistic constraints

The space and time constraints inherent in the subtitling process usually enhance traditional translation challenges, such as grammar and word order, as well as problems related to cross-cultural shifts. Based on Kovačić (1991: 409), there are a three-level hierarchy of discourse elements in subtitling:

- The indispensable elements (that must be translated)
- The partly indispensable elements (that can be condensed)
- The dispensable elements (that can be omitted)

There is some parts from English subtitle entitled "Pertempoeran Soerabaja 1945" by Aris Production's which has the same techniques as the explanation above.

Panayota Georga kopoulou in the book of Audiovisual Translation: Language Transfer on Screen from Cintas and Anderman (2009) states number of linguistic elements that many subtitlers in the profession would omit even if the spatio-temporal constraints of subtitling did not apply.

- Repetitions.
- Names in appellative constructions.
- False starts and ungrammatical constructions.
- Internationally known words, such as 'yes', 'no', 'OK'.
- Expressions followed by gestures to denote salutation, politeness, affirmation, negation, surprise, telephone responses, etc.
- Exclamations, such as 'oh', 'ah', 'wow' and the like.
- Instances of phatic communion and 'padding', often empty of semantic load, their presence being mostly functional speech embellishment aimed at maintaining the desired speech-flow. Among these, we can find expressions such as 'you know', 'well', 'naturally', 'of course', 'understandably'; prepositional phrases ('in view of the fact that'); rhetorical flourishes; and phrases used for sound effect ('ways and means').

Procedure in making English subtitle

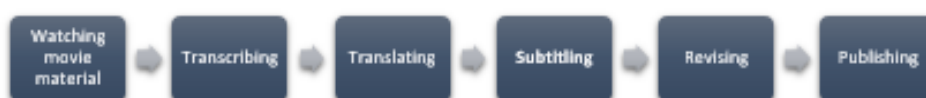


Figure.2 Process in making subtitle

1. Watching movie material

The writer watched the movie a couple of times before starting to subtitle. It is a process in which the writer looks at a media to find the general idea of the movie. To understand the idea

of the movie, it is important to find the right word, because the writer wants to make English subtitle on the movie without replacing the original idea.

2. Transcribing

This step needs more time to make a written narration of the movie and certainly it needs reviewing more often to make the narration represents the idea. The writer has to watch while writing on paper. Before starting to translate, the writer transcribes the whole content of the movie.

3. Translating

The first thing that the writer should do is making tables which contain columns for translating, there are right side for English narration as the result of translation and the left side is for Bahasa using Microsoft word. It could help the writer not to get confused to translate Bahasa into English. The writer translates the content carefully because it is literary word.

4. Revising

The writer submitted the English subtitles to the museum which was reappraised by language experts from Brawijaya University resulting, the works up there getting revised eventually.

5. Subtitling

In subtitling, the writer applies English narration into the movie with the help of a person who can use subtitling software to make English subtitle displayed on the movie. The writer does not do this alone because subtitling needs a specific computer skill to make the work become worth seeing.

6. Publishing

Publishing is an act of sharing information to people. After revision, the writer does not publish because it belongs to the Government's property. The writer asked the computer expert especially someone who masters subtitling programs to display the writer's name since it is the writer's work

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

<p>SL: <i>Kekalahan Jepang kepada Sekutu pada 14 Agustus 1945 berdampak terjadinya kekosongan di Indonesia. Kesempatan ini dipergunakan oleh Rakyat Indonesia untuk memproklamasikan kemerdekaannya pada tanggal 17 Agustus 1945.</i></p>
<p>TL: The defeat of Japanese from Allied Force on 14th August 1945 <u>had caused a void government</u> leading to the proclamation of Indonesian Independence on 17th August 1945.</p>

Table 2
the result of
procedure

Explanation of
translation

The writer uses structural procedures and the method of Free Translation for viewers to understand the content of the movie easily. For instance, The Indonesian content above has been explained relatively to the nativities, but subtitling the same would require translating the content without keeping the original form by using the Free Translation method and by adding the word "Government" in the target language using Addition Procedure becomes a complete sentence and using the Deletion Procedure to cripple it short, conveying the viewers of the different understanding the same meaning as its source language.

