SUBTITLING STRATEGIES AND QUALITIES OF SPEECH ACT IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN *CRUELLA'S* MOVIE (2021)

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fullfillment of the Requirements

for the Degree of *Sarjana Humaniora*

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Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh

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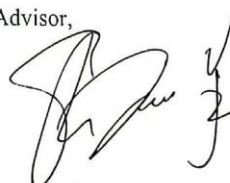
has already fulfilled the requirements to be presented before the Board of Examiners (*munaqosyah*) to attain the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora* in English Letters.

Thank you for the attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barakatuh

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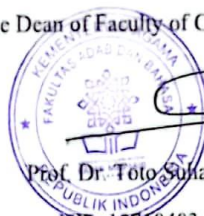Main Examiner   : Muhammad Zainal Muttaqien, S.S., M.Hum

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to :

1. My beloved mother

2. My beloved sisters and brothers

3. English Letters 2019

4. English Letter Department of UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta

MOTTO

وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَب

(*and to your lord turn your attention*)

(94:8)

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name   : Sheila Shalihaila Salsabila

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     I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled *Subtitling Strategies And Quality Of Speech Act In Interrogative Sentences In Cruella's Movie (2021)* is my own original work. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

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Surakarta, June 22th, 2023

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Bismillahirrahmaanirrahim

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. The researcher hopes that this thesis is helpful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, June 22th, 2023

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Sheila Shalihaila Salsabila. 2019. *Subtitling Strategies and Quality of Speech Act in Interrogative Sentences in Cruella's Movie (2021).* Thesis. English Letters, Faculty of Cultures and Languages.

Advisor   : SF Lukfianka Sanjaya Purnama, M.Hum.

Keywords   : *Movie, Interrogative Sentence, Speech Act, Subtitling Strategies,*

                 Quality

       Cruella is a comedy-crime film produced by Walt Disney Pictures fashion-themed, directed by Craig Gillespie, and written by Dan Fox et al. Translated sentences applied to the screen are referred to as subtitles or audiovisual translation (AVT). Subtitles are translated from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) and are generally placed at the bottom of the screen with the usual subtitle criteria. Addressing this problem, this research wants to unveil subtitling strategies and qualities used in the interrogative sentence in Cruella de Vil's movie, to know the subtitling strategies used in the subtitle, and to know the qualities of the subtitle in Cruella's movie.

       In conducting this research, the researcher analyzed the data based on the theory from Quirk (1985), which explains the interrogative sentence types, then the theory Yule (2010), which explain the qualities of speech act, then the theory from Gottlieb (1992), which explains the type of subtitling strategies and Pedersen (2017), which explain the qualities of the subtitle.

       This research is designed as descriptive-qualitative research. Observation and documentation technique is used to collect this research data from Cruella's movie subtitle of an interrogative sentence. Therefore, the data of this research is in the form of textual data. First, the researcher is looking for the subtitling that contains interrogative sentences. Secondly, the researcher classified the data with the theory. Lastly, the researcher validated the data with the help of the validator.

       The result of the data analysis shows that there are 200 data are found. The research findings show that 1) There are 39 data (19,5%) yes/no questions, 19 data (9,5%) tag questions, 39 data (19,5%) are declarative questions, 84 data (42%) WH questions, 2 data (1%) alternative question, 8 data (4%) exclamative question, and 9 data (4,5%) rhetorical question. 2) 4 data (2%) commanding, 8 data (4%) informing, 20 data (10%) requesting, and 168 data (84%) are questioning. 3) 11 data (5,5%) expansion, 37 data (18,5%) paraphrase, 107 data (53,5%) transfer, 1 data (0,5%) imitation, 1 data (0,5%) transcription, 28 data (14%) condensation, and 15 data (7,5%) deletion, and 4) the translation quality in terms of equivalence, acceptability, and readability shows that the equivalence score is 0,16, the acceptability score is 0,084, the readability score is 0,082. Therefore, the total translation quality is 0,097; it can be categorized as high-quality. The researcher suggests that translators keep the consistency of their work.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ST	: Source Language
TT	: Target Language
EXP	: Expansion
PR	: Paraphrase
TR	: Transfer
IM	: Imitation
TRANSC	: Transcription
DIS	: Dislocation
CON	: Condensation
DEC	: Decimation
DEL	: Deletion
RES	: Resignation
QUES	: Questioning
REQ	: Requesting
COMM	: Commanding
INFRM	: Informing
Y/N	: Yes/No
DEC	: Decimation
ALT	: Alternative
EXC	: Exclamative
RHE	: Rhetorical
TAG	: Tag question

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Interrogative sentences are not only crucial for eliciting information and seeking clarification, but they also have a significant impact on social interactions. In conversations, asking questions helps show interest in the other person and keeps the conversation flowing. Interrogative sentences can be used to challenge assumptions and ideas. The question can validity of particular beliefs or claims by asking questions. This can be particularly important in academic or intellectual discourse where critical thinking and analysis are valued. Alwi (2003, p. 353) states that the type of sentence, according to the syntax, consists of declarative, interrogative, exclamative, and imperative sentences.

Hornby (2015), a sentence is a group of words expressing a statement, question, or command, usually consisting of a subject and a verb. There are four types of sentences: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamative.

Declarative sentence is a sentence in the form of statements in the form of information, description, narration, or argumentation. The contents of the exclamation expressed a feeling of wonder and awe. The imperative sentence is fully emphasized on the command whose reference point is more to the object in question. Meanwhile, an interrogative sentence is distinguished from the question mark that accompanies the sentence.

Interrogative sentence is a fundamental component of language. They are used to elicit information, seek clarification, and express curiosity. They are essential for effective communication and are used in spoken and written language. Interrogative Sentence can be used to asking questions and seeking information from others and the sentence can express various emotions and attitudes, including curiosity, scepticism, and excitement. For example, a curious person might ask, **"What's that over there?"** while a sceptical person might ask, **"Are you sure that's true?"**. Interrogative sentences can also express enthusiasm or excitement, such as **"Can you believe we're going to Paris?".**

In addition to their role in communication, interrogative sentence is essential for critical thinking and problem-solving. By asking questions and seeking answers, we can better understand complex issues. Interrogative sentences can also help identify gaps in knowledge or understanding and guide further research and investigation.

Interrogative sentences are also a powerful tool for persuasion. By asking the right questions, can encourage others to think deeply about a topic or issue and to consider alternative viewpoints. This can be particularly important in situations where consensus needs to be reached, or decisions need to be made.

Furthermore, interrogative sentences can be used to convey politeness and respect. When asking for something or seeking information, it is important to phrase questions in a way that is respectful and considerate of the other person. Using phrases such as "could you please" or "would you

mind" can help to establish a respectful tone and promote positive interactions.

For example, the researcher attaches the example of an interrogative sentence from the data (Fig.1)
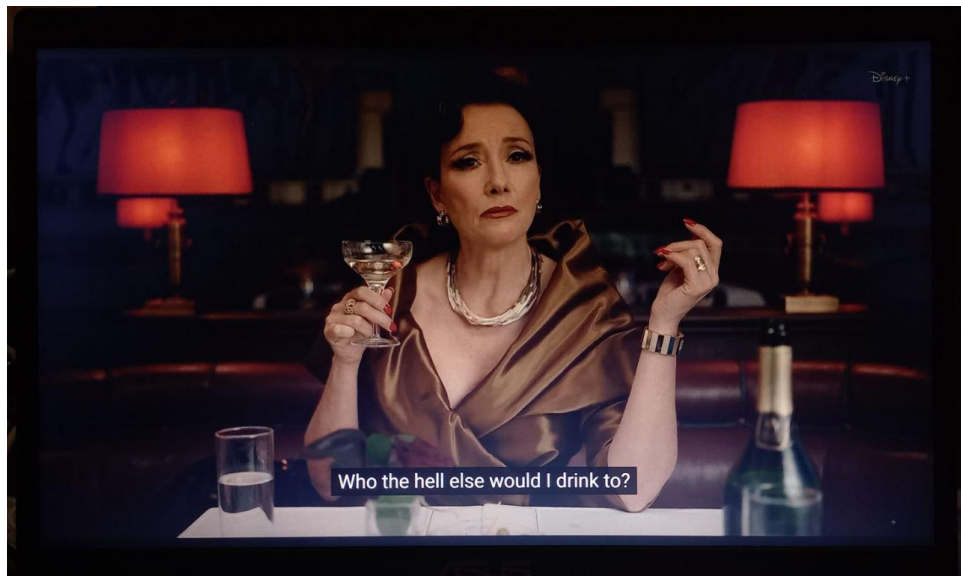
Figure 1 Cruella Movie (2021)

In the example image, there is a subtitle, "Who the hell else would I drink to?" the sentence can be classified as a 'WH' question because the sentence uses the wh-word "Who," which is used to ask for a specific person. The added intensifier "the hell else" indicates the speaker is frustrated or annoyed because they do not know who else to drink to.

When someone express an utterance, it must have its meaning in that utterance, referred to as a Speech Act. A speech act is defined as an utterance that conveys information and performs a function in social interactions. According to Saddock (2009), when people communicate, the primary communication framework 'simultaneously' consists of three types of speech acts. components: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

The locutionary component refers to the literal meaning of an utterance or what is said. For example, the sentence **"It's raining outside"** has a locutionary component that conveys that it is raining. The illocutionary component refers to the intended function of an utterance or what is meant. In the case of the same sentence, the illocutionary component could be a request for someone to close the window or a statement to initiate small talk. Finally, the perlocutionary component refers to an utterance's effect on the listener or audience. In the case of the same sentence, the perlocutionary effect could motivate the listener to bring an umbrella when going outside.

In previous research by Tazkia and Ervina (2022), their research entitled *Illocutionary Acts in the Film Cruella by Craig Gillespie: A Pragmatics Study*. Their research focused on illocutionary acts that appear in the movie. Moreover, from this analysis, the researcher see the gap in that the analysis does not use Yule's theory about speech acts found in interrogative sentences.

Figure 2 Cruella Movie (2021)

In the example of data (Fig.2) the sentence "Yes. Aren't they gorgeus?" the sentence can be classified as yes-no question, because in the sentence "Yes. Aren't they gorgeous?", the speaker begins with a simple declaration of agreement "Yes", followed by a tag question that invites confirmation from the listener. The tag question "Aren't they gorgeous?" can be answered with a yes or no, depending on whether the listener agrees with the speaker's opinion. But, an interrogative sentence must have an utterance meaning in it; the speaker who asks the interrogative sentence listener must have another meaning in the utterance. Like the example in the previous picture (Fig.2), the sentence "Yes. Aren't they gorgeus?", the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' and 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for the listener's agreement or opinion, which can be seen as a request for information, and in the second part of the sentence "Aren't they gorgeous?" is a questioning speech act, in which the speaker is asking for the listener's confirmation or agreement with their opinion. The speaker uses a statement "Yes" to perform a different function than simply conveying agreement. The speaker's real intention is to ask for the listener's opinion, but they do so indirectly by first making a statement of agreement "Yes" and then asking a question "Aren't they gorgeous?".

The researcher chose the movie as the subject because the researcher found many interrogative sentences in this movie. Because the interrogative sentence has a transparent answer to the question, and from these interrogative sentences, various kinds of utterances can be found and

analyzed. The researcher chooses *Cruella De Vile* as the research subject in this research.

According to the internet movie database IMDb, *Cruella De Vile* 2021 is a movie in the genre of Crime that won many awards in the costume category, such as in the Academy Awards Oscar and BAFTA Awards, and the movie won the Best Achievement in Costume Design. The movie was directed by Craig Gillespie, written by Aline Brosh McKenna et al., and starred Emma Stone, Emma Thompson, Joel Fry, and Paul Walter. This movie is based on the character Cruella De Vil from Dodie Smith's 1956 novel The Hundred and Dalmatians.

Cruella De Vil or also known as Estella, was a young girl who was abandoned by her parents due to her unusual appearance and her birth mother's avarice. Estella has had a variety of characteristics since she was born in the world. She believes that she is truly unique. When her mother died, she met Jasper and Horace, and they were raised on the streets. One day, Estella meets her enemy and realizes that her enemy 'Barrones' is her biological mother.

Based on the phenomena of this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing strategies, qualities, and speech acts of the interrogative sentence in subtitling on *Cruella De Vil* movie because the movie has a unique storyline and the main character has a unique characteristic and because the data is taken from a movie, the data collected is more than the maximum. Therefore, the researcher proposes this research proposal entitled *Subtitling*

Strategies and Quality of Speech Act in Interrogative Sentence in Cruella
Movie (2021).

B. **Limitation of The Study**

The research is limited to analyzing interrogative sentence translation in *Cruella De Vil* subtitle. The analysis focuses on (1) interrogative sentence types in the subtitling of *Cruella De Vil* using Quirk's theory. The types of interrogative sentences are; yes-no question, tag question question, declarative question, WH question, alternative question, exclamatory question and rhetorical question. (2) the types of speech act found in dialogue interrogative sentence using Yule's theory, the types of speech act are questioning, commanding, informing and requesting, and (3) the translation technique used on interrogative sentence in the subtitle of the movie using Gottlieb's theory and (4) the quality of translation in the subtitle of the movie using Pedersen's theory.

C. **Formulation of The Problem**

1. What are the types of interrogative sentences found in the subtitle of Cruella's movie?

2. What are the qualifications of speech acts found in the dialogue interrogative sentence of Cruella's movie?

3. What subtitling strategies are used to translate the interrogative sentence in Cruella's movie?

4. How is the quality of the subtitle in the interrogative sentence of Cruella's subtitle?

D. Objectives of The Study

1. To describe the types of interrogative sentences that appear in the dialogue of Cruella's movie.

2. To describe the qualifications of speech act that appears in the dialogue interrogative sentence of Cruella's movie by using Yule's theory.

3. To describe the subtitling strategy used by subtitle in translating interrogative sentences of the movie by using Gottlieb's theory in 1992.

4. To describe the quality of translation in the subtitle of the movie by using Jan Pedersen's theory.

E. Benefits of The Study

1. Theoretical Benefits

   a. This research is able to contribute to English materials, especially about interrogative sentence translation.

   b. Other researchers can use the result of the research as a reference or comparison to their research.

2. Practical Benefits

   a. Other Researcher

   This research can inspire other researchers, especially when they want to analyze subtitling strategies, the quality, and the speech act of interrogative sentences in the subtitle.

   b. The Student

   This research can enlarge their understanding of how to learn the subtitling strategies, the quality, and the speech act of the interrogative sentence in the subtitle.

c. Reader

This research can give information about the interrogative sentence, subtitling strategies, qualities, and speech act in the subtitle movie.

F. Definition of The Key Terms

1. Interrogative sentence is a sentence with a 'question mark' (?) that can use to ask someone to get the information that they want, and it can ask several things about emotion, opinion, purpose, possession and etc. (Cahyaningrum, 2013, p. 23).

2. Speech act is to describe an action such as 'requesting,' 'commanding,' 'questioning,' or 'informing.' (Yule, 2010)

3. Subtitle is an original translation of the dialogue in a movie or television program. The subtitle generally appears as text at the bottom of the screen. Subtitling is defined as the rendering of the verbal message in film media in a different language, in the shape of one or more lines, which are presented on the screen in sync with the original verbal message (Gottlieb, 2004).

4. Subtitling strategy is the way to translate the dialogue of the movie into the target language.

5. Quality subtitle is the way to analyze the translation quality of subtitles on the movie.

6. *Cruella De Vil* is a movie based on the character Cruella De Vil from the novel The Hundred and Dalmatian (1001 Dalmatians). The movie won many Best Achievements in Costume Design and Makeup. Written by Aline Brosh McKenna et al. and directed by Craig Gillespie (IMDb).

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Interrogative Sentence

a. Notion of Interrogative Sentence English

Levinson (1983) shows that interrogative sentences can be considered 'real' questions, 'exam' questions, rhetorical questions, requests, offers, suggestions, and threats. An interrogative sentence always ends with a question mark at the end of the sentence. For example, **Where is your book?**

b. Types of Interrogative Sentence English

The interrogative sentence contains two types, namely :

Major Types of Question

(a) *Yes/No Question*, are usually formed by placing the operator before the subject and giving the sentence a rising intonation. Frank (1972) stated, '*Yes-No* questions are included in simple questions that get only yes or no answer. *Yes-No* questions are formed by putting the auxiliary verb before the subject or before the firsy auxiliary if there is more than one.

1. Positive *yes-no* question, this question containing such form is generally neutral, with no bias in expectation towards a positive or negative response. For example :

Statement : I live *somewhere* near Dover

Question : Do you live *anywhere* near Dover?

2. Negative *yes-no* questions is found in the question, which contains a negative form of one kind or another. An element of surprise or disbelief complicate negative orientation. Negative *yes-no* questions are usually used to express the speaker's expectations. It expects a *'yes'* answer, but it is *a 'no'* answer. When it becomes an unexpected answer, this form is used to express the speaker's disappointment. This form usually uses negative main verbs *'do'* like *do not, did not, does not*, *'be'* like *is not, am not, are not,* and auxiliary verbs *cannot, will not, have not*, etc., which come first before the subject. For example :

Negative orientation :

Hasn't the boat left *yet?* (I'd hoped it would have left by now, but it seems it hasn't)

Didn't he recogniza you *either?* (I'd thought he would, but it seems he didn't)

Positive orientation :

Didn't *someone* call last night?

Hasn't the boat left *already?*

(b) *Tag Question,* consists of operator and subject, such as 'is he? didn't she?', 'can't I?', 'will you?'. If the statement is positive, the tag is generally negative, and vice versa. With a rising tone, the tag invites verification, expecting the hearer to decide the

truth of the proposition in the statement. On the other hand, the tag with a falling tone invites confirmation of the statement and has the force of an exclamation rather than a genuine question. Frank (1972: 88) explained, 'attended questions are also yes-no questions, but they have a particular form in which both answers are expected. This type of question is usually added with a declarative sentence. It is done to verify that something has been understood or confirmed'. For example, **The boat hasn't left, has it? and Joan recognized you, didn't she?**

1. Tag question with imperatives

   Tag questions can also be appended to imperative sentences where they invite the listener's consent, ***open the door, won't you?***

2. Tag question with exclamative

   The tag question with exclamatives is to invite the hearer's agreement, ***what a beautiful painting it is, isnt' it?***

3. Invariant tag question is a form of tag question that is more informal or casual or even impolite. For example, **Are you crazy, huh?**

(c) *Declarative Question,* this type of question is identical in form to a declarative, except for the final rising question intonation. Quirk (1985) explained, 'declarative questions are identical to declarative sentences, but have a high intonation at the end of

the sentence'. For example, **They want something to eat? or Somebody is with you?**

(d) *WH Question,* the sentences are begins with an interrogative word or phrase. Frank (1972: 88) stated, 'Questions with the word question are questions which aim to obtain more specific information such as people, places, times, conditions and others'. A sentence of this type begins with a wh-. In the interrogative word, the wh-question is used when the listener loses the piece of information said by the speaker and wants to hear the missing sentence again. Wh– question contains the words what, who, why, where, when, and how. Where questions that begin with interrogative adverbs using why, when, where, and how are placed before the auxiliary which usually begins with a yes-no question, and for questions that begin with interrogative pronouns use who, what, and which. While the interrogative how is combined with an adjective or adverb. For example, **What did you base your prediction on?**

1. *What* is used when you want to ask about something.

2. *Who* is used when you want to ask someone.

3. *Why* is used when you want to ask about a reason.

4. *Where* is used when you want to ask about information.

5. *When* is used when you want to ask about time.

6. *How* is used when you want to ask about process.

There are two types of *WH-* question, as follows :

1. Positive of *wh-* question

    Positive *wh-*questions usually have a positive assumption. Sometimes, sentences can be categorized as positive *wh-* questions even if no presuppositions are found but contain non-assertive items, such as *any, either, ever*, etc. For example :

    Presupposition : *Someone* **opened my letter**

    Positive *wh-* question : *Whoever* **opened my letter?**

2. Negative of *wh-* question

    It is not like positive *wh-* questions, negative *wh-* questions contain negative assumptions. For example :

    Presupposition : *Somebody* **hasn't read the book?**

    Negative *wh-* question : *Who* **hasn't read the book?**

    And usually negative *wh-*questions have several different functions with positive *wh-* questions, such as conveying an advice. For example, **Why don't you take some medicine?**

(e) *Alternative Question,* Leech (2006) stated, 'alternative questions are questions uttered by speakers that approach a choice between two or more alternatives that are likely to be heard'. An alternative question is a sentence that presents two or more choices in the conversation, and the listener expects to answer one of the two choices. In this type of alternative

question sentence, it resembles the form of a yes-no question. The characteristics of alternative questions are usually marked by using the word 'or' or 'nor' in each sentence and its usually ends by lowering the intonation. For example, **Would you like coffee or tea?**

There are two types of alternative questions :

1. The first resembles a *yes-no* question, which differs from a *yes-no* question only in intonation. Instead of the final rising tone, it contains a separate nucleus for each alternative. For example :

   Alternative :

   A : Shall we go by bus or train?

   B : By bus.

   Yes-No :

   A : Shall we go by bus or train?

   B : No, let's take the car.

2. The second *wh*-question is a compound of two separate questions. For example, **Which ice cream would you like? Would you like chocolate, vanilla, or strawberry?**

   An alternative question presupposes the truth of only one of the propositions **: Are you a democrat or a republican?** (you are either a democrat or a republican?)

Minor Types of Question

(a) *Exclamatory Question,* Quirk (1985) stated 'Exclamatory question is an interrogative in structure but has the illocutionary force of an exclamatory assertion.' Typically it is a negative yes-no question with a final falling instead of a rising tone. These invite the hearer's agreement to something the speaker has strong feelings about. For example, **Hasn't she grown!** or **Wasn't it a marvellous concert!**

(b) *Rhetorical Question,* Leech (2006) defined a 'rhetorical question as a question that does not seek information, but implies the answer as evidence.' In other words, rhetorical questions are sentences that do not need to expect a reply as long as they have a strong statement. If the rhetorical question is positive, it has a negative force; if it is negative, it has a positive force. Questions can resemble yes-no questions or wh- questions. For example, **Who can say what will happen?** It has the effect of a forceful statement, 'No one can say what will happen.'

c. Notion of Interrogative Sentence Indonesian

Chaer (2006) stated, 'an interrogative sentence is a sentence containing responses or answers as information, reasons, confessions, or opinions from listeners or readers.'

Alwi et al (2003) stated, there are several steps in forming sentences, as follows :

(1) By adding auxiliary *what.*

(2) By inverting the word order.

(3) By using the word *bukan-kah* atau *tidak-kah*.

(4) By using words such as, *apa, berapa, siapa, kapan* dan *mengapa.*

d. Types of Interrogative Sentence Indonesian

The interrogative sentence is divided into five parts, such as confession, information, reason, opinion, and assuring.

(1) Interrogative sentence asks for confession or *yes-no* answer. This sentence is also called as *yes-no* question as well. This sentence can be in the form :

   a) By giving question intonation or question mark.

   b) By giving word *apa* before the sentence.

   c) By giving a question sentence wheter the element to be asked.

(2) Interrogative sentence asks for information on certain sentence elements.

(3) Interrogative sentence asks for reason.

(4) Interrogative sentence asks for other's opinion.

(5) Interrogative sentence asks for convince.

2. **Speech Act**

a. Notion of Speech Act

Yule (2010) stated, 'people use the term speech act to describe behaviors such as 'requesting,' 'questioning,' 'commanding' or

'informing.' Language is an inseparable part of life, which means language can also be interpreted as a tool to convey messages and communicate ideas, opinions, and thoughts to each other. Austin (1961) stated, 'speech act is everything we do at the time of speaking or a series of verbal discussions.' Speech acts are actions language takes to change the state of the object where the action is performed.