SL: Kota Surabaya <u>benar-benar hancur lebur di bumi hanguskan.</u>
TL: Surabaya city <u>was devastated.</u>

The writer uses Subtraction procedure and the method of Adaption for viewers to understand the content of the movie easily. For instance, The Indonesian content above has been explained relatively to the nativities, but subtitling the same would require translating the content preserving the original culture by using the Adaption method and by removing certain words and structural elements in the target language using Subtraction Procedure becomes a short sentence, conveying the viewers of the different understanding the same meaning as its source language.

SL: Seluruh <u>Pemuda Indonesia</u> bersatu menghadapi <u>Tentara Inggris</u> pada pertempuran ini, <u>pasukan Brigade 49</u> berhasil disapu bersih oleh pejuang RI.
TL: All <u>Indonesian youth</u> united to fight the <u>British Army</u> . In this battle, all <u>troops in 49th Brigade</u> were defeated.

The writer uses Transposition procedure and the method of Adaption for viewers to understand the content of the movie easily. For instance, The Indonesian content above has been explained relatively to the nativities, but subtitling the same would require translating the content preserving the original culture by using the Adaption method and by changing the entire sentential grammar in the target language using Transposition Procedure becomes a complete sentence, conveying the viewers of the different understanding the same meaning as its source language. Besides, the writer uses Deletion to delete some words without replacing the meaning of the content.

SL: Pada tanggal 27 Desember 1949 melalui <u>Konferensi Meja Bundar Belanda</u> akhirnya mengakui kedaulatan Republik Indonesia.
TL: In “ <u>Konferensi Meja Bundar</u> ”, a conference held on 27 th December 1949, the Dutch acknowledged the sovereignty of Indonesian.

Table 3 Explanation translation procedure

of the result of

The writer uses Descriptive Equivalent (DE) and Componential Analysis (CA) of Semantic Procedure and the method of free translation. “Konferensi Meja Bundar Belanda” in Bahasa Indonesia can be translated into “The Dutch–Indonesian Round Table Conference” in English, conveying the viewers of the different understanding the same meaning as its source language. The Indonesian subtitle uses the language of Indonesian culture, thus the writer uses escriptive Equivalent (DE) and Componential Analysis (CA) to make the viewer understand. In other side, the writer uses the method of free translation because the content only the information from conference between Dutch and Indonesia.

SL: <u>Merdeka</u> atau Mati
TL: <u>Freedom</u> or Death

The writer uses Semantic procedure and communicative translation. The underline word in English and Bahasa use synonym procedure because it matches with the content on movie. The word in Indonesia is “*merdeka atau mati*” put up as “freedom or death.” It has similar meaning with independence both “death” have a similar meaning with passed away. So why the word did becomes freedom or death not independence or passed away, the answer is to make the natural content. The method of translation is communicative translation because the writer want the content and language can be acceptable and comprehensible by the viewer.

SL: Pidato Bung Tomo ini dikumandangkan terus menerus selama pertempuran berlangsung melalui RRI dan Radio Radio Revolusioner. Untuk membangkitkan semangat heroic rakyat Surabaya
TL: Bung Tomo’s heroic speech was heard over and over again during the battle through RRI channels and other revolutionary radio to raise the heroic spirit of Surabaya people.

The writer uses subtraction procedure in this content because the writer deleted the words of *ini* and *melalui* from target language to get clear sentences. Transportation procedure also is used in this sentences of “people”(plural) is translated into “orang” only (singular). The sentences also used the method of adaptation because the writer translate from SL culture converted to the TL culture.

CONCLUSION

The title of this Final Project is English subtitling “Pertempoeran Soerabaja 1945” movie by Aris Production's. There are some conclusions as follow:

1. The process of English subtitling includes translation methods and proofreading the movie content of “Pertempoeran Soerabaja 1945” movie by Aris Production's.
2. The result of audiovisual of "Pertempoeran Soerabaja 1945" movie is 15 minutes duration, using English and Indonesian subtitles containing Surabaya history in 1945.

Translating a historical movie, cannot be treated as same as translating kinds of books.As analysed, some Indonesian words in this movie cannot be translated word by word, needs some translation methods to make the translation understandable and simple to read.Sometimes as translator needs more attention to makes sure what type of translation method that be used to make the historical translation more clear for audience because the result of the translation subtitle can indirectly increase the reputation of the movie.Subtitling a movie should consider the speed of viewers in reading and the length of the sentences must be suited with the moving conversation below the text. Thus, using structural,transposition and semantic procedure in the movie are the methods to help English subtitled better more natural, communicative, and easily understandable by the audience.

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