In certain situations, there are moments when the hearer need to understand the language properly. Searle stated, 'language can be categorized as making requests, statements, comments, etc. He also stated that language is a system of sounds and words, which humans commonly use to communicate thoughts and feelings. Language can serve its meaning only if people apply it, and the process must be completed in a social context.

Discussion about speech acts is very important for us. One of them is that it can make us understand the message in each utterance. When someone talk to other people in communication or conversation, the speaker not only speaks but also has to interpret the meaning of the speaker to the listener. Furthermore, the speaker can make the listener understand the meaning of the speech spoken by the speaker.

Speech act analysis is generally applied in linguistic and literary works such as short stories, poems, novels, songs, and movies. In the movies, the dialogue can be analyzed by speech act because the

main point of speech act is the utterance or the conversation or subtitle.

b. Qualifications of Speech Act

Speech act can be classified into four parts, namely as follows:

(1) *Questioning*, according to Yule's theory, questioning is used when the interrogative sentence has a structure such as 'Did you..?', 'Can we …?' or 'Are they …?'. The sentence has a structure to ask someone and type of performative utterance that is used to elicit information or seek clarification. It involves asking questions to obtain information from the listener or to confirm or clarify the provided information. For example, **Did you eat the pizza?**

(2) *Requesting,* is used when the sentence uses syntactic structure associated with the function of a question and the type of performative utterance used to ask someone to do something or provide assistance. The primary purpose of a requesting speech act is to elicit a desired action or response from the listener. For example, **Can you pass the salt?**

(3) *Commanding* can classified if the sentence is used to direct or order someone to do something. The primary purpose of a commanding speech act is to exercise authority or control over the listener. Yule notes that the level of politeness or formality used in a commanding speech act can also impact its effectiveness. In some cases, a more polite or indirect

command may be more effective than a direct command, especially when dealing with individuals with higher social status or in positions of authority. For example, **Could you open that door for me?**

(4) *Informing,* can be classified as interrogative sentences used to convey information to listeners. The main purpose of informative speech acts is to provide new or relevant information to the listener. Its effectiveness depends on several factors, including the speaker's confidence. For example, **Can you ride a bicycle?**

3. Subtitling

a. Notion of Subtitle

Translation can usually be used everywhere. A translation is not only done on the text of books, novels, or other texts but translation can also be done on text products placed on a screen, for example, subtitles.

A subtitle is a textual translation product usually found in a television program. Subtitles usually come from a television dialogue between the source and target languages. Usually, subtitles are also placed and synchronized to the dialogue that appears. Luyken (1991:39) 'The subtitles follow the original rhythm from appearing to disappear.

A translator widely does subtitles. Usually, the translation product is in the form of text that is placed on an audiovisual such as a

television program or movie. Audiovisual translation is used to help make it easier for someone to watch a television program using a foreign language. Jaskanen (1999) stated, 'on-screen translation or audiovisual translation (AVT) includes subtitles and dubbing.' It can conclude that when someone watches a television program that uses subtitles, the audience will understand the meaning and message conveyed in the television program. Because if someone watches without using subtitles, they will find it challenging to catch the message and meaning of the program.

According to Hassanpour (2011), 'subtitle is a written translation of spoken language (SL) on a television program or film into the language that the audience sees (TL). Text translation usually appears in two lines at the bottom of the screen and usually simultaneously according to the dialogue or narration in the source language.'

Hassanpour (2011), 'The ideal subtitle is to translate each conversation in its entirety and display it in sync with the spoken language on the screen'. A subtitler must be able to translate all speech and display it on the screen synchronized with the spoken language.

b. Types of Subtitle Strategies

Krings (1986: 18) stated, 'subtitling strategy is a plan carried out to solve translation problems potentially.' In other words, the translation or subtitle strategy is a tool used by a translator to solve

problems in translation. According to Gottlieb (1992), there are several strategies to solve problems in translation, namely :

1) *Expansion,* is a strategy used when the source language requires explanation due to cultural nuances that cannot be taken in the target language. For example :

   SL : I'm attempting to resign.

   TL : Aku berniat resign (berhenti)

   (source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

   The words 'resign' was translated in the bracket. The subtitler purposively added the explanation to clarify the dialogue because the words 'resign' are not strange for most people. However, it could be unusual for some people who do not know English. Therefore, the subtitler tries to retain the word 'resign' by explaining the word in the bracket.

2) *Paraphrase,* is used when the subtitler translates the source text to the target text with its translation style but does not change the meaning of the source text. For example :

   SL : She is black-hearted person, and I'm done with her.

   TL : Dia orang yang berhati jahat dan aku sudah tak mau berurusan dengannya.

   (source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

   The sentence 'black-hearted' has a meaning in figurative language as 'disposed to doing or wishing evil,' and the meaning was closed to the dark and evil world, so the subtitler

was translated into 'berhati jahat,' which has a similar meaning.

3) *Transfer,* is a strategy to translate text sources clearly and accurately. For example :

SL : Get down, cur!

TL : Berlutut;ah, Pengecut!

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

The example above uses a transfer strategy because there is no addition or deletion in the translation. The subtitler translated the dialogue literally.

4) *Imitation,* is used when maintaining the same form, usually in the name of a person or place. This type can usually only be used on proper nouns or greetings. For example :

SL : You go ahead and eat that, Mr. Frodo.

TL : Makanlah itu Tn. Frodo.

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

For the example word of 'Mr. Frodo' was the name of the person. Therefore the subtitler does not translate it.

5) *Transcription,* is used when dealing with a term unusual in the source language, for example, in third language use or nonsense language. For example :

SL : This is our way, amigo.

TL : Ini adalah jalan kita, teman.

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

The word 'amigo' was a third language, a Spanish word meaning 'friend.' Therefore the subtitler translated the word 'amigo' into 'teman'.

6) *Dislocation,* is a strategy when the original employs some special effect, for example, when a song is used in a cartoon where the translation of the special effects is more important than the content. For example :

SL : Spider-pig, Spider-pig, can he swing from a web?

No, he can't, he's a pig!

TL : Babi labalaba, babi labalaba, dapatkah dia berayun dari jaringnya? Tidak bisa, dia seekor babi.

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

The word 'spider-pig' was translated into 'babi labalaba', the subtitler using word-to-word translation, without changing the content because the effect is essential.

7) *Condensation,* is a strategy used by shortening the text in a way that is not as prominent as possible. For example :

SL : Kill them, kill them, kill them both.

TL : Bunuh mereka. Bunuh mereka berdua.

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

The subtitler translates the dialogue incompletely. There is the deletion in the dialogue 'kill them, kill them, kill them both', which becomes 'bunuh mereka, bunuh mereka berdua'. The subtitler makes the text brief and deletes the

unnecessary utterance, but it does not lose the message in the source language (SL) dialogue.

8) *Decimation,* is a strategy for reasons of speed of discourse; potentially important elements are omitted. For example :

SL : You're not, by any chance, refering to Jack, are you?

TL : Maksud anda Jack?

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

Because of the speed dialogue, the dialogue 'you're not, by any chance, referring to Jack, are you?' was translated into 'maksud anda, Jack?'.

9) *Deletion,* Deletion is used to delete parts of a text. For example :

SL : That's enough.

TL : Cukup.

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

The utterance 'that's enough' was translated into 'cukup'. The word 'that's' in this term carries less semantic meaning; therefore the subtitler can be deleted the word without changing the information or the message in the dialogue.

10) *Resignation,* is a strategy where no solution to the translation can be found, so the meaning and translation are lost. For example :

SL : Beyotch!

TL : - (No Translation)

(source. Thesis Gustin Zora 2015)

The subtitler uses a resignation strategy where is no solution in translating the meaning of the source language (SL).

4. Quality

In defining the quality of film subtitles, Jan Pedersen provides a theory that can be used to analyze subtitle errors, namely FAR. FAR is a tool used to analyze subtitle errors. This method is commonly used, especially in interlingual subtitles, using several aspects, namely, 1) functional equivalence, 2) acceptability, and 3) readability. These three aspects are used to see whether the subtitles have good translation quality or not to be read by the audience or listeners.

(1) Functional Equivalence

Functional equivalent is used to define the accuracy of the subtitle by seeing whether the subtitle's translation conveys the speaker's meaning. This aspect is divided into two parts; the first is a semantic error; this section focuses on the meaning of words, phrases, speech, and expressions. The semantic error score is 0.5 for minor, 1 for standard, and 2 for serious. The second is the stylistic error which focuses on the term wrong address, wrong register, or language that does not match the original. The score is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious.

(2) Acceptability

Acceptability focuses on how the target text conforms to the norms of the target language. There are three parts to this aspect, namely

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1) grammar errors which focus on the grammar of the target text, the score used is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious. 2) spelling errors that focus on spelling target subtitles or spelling errors. The score is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious. 3) idiomaticity errors which focus on using idioms in the target text according to the source language or not. The score used is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious.

(3) Readability

Readability focuses on how the reader can read the text. This section focused on three aspects, namely 1) segmentation and spotting errors which focus on synchronizing speech and subtitles. The score is 0.25 for minor, and 0.5 for standard. 2) punctuation and graphics, focusing on text punctuation. The score used is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious. 3) reading speed and line length, this aspect focuses on how fast the reader or viewer can read the text; the score used is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious.

5. *Cruella* **(2021)**

Cruella de Vil is a comedy-crime film produced by Walt Disney Pictures fashion-themed, directed by Craig Gillespie and written by Dan Fox, Tony McNamara, and Aline Brosh McKenna; where they wrote a story based on the book 'The Hundred and One Dalmatians' by Dodie Smith and the 1961 movie 'One Hundred and One Dalmatians'

by Bill Peet. This movie is played by famous actresses and actors such as Emma Stone, Emma Thompson, Paul Walter, Joel Fry, and others.

The movie is set in the 1970s in London's punk music movement, released on May 28, 2021. By mid-2021, it became the most popular film and won two Oscar nominations in the costume design and cosmetic categories.

Cruella, her real name known as Estella, is a girl who looks fashionable and unique. Since birth, she has had black hair on the right and white on the left. She is also someone who has skilled in sewing as well as designing clothes. Estella's eccentric and rebellious nature resulted in her being expelled from school, followed by her mother to London. Before arriving in London, Estella's mother took the time to meet her friends at one of the mansions named Hellman Hall. The women used various kinds of beautiful dresses at the event, which tempted Estella's curious side to approach them. Finally, out of curiosity, the events held at the mansion get messed up, and Estella loses the necklace that her mother gave her, which results in her mother's death as well, thus turning her into an abandoned orphan.

Estella meets her best friends, Jasper and Horace, at Regents Park. They are both pickpockets' orphans. Then the three of them survive together by doing pickpocketing, theft, and massive burglary. Sometimes, they helped Estella to work in the fashion industry at a luxury department store in London. When she started working, she found that her position in the job was shallow; she became a cleaning

service. She was frustrated with her work that she never became a designer; she got drunk and remodeled the store display into her style. Seeing Estella's ability, Baroness, a figure designer, hired Estella in her place, Baroness Van Hellman. This is where the story begins; because of various kinds of amazing clothes designs in her new office, this Cruella de Vil movie focuses on the fashion of over-the-top costumes and makes fashion the central case of the story. In the animated series, the movie Cruella de Vile only has a few costumes, such as a red striped fur coat and a dress in black lining. Meanwhile, the 2021 Cruella de Vile movie has approximately 47 costumes that have shades of black, white, gray, and red.

B. Previous Studies

As the previous discussion, the research focused on interrogative sentence translation in the movie Cruella de Vile that happens in the subtitle. In this case, the researcher discusses the previous research about the movie Cruella de Vil that some researchers have conducted. This research deals with some previous studies but has differences in some matters. The previous will be mentioned here to prove that this research is different from the others.

The first research was done by Anggi and Ichwan (Gunadarma University, 2022), entitled *Category Shift Translation of Noun Phrase in the Cruella Movie Script and its Translation.* Their research focused on translation shifts. Their research aims to classify the translation shift of noun phrases in Cruella de Vil. Their research belongs to descriptive qualitative

research. As the data source, the researchers used Cruella de Vile 2021 movie and its subtitle, and the data are sentences containing noun phrases in the Cruella movie, which happened translation shift. The research results show that there are 54 data for structure shift, 3 data for a class shift, 7 data for unit shift and 21 for the intra-system shift, and 2 for untranslated noun phrases. Furthermore, for the total data found is 87 data.

The second, Praja and Achmad (Dian Nuswantoro University, 2022) with their research entitled *Translation Techniques of Directive Speech Acts of the Characters Used in the Cruella Movie*. Their research focused on translation techniques. Their research objectives are to find out the types of directive speech acts and the types of translation techniques and analyze the dominant type of translation technique. Their research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. Furthermore, for the data source, the researchers used Cruella de Vile 2021 movie, and the data were utterances from the movie. The result of the research are the dominant type of translation is established equivalence technique which represented 167 data (54.58%).

The third Gisela and Tri (Gunadarma University, 2022), with their research, entitle *An Analysis Directive Speech Acts of Main Character in the Cruella Movie.* Their research focused on directive speech of the main character. Their research is descriptive qualitative and uses documentation as a data collection technique. The result of the research found 60 data of type directive speech acts in Cruella movies, and the research shows that there are 27 data of asking, 11 data of commanding, 2 data of inviting, 6

data of forbidding 10 data of requesting, and 5 data of suggesting. And for the results, it is known that asking is the dominant type in the movie.

Fourth, Brenda and Victor (University of Guanajuato, 2022), with their research entitled *Colour Psychology of the Film Cruella, 2021*. Their research focused on the psychology of color used in the Cruella movie. There are the color of the spectrum, such as red (hatred), black (the end, the duel), white (ideal, perfection), brown (the unfriendly, the foolish), gold (pride, beauty, luxury), and for the result found that Cruella/Estella with a predominance of the color red. Furthermore, the result above can conclude that Cruella's personality was defined by two types of problems, her histrionic personality, and her bipolar disorder.

Fifth, Meidina and Ervina (University of Widyatama, 2022), with their research entitled *Impoliteness Strategies in Cruella Movie : Pragmatics Study*. Their research focused on impoliteness strategies that were performed in the movie, and according to the findings of the study, there are five types of impoliteness strategies, there are 31% bald on record impoliteness, 23% positive impoliteness, 15% negative impoliteness, 23% off-record impoliteness and 8% withhold politeness. Furthermore, it can be concluded that the most frequently used impoliteness strategy is bald-on-record impoliteness.

Sixth, Tazkia, and Ervina (University of Widyatama, 2022), with their research entitled *Illocutionary Acts in the Film Cruella by Craig Gillespie: A Pragmatics Study.* Their research focused on illocutionary acts. Moreover, there are five types of illocutionary speechlessness that had

found in the research, there are 1) 5 data of assertive speech acts, 2) 7 data of directives speech, 3) 6 data of commissive speech act, 4) 8 data of expressive speech act and 5) 4 data illocutionary speech act of declarations. Furthermore, for the result, the dominant type of tutor act in the movie Cruella de Vile is the illocutionary commissive speech act.

Seventh, Nisa Meisa (State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati, 2022), with her research entitled *The Impact of Conflicts Towards Character Development in Cruella (2021).* The research focused on character the main character and others in the movie. Moreover, for the result, the researcher found 58 scenes in the characterization, such as 5 scenes of characterization through appearance, 7 scenes through dialogue, 13 scenes through other characters' reaction, 27 scenes through external action, 3 scenes through internal action, 2 scenes through leitmotif and 1 scene through the name.

Eighth, Yosua, Ceisy, and Rinny (University of Manado, 2022) with their research entitled *Self-Actualization of the Main Character in Disney's Cruella Movie*. The research focused on self-actualization in the main character in the movie, and the results of the research indicate that Estella, as the main character is able to fulfill all her needs from physiological needs, security needs, belongingness, and love needs and also her esteem needs to fulfill her self-actualization, it can be concluded that Estella or Cruella has achieved self-actualization in the movie.

Ninth, Nadyatul, and Ali (University of Surabaya, 2022) with their research entitled *Archetypes & Self-Realization in Disney's Cruella (2021)*

Movie: Jungian Psychoanalysis. This research focused on archetypal elements in the movie. The results of the research are that the main character's speech and actions reflected Jung's archetypes.

Tenth, Visca et al. (IPB University, 2022) with their research entitled *The Meaning of Clothing in Disney Film Cruella de Vile as Emma Stone Played by 2021*. The research focused on the meaning of clothing in the movie and of several clothing in the movie; it can be concluded that every design, process, and manufacture of something fashion own significant value and show that the fashion made by the designer famous.

The last, Komang et al. (Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, 2022), with their title research *An Analysis of Psychological Aspect of the Main Character in Cruella Movie.* The research focused on the behavior and psychological aspects of the main character in the movie. The data was taken from the movie and the dialogue containing the psychological aspects of human motivation. the results of the research found 24 data relating to the psychological aspects of human motivation experienced by the main character.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Designs

A research design is a tool used in research as a way to obtain answers to research problems. The selection of the method used must reflect the relevance of the theoretical paradigm to the methods used in the research so that they go hand in hand, all of which must follow the problems raised in the research. Creswell (2009) stated, that research design is a procedure or strategy used while conducting research that will reach out to the board's assumption of collecting data and analyzing the detailed methods. Creswell proposes three types of research design as qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods.

According to Wiersma (2009), qualitative research originates in descriptive analysis, essentially an inductive process, reasoning from the specific situation to a general conclusion. Mason and Bramble (2000) also stated that descriptive qualitative research is a research method that represents a broad spectrum of research activities with the common purpose of describing situations, events, or phenomenon.

Hyejin et al (2017) also states that qualitative description has been identified as important and appropriate for research questions focused on discovering the who, what, and where of events or experiences and gaining insights from informants regarding a poorly understood phenomenon.

In conducting the research, the researcher employs a qualitative method by which data are collected, classified, and analyzed. Then, a conclusion is

drawn based on the data analysis result. In short, this kind of research is a type of research that purposed to gain a complete understanding of a phenomenon that happened or is being done by focusing on the detailed description in the form of words rather than a number or statistical data. This type of research design is chosen because this present study required concrete evidence of the strategy used to analyze subtitle Disney movies.

This research design is suitable for the research because this research focuses on finding and describing the information related to the phenomenon as much as possible through the description of words. Accordingly, it is considered accurate to use a qualitative research design to gain the data related to this study.

B. Data and Data Source

The data contains linguistic data. This study's linguistic data are in the form of interrogative sentence markers spoken by the characters in the movie conversation and its English subtitle. The researcher watched the movie to collect the data and captured the interrogative sentence' conversation. Then the researcher classified the data into speech act and subtitling strategies and gave the data to the rater to analyse the translation quality assessment regarding functional equivalence, accuracy, and readability.

Furthermore, the data source is the Disney Movie Cruella (2021), released on Disney+ Hotstar and still airing on the media streaming platform Disney+. The researcher used the series because the series is a sequel to Smith's 1956 novel The Hundred and Dalmatians. The series also has good

reviews on IMDb with a 7.3/10. And an essential reason that the movie contains many interrogative sentences in the conversation and that the data collected has exceeded the criteria. In order to validate the data, the researcher got help from a validator. The validator ensures that the data used follows the original source.

Example from the data :

No	Datum	Source Language	Target Language	Types of Interrogative Sentence
1	1/WH	How does the saying go?	Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?	WH question

Table 1 Example of Data

C. Research Instruments

The research instrument is crucial to making the research can be conducted clearly. According to Ary et al. (2010), choosing a suitable measuring instrument in conducting research has a crucial impact on the success of the research. Ary also proposes that there are instruments that can be used in collecting the data that are commonly used in qualitative research, such as (1) observation, (2) questionnaire, (3) content or document, and (4) interview guide.

This research employed two kinds of instruments in collecting the data: observation and documentation. According to Ary et al. (2010), observation is a common research method by watching and documenting what is happening, when, and how. Ary et al. also emphasize the importance of objectivity in observation, meaning that researchers should strive to be unbiased and avoid imposing their interpretations or judgments on what they observe. They also highlight the importance of developing clear and detailed observation protocols to collect data consistently and accurately.

However, a document refers to a wide range of written or visual materials the researcher applies to understand the phenomenon under study. The analyzed materials can be in speeches, movies, newspapers, web pages, advertisements, or non-written. For this research, the researcher used a document as a transcript of the conversation in the movie in the source language and its translation.

The research uses the information provided by raters in both languages, Indonesian and English. The rater will evaluate the translation quality assessment regarding accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The researcher also used the validator to validate the data taken from the source data.

D. The Technique of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher carried out data collection techniques because data collection is a significant factor in conducting research; with this, the researcher will go according to what is desired. It is not only knowledge that must be possessed in conducting research but also information in the form of data that can be used as research material to be analyzed in the end because the primary purpose of a study is to obtain data.

The researcher used methods collect the data, which is content analysis, the method to obtain the primary data. Content analysis aims to collect and identify qualitative data that can be systematically examined. The researcher watched the movie, compared the subtitle of its English version and the Indonesian version in the official subtitle, noted the data containing the interrogative sentence, and gave the number in each datum.

E. Data Analysis Technique

This research data is analysed based on the content analysis using Quirk's, Searle's, and Gottlieb's theories. The data analysis is conducted inductively and qualitatively using Spradley's (1980) content analysis model, which covers: domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and finding cultural value.

1. Domain Analysis

   This process aims to separate the data from the other components that do not belong to the data. In collecting the data, the researcher focused only on the dialogue of all of the characters which contain interrogative sentences by using Quirk's (1985) to collect the utterances of the characters who use interrogative sentences in the context.

2. Taxonomy Analysis

   Taxonomy analysis is a process of classifying data. The data are classified based on the problem statement established before. In this second step, the researcher classified types of interrogative sentences, speech acts, and subtitling strategies into some categories base on their types. After collecting the utterances containing interrogative sentences, the researcher classifies the utterance into its types based on Quirk's, Yule's, and Gottlieb's theories.

No	Data	Interrogative Sentence							Speech Act				Subtitling Strategies									
		D	W	Y	T	A	E	R	R	C	Q	I	E	P	T	I	T	D	C	D	D	R

Table 2 Taxonomy Analysis I

No	Interrogative Sentence		Functional Equivalence						Acceptability									Readability							
	Source Text	Target Text	Semantic Error			Stylistic Error			Grammar Error			Spelling Error			Idiomaticity Error			Segmentation Error		Punctuation and Graphics			Reading Speed & Line Length		
			M	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	S	M	S	M	S	S	M	S	S

Table 3 Taxonomy Analysis II

3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is used to obtain a pattern of relationships between domain and taxonomy analysis. In this research, the researcher analyzes the interrogative sentence and the types of speech acts to determine how the characters perform their utterances in the interrogative sentence.

Table 4 Componential Analysis

4. Finding Cultural Value

   Cultural Value is an analysis from a domain, taxonomic, and component analysis. The objective of this analysis is to discover the phenomenon in this research and why the phenomenon happened by the theory used by the researcher.

F. Data Validation

Data validation is used to check the trust of data. According to Creswell (2014), the validity of qualitative methods is that the research tests the accuracy of the data. Data accuracy means that the data need to be valid to obtain a significant result. Creswell and Milner (2000) perform that there are three forms to validate the data, there are triangulation, auditing, and member of checking. In order to form themes or categories for research, the researcher uses a validity method called triangulation, where they look for convergence among numerous, diverse sources of information. This research uses expert checking to validate the data. The researcher also discussed the data with linguistic experts as a validator, Mr. Wildi Adila S.Pd.I., M.A. He is a lecturer who has a focus on linguistics.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The researcher presents the analysis of the data. In this chapter, there are four problem statements in this research, first is analysing of an interrogative sentence in *Cruella*'s movie, the second is analysing of speech act found in the interrogative sentence subtitle of *Cruella* movie, the third is analysing of subtitling strategy that applied to the interrogative sentence in subtitle *Cruella*'s movie, and the fourth is a quality subtitle in the interrogative sentence of *Cruella*'s movie.

Based on the data, 200 data interrogative sentences are found in the subtitles of *Cruella*'s movie. Therefore, the researcher used 200 data for this research. The researcher will give the result of the data by each problem statement.

1. Interrogative Sentence in Cruella's Movie

The first object is discovering the interrogative sentence in the *Cruella*'s movie subtitle. In order to achieve the objective, each sentence of the dialogue was classified based on interrogative sentence types. In order to get the correctness of an interrogative sentence with the validator. The researcher took the data from *Cruella*'s movie.

The table below contains the types of interrogative sentences found.

No	Interrogative Sentence	Frequency
1.	Yes / No	39
2.	Tag / Attached	19
3.	Declarative	39
4.	WH	84
5.	Alternative	2
6..	Exclamatory	8
7.	Rhetorical	9
Total		200

Table 5 Interrogative Sentence

As shown in the result (Table 6.), there are seven types by Quirk's and all of the types can be found in the *Cruella*'s movie. From all of the data, the researcher take some examples followed by their explanations of each types. The analysis presented below :

a. Yes/No Question

The types of Yes/No question is to seeks confirmation or denial of a particular proposition. The question is usually formed by placing an auxiliary verb before the subject of the sentence. The response to a yes/no question is typically either "yes" or "no," which confirms or denies the proposition presented in the question.

There are the example of data of yes/no question :

Datum Number : 007/YN/RE/TR/00.03.53
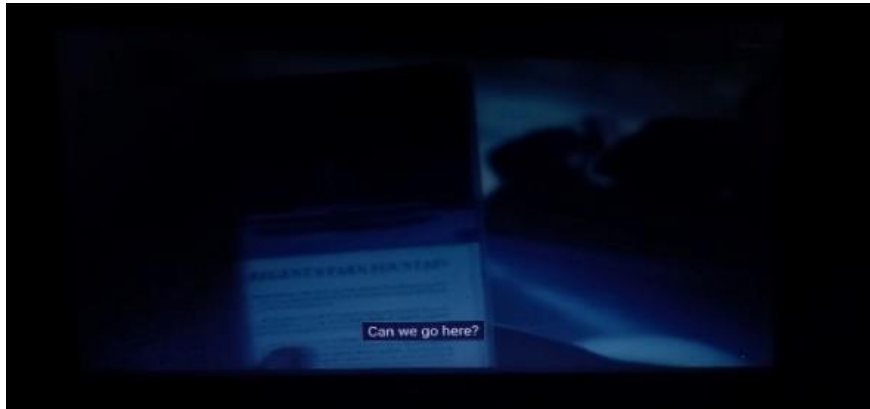
Figure 3 Example Analysis Data of Yes/No Question I

ST : Can we go here?

The sentence of source text 'Can we go here?' can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because *yes/no* question is an interrogative clause that can be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no'. They typically begin with an auxiliary verb , and followed by the subject and the main verb. In this case, 'can' is the auxiliary verb, 'we' is the subject and 'go' is the main verb.

Datum Number : 012/YN/RE/PR/00.05.37

Figure 4 Example Analysis Data of Yes/No Question II

ST : Will you mind it for me?

The sentence 'Will you mind it for me?' can be classified as *'yes/no'* question, because the sentence is asking whether the person being

addressed is willing to take care of something for the speaker. Moreover, it is an example of a request or a polite command which is that can be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no'.

Datum Number : 016/YN/RE/PR/00.11.31

Figure 5 Example Analysis Data of Yes/No Question III

ST : Sir, please could you spare some change?

The source text 'Sir, please could you spare some change?' can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the sentence can be rephrased as "Could you spare some change?" which is a yes/no question. In this case, 'could' is the auxiliary verb, 'you' is the subject and 'spare' is the main verb. The word "please" makes the request more polite, but it does not change the question's structure. The auxiliary verb "could" is used express politeness and make a request more formal. The subject "you" is the person being addressed, and the main verb "spare" is the action being requested.

Beside datum 007, 012 and 016. Data of interrogative sentence types of *yes/no* question can be seen in datum 022, 031, 033, 034, 054, 058, 060, 064, 065, 066, 072, 073, 075, 079, 111, 119, 125, 127, 146,

151, 152, 159, 161, 164, 167, 171, 172, 174, 175, 179, 184, 189, 193, 195, and 199.

b. Tag/Attached Question

The types of Tag question is added to the end of a declarative statement, usually to seek confirmation or agreement. A tag question is formed by using an auxiliary verb that matches the tense and subject of the main clause and then adding a pronoun at the end. There are the example of data of tag question :

Datum Number : 017/TAG/QU/PR/00.13.14

Figure 6 Example Analysis Data of Tag / Attached I

ST : Ya think?

The source text 'Ya think?' can be classified into 'tag' question. because a tag question is a type of sentence that is formed by adding a question tag, such as "ya think?", to the end of a declarative statement, The tag serves to transform the statement into a question and seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. In this sentence, the statement is implied, and the tag prompts the listener to provide their opinion or confirmation on the implied statement. If

there is no declarative statement before the tag question, it can still be considered a type of tag question called a standalone or statement tag question. The speaker is making a statement or expressing an opinion and then adding a tag to invite agreement or disagreement from the listener.

Datum Number : 049/TAG/QU/CO/00.32.24

Figure 7 Example Analysis Data of Tag / Attached II

ST : I'll read that bit again, shall I?

The source text 'I'll read that bit again, shall I?' can be classified as 'Tag' question, because the sentence using word 'shall I?' in the end of the sentence, which has the meaning to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. According to Quirk's theory, tag question is a question added to the end of a statement to confirm or clarify its meaning, and usually consisst of an auxiliary verb and pronoun.

Datum Number : 053/TAG/RE/CO/00.35.45

Figure 8 Example Analysis Data of Tag / Attached III

ST : Oh, great. I'll start, shall I?

The source text 'Oh, great. I'll start, shall I?' can be classified as 'Tag' question, because at the end of the sentence there is a word 'Shall I?', it is a short question that is added to invite agreement or confirmation from the listener, the speaker is seeking approval from the listener that it is okay for them to start. According to Quirk's theory, tag question is a type of question that iss added to the end of statement to invite response of confirmation.

Beside datum 017, 049 and 053. Data of interrogative sentence types of *tag / attached* question can be seen in datum 057, 067, 071, 093, 100, 108, 133, 137, 148, 150, 169, 181, 187, 192, and 194.

c. Declarative Question

Declarative question is a type of sentence formulated as a statement but is used to ask a question for rhetorical effect rather than to seek information or confirmation.

There are the example of data of declarative question :

Datum Number : 001/DEC/QU/PR/00.01.03

CRUELLA: Oh, no.
We're starting here? Okay.

Figure 9 Example Analysis Data of Declarative Question I

ST : Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay

The source text 'Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay' can be classified as *'declarative'* question, because the sentence has a form as declarative sentence. Declarative sentences make statements or assertions and are used to convey information or express opinions. The sentence expresses surprise and uncertainty about starting at a particular location but does not directly ask a question or give a command.

Datum Number : 004/DEC/RE/TF/00.01.51

Figure 10 Example Analysis Data of Declarative Question II

ST : Ignore them?

The source text 'Ignore them?' can be classified as *'declarative'* question, because the has a predicate ""ignore them"" that makes a statement or gives a command. The sentence can be used to make a statement or give a command while also seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. In this case, the sentence is structured like a declarative sentence, which is a sentence that makes a statement. However, it ends with a question mark, which turns it into a question.

Datum Number : 006/DEC/QU/TF/00.02.21

Figure 11 Example Analysis Data of Declarative Question III

ST : There's a dog?

The source text 'There's a dog?' can be classified as *'declarative'* question, because the sentence "there's a dog?" is phrased like a declarative sentence, as it begins with the subject "there's" and ends with a question mark, which turns the statement into a question. A declarative question is an interrogative clause formed using a declarative sentence structure but with a rising intonation at the end to indicate a questioning tone. This type of interrogative can be used to express surprise, disbelief, or uncertainty about a proposition. However, in this sentence, the sentence with a questioning tone upon spotting a dog in the distance, expressing surprise and prompting confirmation from others around them.

Beside datum 001, 004 and 006. Data of interrogative sentence types of *declarative* question can be seen in datum 008, 014, 028, 035, 037, 044, 046, 047, 048, 068, 074, 081, 086, 088, 092, 094, 097, 101, 102, 105, 106, 110, 116, 121, 126, 132, 139, 140, 143, 155, 163, 166, 177, and 178.

d. WH Question

WH question is an interrogative sentence that seeks specific information about a particular topic; wh-questions typically use a question word to introduce the question and are structured in a way that requires a more detailed response than a simple yes/no answer. There are the example of data of WH question :

Datum Number : 003/WH/QU/PR/00.01.28

Figure 12 Example Analysis Data of WH Question I

ST : How does the saying go?

The source text 'How does the saying go?' can be classified as *'wh'* question, because the question word "how" is used to ask for an explanation or clarification about something. Specifically, the question is asking about the wording or phrasing of a particular saying or expression. The word "how" question, which seeks information about how something is done or the extent or degree of something. In this sentence, the speaker asks for information about the wording or phrasing of a familiar saying or proverb, which is why the sentence takes the form of a "how" question.

Datum Number : 009/WH/QU/PR/00.04.11
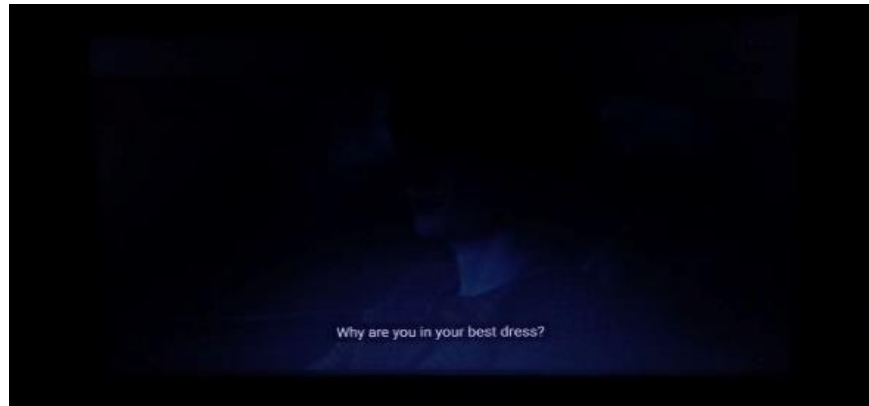
Figure 13 Example Analysis Data of WH Question II

ST : Why are you in your best dress?

The source text 'Why are you in your best dress?' can be classified as *'wh'* question, because in this sentence, the question word "why" is used to ask for an explanation or reason for something. Specifically, the question is asking why the person is wearing their best dress. In this case, the question is seeking an explanation of the reason for the person's choice of clothing, and the word "why" is used to ask for that information.

Datum Number : 010/WH/QU/TR/00.04.17

Figure 14 Example Analysis Data of WH Question III

ST : What friend?

The source text 'What friend?' can be classified as *'wh'* question, because in this sentence, the question word "what" is used to ask for clarification or further information about a particular friend. The sentence might be a response to someone mentioning a friend, but the speaker is unsure of which friend is being referred to. Wh-questions are used to gather information or elicit a response from someone by asking for specific details or explanations. In this case, the question is seeking further information about a friend, and the word "what" is used to ask for more specific details, such as the name or identity of the friend being referred to.

Beside datum 003, 009 and 010. Data of interrogative sentence types of *wh* question can be seen in datum 018, 019, 020, 023, 025, 026, 027, 029, 030, 032, 036, 040, 041, 043,050, 052, 055, 056, 059, 062, 063, 069, 076, 077, 078, 080, 083, 085, 087, 089, 090, 091, 095, 096, 097, 099, 103, 104, 107, 109, 114, 115, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 128, 129, 130, 135, 138, 141, 147, 149, 153, 154, 157, 158, 160, 162, 165, 168, 170, 173, 176, 180, 182, 183, 185, 186, 188, 190, 191, 196, 197, and 200.

e. Alternative Question

An alternative question is an interrogative sentence that presents a choice between two or more options, each requiring a different response. Alternative questions are commonly used in everyday conversation to make decisions, offer choices, or clarify preferences. There are the example of data of alternative question :

Datum Number : 145/ALT/QU/TR/01.21.06
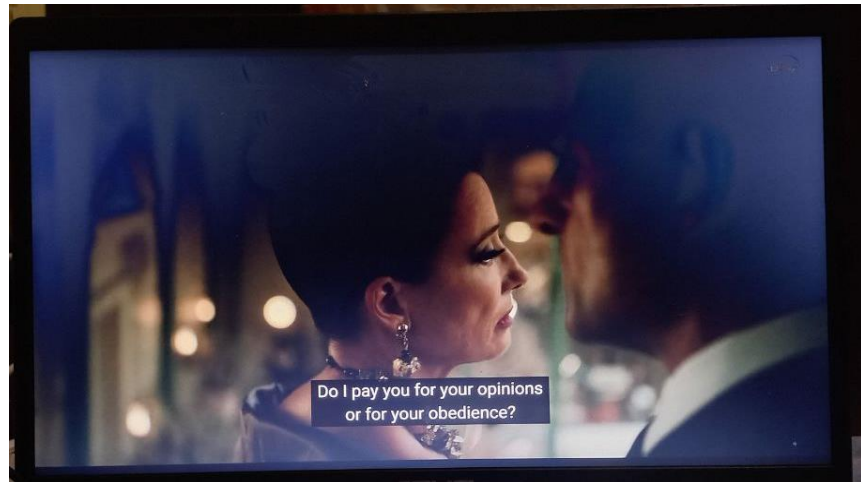
Figure 15 Example Analysis Data of Alternative Question I

ST : Do I pay for your opinions or for your obedience?

The source text 'Do I pay for your opinions or for your obedience?' can be classified as *'alternative'* question, because the question offers two alternatives: "opinions" and "obedience." The person asking the question is seeking to clarify whether they are paying for the employee's opinion or their obedience. The question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no," but it requires a choice between the two options. the sentence presents two or more options or alternatives, and the person asking the question is seeking a choice between them.

Beside datum 145, data of interrogative sentence types of *alternative* question can be seen in datum 084.

f. Exclamatory Question

Exclamatory question is a type of sentence formulated as a question but it is used to express surprise, disbelief, or other strong emotions. There are the example of data of exclamatory question :

Datum Number : 013/EXC/QU/TR/00.05.38

Figure 16 Example Analysis Data of Exclamatory Question I

ST : Really?

The source text 'Really?' can be classified as *'exclamatory'* question, because the word "really" is used as an exclamation to express surprise, skepticism, or disbelief, and the question mark at the end turns it into a question, asking for confirmation or more information. Depending on the context, he sentence "really?" used to express disbelief or skepticism in response to a surprising or unexpected statement.

Beside datum 013, data of interrogative sentence types of *exclamatory* question can be seen in datum 024, 039, 042, 051, 082, 134 and 136.

g. Rhetorical Question

Rhetorical question is a question that is asked for effect or to make a point rather than to seek an answer. The rhetorical question is to provoke thought or to make a statement rather than to seek information or confirmation. The answer to a rhetorical question is often implied or understood rather than explicitly stated.

There are the example of data of rhetorical question :

Datum Number : 005/RHE/INF/TR/00.01.55

Figure 17 Example Analysis Data of Rhetorical Question I

ST : Didn't I just say, 'hear me roar'?

The source text 'Didn't I just say, 'hear me roar?' can be classified as *'rhetorical'* question, because according to Quirk's theory, a rhetorical question is a question that is asked for effect or to make a point rather than to elicit an answer. The question is often used to emphasize a particular point or to create a dramatic effect. the speaker is not asking a question to elicit an answer, but is using the question to emphasize their previous statement, "hear me roar". "Didn't I just say" also implies that the speaker expects the listener

to remember what was previously said, further emphasizing their point.

Datum Number : 021/RHE/QU/DEL/00.13.46

Figure 18 Example Analysis Data of Rhetorical Question II

ST : She should what? what? what? what?

The source text 'She should what? what? what? what?' can be classified as *'rhetorical'* question, because the speaker uses repetition of the " what " question to emphasize their point that they believe the person being referred to should be doing something specific, but they are not doing it. The repetition of the question word is used to create a sense of urgency or frustration. A rhetorical question is a type of question that is asked not to seek information or an answer but rather to make a point or to emphasize a statement. In this sentence, Rhetorical questions can also be used for other purposes, such as making a statement, expressing a strong emotion, or challenging an assumption or belief.Beside datum 005, 021 and 038. Data of interrogative sentence types of *exclamatory* question can be seen in datum 045, 070, 112, 123, 144, and 156.

2. Speech Act of Interrogative Sentence in Cruella's Movie

The second object of this research is to discover how speech act are applied in interrogative sentences found in the subtitle of *Cruella*'s movie. In order to achieve the objective, each sentence of the utterance was classified based on an speech act's theory. In order to get the correctness of the speech act, the researcher also discussed data with the validator. The table below contains the speech act of the interrogative sentence.

No	Speech Act	Frequency
1.	Commanding	4
2.	Informing	8
3.	Requesting	20
4.	Questioning	168
Total		200

Table 6 Speech Act

As shown in the result (Table 7.), there are four types by Yule's theory and all of the types can be found in the *Cruella*'s movie.

From all of the data, the researcher take some examples followed by their explanations of each types. The analysis presented below :

a. Questioning

According to Yule's theory, questioning is used when the interrogative sentence has a structure such as 'Did you..?', 'Can we …?' or 'Are they …?'. The sentence has a structure to ask someone and type of performative utterance that is used to elicit information or seek clarification. It involves asking questions to obtain

information from the listener or to confirm or clarify the provided information.

There are the example of data of questioning speech act :

Datum Number : 001/DEC/QU/PR/00.01.03

Figure 19 Example Analysis Data of Questioning Speech Act I

ST : Oh, No! We're starting here? Okay

The source text 'Oh, No! We're starting here? Okay' can be classified as *'questioning'* speech act, because in this sentence the speaker is expressing surprise and doubt about the situation, and is seeking clarification or confirmation from the listener about whether they are really starting at the specified location. the questioning act in this sentence is used to convey the speaker's uncertainty and seek additional information or clarification, which can help the listener better understand the speaker's perspective and respond accordingly.

Datum Number : 003/WH/QU/PR/00.01.28

Figure 20 Example Analysis Data of Questioning Speech Act II

ST : How does the saying go?

The source text 'How does the saying go?' can be classified as *'questioning'* speech act, because according to Yule's theory, the sentence "How does the saying go?" is a type of speech act known as a question, precisely an information-seeking question. The illocutionary point is to seek information about the wording of a saying, which makes it an example of an information-seeking question. Moreover, the speaker is not simply asking for information about how a particular saying is phrased but also expressing a desire to know the answer.

Datum Number : 006/DEC/QU/TR/00.02.21

Figure 21 Example Analysis Data of Questioning Speech Act III

ST : There's a dog?

The source text 'There's a dog?' can be classified as *questioning* speech act, because according to the context the sentence is asking for information and seeking confirmation about a dog's existence.

Beside datum 001, 003 and 006. Data of speech act types of *questioning* speech act can be seen in datum 008, 009, 010, 011, 013, 014, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 068, 069, 073, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 107, 109, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118,119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, and 127.

b. Informing

Informing can be to convey information to listeners. The main purpose of informative speech acts is to provide new or relevant information to the listener. Its effectiveness depends on several factors, including the speaker's confidence.

There are the example of data of informing speech act :

Datum Number : 005/RHE/INF/TR/00.01.55

Figure 22 Example Analysis Data of Informing Speech Act I

ST : Didn't I just say, 'Hear me roar?'

The source text 'Didn't I just say, 'Hear me roar?' can be classified as *'informing'* because the speaker is reminding the listener that they have already made a statement or command to "hear me roar" in the recent past, and they are asking the listener to acknowledge and comply with that statement. The use of the negative question ("Didn't I just say") emphasizes the speaker's expectation that the listener should have already understood and remembered their previous statement. By providing this information and seeking confirmation or compliance from the listener, the speaker is

performing an informing speech act, which is a type of speech act that aims to convey information, make a statement, or provide an explanation.

Datum Number : 015/TAG/INF/EX/00.06.28

Figure 23 Example Analysis Data of Informing Speech Act II

ST : It usually is, isn't it?

The source text 'It usually is, isn't it?' can be classified as *'informing'* speech act, because the speaker is making a statement and providing information about a general or typical situation. The sentence is phrased as an affirmation, indicating agreement with the statement made by the other person, followed by a tag question that seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. Furthermore, Yule's theory suggests that informing speech acts like this can serve different functions depending on the context and the speaker's intentions. The sentence is classified as an 'indirect' speech act, because this sentence is an indirect agreement or confirmation. The speaker implies agreement with the listener's previous statement or question without directly stating their opinion.

Datum Number : 042/EXC/INF/CON/00.27.11

Figure 24 Example Analysis Data of Informing Speech Act III

ST : Oh, but seriously, how much better do you look?

The source text 'Oh, but seriously, how much better do you look?'
can be classified as *'informing'* speech act, because in this sentence,
the speaker informs the listener that they look better and
compliments them. The word "seriously" emphasizes the statement,
indicating that the speaker genuinely believes the listener looks
better. The speaker conveys a message directly to the listener
without attempting to convey it indirectly.

Beside datum 005, 015 and 042. Data of speech act types of
informing can be seen in datum 067, 070, 071, 106, and 108.

c. Commanding

Commanding can be used if the sentence is used to direct or order
someone to do something. The primary purpose of a commanding
speech act is to exercise authority or control over the listener. Yule
notes that the level of politeness or formality used in a commanding

speech act can also impact its effectiveness. In some cases, a more polite or indirect command may be more effective than a direct command, especially when dealing with individuals with higher social status or in positions of authority.

There are the example of data of commanding speech act :

Datum Number : 032/WH/COM/TR/00.22.24

Figure 25 Example Analysis Data of Commanding Speech Act I

ST : Why are you talking and not cleaning?

The source text 'Why are you talking and not cleaning?' can be classified as *'commanding'* speech act, because the illocutionary force of the sentence is to direct the listener to perform a specific action, which in this case is to stop talking and start cleaning. The speaker has a position of authority or is responsible for overseeing a cleaning task. The question "Why are you talking and not cleaning?" can be interpreted as a way to remind the listener of their responsibilities and prompt them to focus on the task. The word "why" can also imply that the speaker is frustrated or annoyed with the listener's behavior.

Beside datum 032, the data of speech act sentence types of *commanding* can be seen in datum 067, 070, 071, 106, and 108.

d. Requesting

Requesting is used when the sentence uses syntactic structure associated with the function of a question and the type of performative utterance used to ask someone to do something or provide assistance. The primary purpose of a requesting speech act is to elicit a desired action or response from the listener.

There are the example of data of requesting speech act :

Datum Number : 002/WH/RE/PR/00.01.08
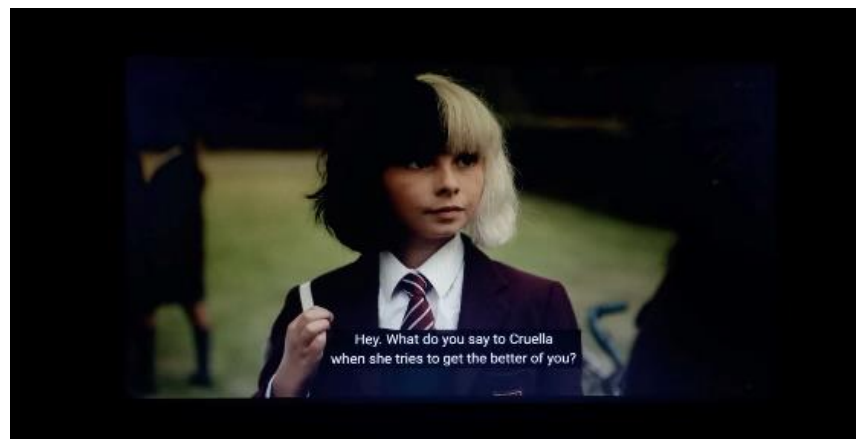
Figure 26 Example Analysis Data of Requesting Speech Act I

ST : Hey, what do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?

The source text 'Hey, what do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?' can be classified as *'requesting'* because, it is requesting advice or guidance from the listener. In Yule's theory, requesting is a speech act in which the speaker asks the listener to perform an action or provide information. the speaker is asking the

listener to provide advice on how to deal with a difficult situation involving Cruella.

Datum Number : 004/DEC/RE/TR/00.01.51

Figure 27 Example Analysis Data of Requesting Speech Act II

ST : Ignore them?

The source text 'Ignore them?' can be classified as *'requesting'* because it involves attempting to get the listener to do something. The sentence ""ignore them?"", the intended meaning is directly conveyed by the form of the utterance. The speaker directly tells the listener to ignore a particular group of people. The listener does not need to infer the intended meaning through context or social conventions.

Datum Number : 007/YN/RE/TR/00.03.53
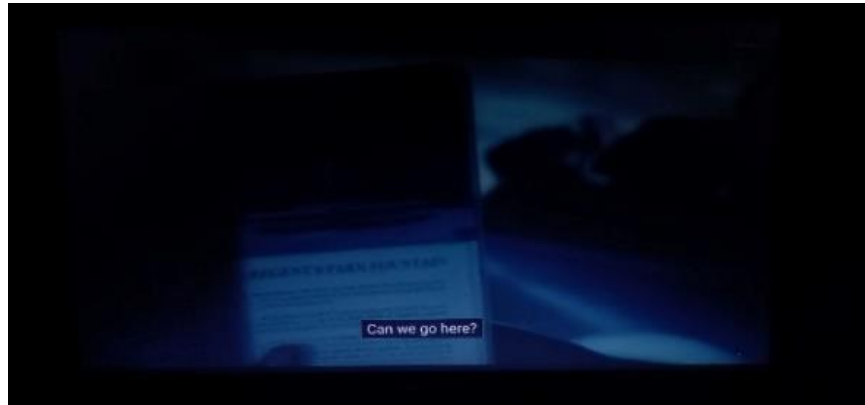
Figure 28 Example Analysis Data of Requesting Speech Act III

ST : Can we go here?

The source text 'Can we go here?' can be classified as *'requesting'* speech act, because the sentence seeks to get the listener to act. The sentence seeks information from the listener about the possibility of going to that specific place. the speaker's intention is clear and the illocutionary force of the sentence matches its surface structure. The speaker is requesting permission to go to a specific place, and the illocutionary force of the sentence is to ask for that permission. The listener can easily understand the speaker's intention and respond accordingly. The listener does not need to interpret or infer any additional meaning beyond the literal meaning of the words spoken. Beside datum 002, 004 and 007. Data of speech act sentence types of *requesting* can be seen in datum 012, 016, 053, 072, 095, 103, 110, 111, 131, 144, 159, 161, 164, 167, 172, 185, and 193.

3. Subtitling Strategy of Interrogative Sentence in Cruella's Movie

The third object of this research is to discover how subtitling strategies are applied in interrogative sentences found in the subtitle of *Cruella*'s movie. In order to achieve the objective, each sentence of the utterance was classified based on an interrogative sentence. In order to get the correctness of the subtitling strategies, the researcher discussed data with the validator. The table below contains the subtitling strategies of the interrogative sentence.

No	Subtitling Strategies	Frequency
1.	Expansion	11
2.	Paraphrase	37
3.	Transfer	107
4.	Imitation	1
5.	Transcription	1
6.	Dislocation	-
7.	Condensation	28
8.	Decimation	-
9.	Deletion	15
10.	Resignation	-
Total		200

Table 7 . Subtitling Strategies

As a result (Table.8), ten strategies are subtitled by Gottlieb's theory. The researcher takes some examples followed by their explanation of each subtitling strategy of an interrogative sentence, and the analysis are presented :

a. Expansion

Expansion is a transfer strategy involving adding new information or ideas to a message or text to enhance its meaning or impact.

There are the example of data of expansion :

Datum Number : 015/TAG/INF/EX/00.06.28

Figure 29 Example Analysis Data of Expansion Subtitling Strategies I

ST : It usually is, isn't it?

TT : Biasanya begitu, bukan?

The source text 'It usually is, isn't it?' and its translation 'Biasanya begitu, bukan?' can be classified as *'expansion'* in subtitling strategies, because In English, the phrase "It usually is, isn't it?" can be interpreted differently depending on the context. However, the phrase "Biasanya begitu" in Indonesian is a more direct translation that implies a level of certainty and understanding about what is being referred to. In an expansion, the translator adds extra information to the target language version not present in the source language to provide additional context and clarify the sentence's meaning.

Datum Number : 019/WH/QU/EX/00.13.22

Figure 30 Example Analysis Data of Expansion Subtitling Strategies II

ST : So, what's your story?

TT : Ceritakan tentang dirimu.

The source text 'So, what's your story?' and its translation 'Ceritakan tentang dirimu' can be classified as *'expansion'* because the sentence involves adding more words to the target language sentence to convey the same meaning the source language sentence. The original sentence "So, what's your story?" is a casual way of asking someone to tell you about themselves. It does not explicitly mention the word "yourself", but the meaning is still clear. However, the translation adds the phrase "ceritakan tentang dirimu" to explicitly include the word "yourself" and convey the meaning more accurately.

Datum Number : 048/DEC/QU/EX/00.30.24

Figure 31 Example Analysis Data of Expansion Subtitling Strategies III

ST : This was the angle, then?

TT : Jadi ini niatnya?

The source text 'This was the angle, then?' and its translation 'Jadi ini niatnya?' can be classified as *'expansion'*, because the translation expands on the original sentence, 'This was the angle, then?' by adding the word 'niatnya', which means 'intention' in english, which is not explicitly stated in the original sentence. By adding this information, the translator has expanded on the original text's meaning, making it more explicit in the target language. According to Gottlieb's theoyr, Expansion involves adding information to the original text that was not present in the source text.

Beside datum 015, 019 and 048. Data of subtitling strategies sentence types of *expansion* can be seen in datum 062, 081, 098, 099, 123, 170, 187, and 199.

b. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is a strategy an alteration of sentence structure in the target language in order to provide an acceptable tell as source language cannot be reconstructed in the same syntactic way.

There are the example of data of paraphrase :

Datum Number : 001/DEC/QU/PR/00.01.03

Figure 32 Example Analysis Data of Paraphrase Subtitling Strategies I

ST : Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay

TT : Ya, ampun. Kita mulai dari sini? Baik.

The source text 'Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay' and its translation 'Ya, ampun. Kita mulai dari sini? Baik' can be classified as *'paraphrase',* because paraphrasing is a process by which a speaker or listener rephrases or restates a sentence or utterance in their own words while retaining its original meaning. In the sentence, "Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay," the speaker expresses surprise and perhaps disappointment at starting from a particular location or point. In the context of a conversation, this could indicate that the speaker had hoped to start somewhere else or had expected a different plan altogether. The translation "Ya tuhan, kita mulai dari

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sini? Baik" captures the same basic meaning but in a different language and cultural context. The phrase "Ya, ampun" is a typical Indonesian exclamation that expresses surprise or dismay, while "Kita mulai dari sini?" means "Are we starting from here?" The word "Baik" at the end of the sentence is a simple affirmative response, meaning "Okay." Both the original sentence and its translation involve some degree of paraphrasing. The speaker in the original sentence expresses their surprise and disappointment using colloquial language, while the translator has had to find equivalent phrases and expressions in Indonesian to convey the same meaning. Overall, the sentence is an example of how language users can adapt their language to different contexts and cultural settings while still conveying the same basic ideas and emotions.

Datum Number : 002/WH/RE/PR/00.01.08

Figure 33 Example Analysis Data of Paraphrase Subtitling Strategies II

ST : Hey. What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?

TT : Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia memancing emosimu?

The source text 'Hey. What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?' and its translation 'Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia memancing emosimu?' can be classified as *'paraphrase'*, because the translator has to restate the original sentence in a different language while retaining the same meaning. In the original sentence, the speaker uses colloquial language to ask for advice on responding to a difficult person. In translation, the translator has to find equivalent phrases and expressions in Indonesian that convey the same meaning and tone. The phrase "What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?" can be paraphrased as "Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia memancing emosimu?" which means "What do you say to Cruella when she is trying to provoke your emotions?" Both phrases convey the same basic idea of asking for advice on dealing with a difficult person but use different words and expressions. The translation involves paraphrasing the original sentence to convey the same meaning in a different language and cultural context.

Datum Number : 003/WH/QU/PR/00.01.28

Figure 34 Example Analysis Data of Paraphrase Subtitling Strategies III

ST : How does the saying go?

TT : Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?

The source text 'How does the saying go?' and its translation 'Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?' can be classified as *'paraphrase'* , because the translation "Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?" conveys the same meaning in Indonesian language. The word "bagaimana" means "how," "bunyi" means "sound" or "wording," and "pepatah" means "saying" or "proverb."

Beside datum 001, 002 and 003. Data of subtitling strategies sentence types of *paraphrase* can be seen in datum 009, 012, 016, 017, 028, 031, 033, 037, 038, 056, 057, 064, 065, 073, 084, 097, 103, 106, 110, 111, 118, 122, 124, 126, 137, 149, 153, 167, 172, 176, 181, 182, 184, and 198.

c. Transfer

Transfer is the strategy that completely translates the source language into the target language without any addition or deletion. There are the example of data of transfer :

Datum Number : 004/DEC/RE/TR/00.01.51

Figure 35 Example Analysis Data of Transfer Subtitling Strategies I

ST : Ignore them?

TT : Abaikan mereka?

The source text 'Ignore them?' and its translation 'Abaikan mereka?' can be classified as *'transfer'*, because the transfer operation involves transferring the same meaning from the source text to the target text. It means that the translator tries to maintain the same meaning as the source text in the target text, while using different words and grammatical structures to make the text sound natural in the target language. ""ignore them?"" translated into Indonesian as ""abaikan mereka?"", the translation involves the transfer operation because it conveys the same meaning as the source text in Indonesian. The meaning of ""ignore them?"" is conveyed by the verb ""ignore"" which means ""to pay no attention to"" and the pronoun ""them"" which refers to a group of people. In Indonesian, the verb ""abaikan"" also means ""to pay no attention to"" and the pronoun ""mereka"" also refers to a group of people.

So, the translator has successfully transferred the meaning of the source text into the target language."

Datum Number : 005/RHE/INF/TR/00.01.55

Figure 36 Example Analysis Data of Transfer Subtitling Strategies II

ST : Didn't I just say, 'hear me roar'?

TT : Bukankah aku baru bilang, 'dengarkan aku mengaum'?

The source text 'Didn't I just say, 'hear me roar'?' and its translation 'Bukankah aku baru bilang, 'dengarkan aku mengaum?'can be classified as *'transfer'* , because the subtitle "Barusan aku bilang" or "Aku bilang, 'mengaum!'" could be seen as examples of this strategy, the subtitle translator has used a transfer strategy to convey the same meaning and style of the original sentence in the target language. the translator has retained the idiomatic expression "hear me roar" in the target language subtitle by providing an equivalent expression "dengarkan aku mengaum", which conveys the same sense of assertiveness and confidence as the original.

Datum Number : 006/DEC/QU/TR/00.02.21
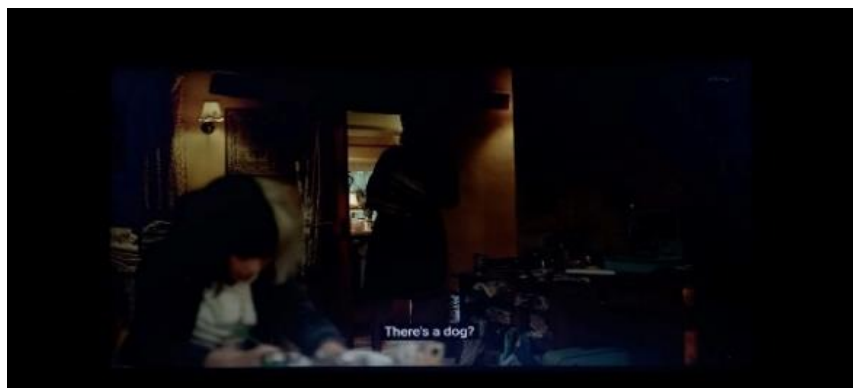
Figure 37 Example Analysis Data of Transfer Subtitling Strategies III

ST : There's a dog?

TT : Ada anjing?

The source text 'There's a dog?' and its translation 'Ada anjing?'
can be classified as *'transfer'*, because they involve the transfer of
linguistic elements from one language to another. The sentence "there's a
dog" is in English, which is the source language, and its translation "ada
anjing?" is in Indonesian, which is the target language. the use of the word
"there" in the English sentence is not necessary to convey the same
meaning in Indonesian, so it is left out of the translation. The translation
"ada anjing?" directly translates to "there is a dog?" but the "there" is not
needed in Indonesian, so it is omitted.

Beside datum 004, 005 and 006. Data of subtitling strategies
sentence types of *transfer* can be seen in datum 007, 010, 013, 018,
020, 023, 026, 027, 029, 030, 032, 034, 035, 036, 039, 040, 041, 043,
044, 045, 046, 047, 050, 052, 054, 059, 060, 066, 068, 069078, 079,
080, 082, 083, 085, 086, 087, 089, 091, 092, 093, 095, 100, 101, 102,
104, 105, 107, 109, 112, 114, 116, 117, 120,121, 125, 127, 128, 129,
131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148,

152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 171, 174, 177, 179, 180, 183, 186, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 194, and 196.

d. Imitation

Imitation is a strategy that maintains the same forms, typically with names of people and places. This strategy can be applied to proper nouns and greetings. There is no added explanation or modification because the subtitler translates the dialogue the same as the source language.

There is the example of data of imitation :

Datum Number : 008/DEC/QU/IM/00.03.56

Figure 38 Example Analysis Data of Imitation Subtitling Strategies

ST : Regent's Park? Perfect

TT : Regent's Park? Sempurna

The source text 'Regent's Park? Perfect' and its translation 'Regent's Park? Sempurna' can be classified as *'imitation'* , because the translator has used imitation to convey the same sense of satisfaction and approval expressed in the original sentence. The use of the interjection "Perfect" in the original sentence is an example of

how the speaker is expressing their approval of Regent's Park. The use of the word "Sempurna" in the translated subtitle conveys the same sense of satisfaction and enthusiasm in Indonesian. By using imitation, the translator is attempting to convey the same overall meaning and style of the original sentence in the target language.

e. Transcription

Transcription is used when dealing with a term unusual in the source language, for example, in third language use or nonsense language. There is the example of the data :

Datum Number : 011/WH/QU/TRC/00.05.19

Figure 39 Example Analysis Data of Imitation Subtitling Strategies

ST : What is this place?

TT : Tempat apa ini?

The source text 'What is this place?' and its translation 'Tempat apa ini?' can be classified as *'transcription',* because in this type, the translator transcribes or reproduces the source text in the target language without making any changes or adaptations. The translation is a direct reproduction of the original text, with no changes in the wording or meaning. This type of translation is proper

when the original text contains a specific phrase or expression with a unique meaning or connotation that cannot be easily translated into the target language using different words or expressions. In transcription, the translator tries to reproduce the source text in the target language as closely as possible without making any changes or adaptations to the text. The goal is maintaining the exact wording and meaning in the original text.

f. Condensation

Condensation is an approach for condensing the content in a minimally disruptive manner. The translator's techniques involve using redundant information when a conversation is too long, improving the viewer's simplicity.

There are the example of data condensation :

Datum Number : 014/DEC/QU/CON/00.06.17

Figure 40 Example Analysis Data of Condensation Subtitling Strategies I

ST : Is that fur and chiffon? In the one gown?

TT : Itu bulu dan sifon? Dalam satu gaun?

The source text 'Is that fur and chiffon? In the one gown?' and its translation 'Itu bulu dan sifon? Dalam satu gaun?' can be classified

as *'condensation'*, because the translator uses fewer words in the target language to convey the same meaning as in the source language. The goal is to create a more concise and efficient translation. The translator has condensed the sentence to "Itu bulu dan sifon? Dalam satu gaun?" which means "Fur and chiffon? In one gown?" in English. The translator omitted the words "Is that" and the phrase "In the one gown?" from the translation, as these words are not essential to convey the same meaning in the target language. This type of translation is proper when the source text contains words or phrases that are not necessary or relevant to the meaning or when the translator wants to make the text more concise and easy to read. In condensation, the translator shortens the source text by omitting particular words or phrases that are not essential to conveying the same meaning or idea in the target language.

Datum Number : 022/YN/QU/CON/00.14.10

Figure 41 Example Analysis Data of Condensation Subtitling Strategies II

ST : Is she crying again?

TT : Dia menangis lagi?

The source text 'Is she crying again? and its translation 'Dia menangis lagi?' can be classified as *'condensation'*, because the translation is shorter than the original sentence, and the meaning is still preserved. The original sentence "Is she crying again?" contains five words, while the translation "Dia menangis lagi?" contains only three words. Despite the difference in length, the meaning of the original sentence is preserved in the translation. The translation uses the word "lagi" to indicate that the crying has happened before, and the question form indicates that the speaker is seeking confirmation of this fact.

Datum Number : 025/WH/QU/CON/00.17.35

Figure 42 Example Analysis Data of Condensation Subtitling Strategies III

ST : Uh, excuse me, who are you three?

TT : Siapa kalian bertiga?

The source text 'Uh, excuse me, who are you three?' and its translation 'Siapa kalian bertiga?' can be classified as *'condensation'*, because the translation has fewer words than the original sentence, but it still conveys the same meaning. In the original sentence, the speaker uses more words to express the same

question, while the translated version is more concise. Therefore, it is a condensation strategy where the translator omits some of the unnecessary words while still conveying the intended meaning.

Beside datum 014, 022 and 025. Data of subtitling strategies sentence types of *transfer* can be seen in datum 024, 042, 049, 051, 053, 058, 061, 063, 067, 072, 075, 076, 077, 088, 096, 108, 113, 115, 119, 151, 178, 185, 192, 195 and 197.

g. Deletion

Deletion is a strategy to translate the total elimination of part of the text. The strategy deletes the whole element, such as a word from the sentences, a line of dialogue, or an utterance from the source language into the target language.

There are the example of the data deletion :

Datum Number : 021/RHE/QU/DEL/00.13.46

Figure 43 Example Analysis Data of Deletion Subtitling Strategies I

ST : She should what? what? what? what?

TT : Dia apa? apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini.

The source text 'She should what? what? what? what?' and its translation 'Dia apa? apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini' can be

classified as *'deletion'*, because the original sentence "She should what? what? what? what?" includes repeated "what" sounds, which might be difficult to translate directly into another language without losing the intended meaning. In the translation "Dia apa? apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini.", the repeated "what" sounds are replaced with the word "apa", which means "what" in Indonesian. However, the repetition of "apa" is not used in the same way as the original sentence. In the translation, the meaning of the original sentence is conveyed by a different sentence structure. The translation includes the phrase "Kita belum membicarakan ini", which means "we haven't talked about this yet". This phrase provides context for the repeated question and indicates that there is still some uncertainty about the situation. and the sentence can be classified as deletion in subtitling strategies because some parts of the original dialogue are omitted, and the meaning is conveyed through a different sentence structure.

Datum Number : 055/WH/QU/DEL/00.38.30

Figure 44 Example Analysis Data of Deletion Subtitling Strategies II

ST : All right, how do I look?

TT : Bagaimana penampilanku?

The source text 'All right, how do I look?' and its translation 'Bagaimana pendapatku?' can be classified as *'deletion'*, because deletion refers to the omission of certain words or phrases in the original dialogue when creating subtitle. In this case, the sentence 'all right' is removed from the English subtitle, but it is implied by the speaker's tone and the following sentence, "How do I look?" This is a common subtitling strategy used to keep subtitles concise and readable, while still conveying the meaning of the dialogue. Deletion is often used when the omitted words or phrases do not add any significant information to the scene or can be inferred from the context.

Datum Number : 070/RHE/INF/DEL/00.46.45

Figure 45 Example Analysis Data of Deletion Subtitling Strategies III

ST : Well, you know what? They said it was an emergency

TT : Kata mereka ini keadaan darurat.

The source text 'Well, you know what? They said it was an emergency' and its translation 'Kata mereka ini keadaan darurat' can be classified as *'deletion'*, because the Indonesian translation omits the English phrase 'Well, you know what?' entitrly, while conveying the same basic meaning. The overall meaning of the sentence is still conveyed in the translation, the omission of this phrase is a notable difference in the structure and content of the two sentences.

Beside datum 021, 055 and 070. Data of subtitling strategies sentence types of *deletion* can be seen in datum 071, 074, 090, 094, 130, 139, 140, 146, 150, 173, 175, and 200.

4. **The Quality of Subtitle Strategies in Interrogative Sentence of Cruella's Movie**

The last object, the researcher Using FAR (functional equivalence, acceptability, and readability) to evaluate the error of subtitles, Pedersen

defines the errors of subtitles. When defining the subtitle, consider whether it will benefit the reader or viewers when viewing the film. In order to achieve the objective, each sentence of the utterance was classified based on an interrogative sentence. In order to get the correctness of the quality of subtitle, the researcher find the rater to rate the quality of translation. The table below contains the quality of subtitling Cruella's movie.

No		Quality	No Error	Minor	Standard	Serious
1	Functional Equivalence	Semantic Error	200			
		Stylistic Error	197	3		
2	Acceptability	Grammar Error	200			
		Spelling Error	200			
		Idiomaticity Error	200			
3	Readability	Segmentation and Spotting Error	200			
		Punctuation and Graphics	200			
		Reading Speed and Line Length	193	7		

Table 9 Quality of Subtitle

As a result (Table.9), three strategies are quality by Pedersen's theory. The researcher takes some examples followed by their explanation of each quality of an interrogative sentence, and the analysis are presented :

a. Functional Equivalence

Functional equivalent is used to define the accuracy of the subtitle by seeing whether the subtitle's translation conveys the speaker's meaning. This aspect is divided into two parts; the first is a semantic error; this section focuses on the meaning of words, phrases, speech, and expressions. The second is the stylistic error which focuses on the term wrong address, wrong register, or language that does not match the original. The result in next table :

No.	Semantic Error				Stylistic Error			
	No Error (0)	Minor (0,5)	Standard (1)	Serious (2)	No Error (0)	Minor (0,25)	Standard (0,5)	Serious (1)
Rater I	200 (100%)	0	0	0	197 (98,5%)	3 (1,5%)	0	0
Total Score	0				75			
Final Score	0				0,37			
Total Data	200 (100%)				200 (100%)			

Table 10 Result Functional Equivalence of Quality Translation

As a result (Table.10), there are the subtitling quality of interrogative sentence from the rater has found. The aspect are to assessing the functional equivalence in the subtitle of interrogative sentence in *Cruella's* movie, there are semantic and stylistic error. Every aspect are assessed by three point, there are minor, standard and serious.

(1) Semantic Error

As the table (Table.10), there are 200 cases from no error, it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200. It means

that the total score 100 for no error, 0 for minor, 0 for standard
and 0 for serious. After the total score is collected, next all the
total score is added, and then all the total score is devided 200.
The final score for all data is 0,5 which is minor.

There are the example from the data :

Datum Number : 001/DEC/QU/PR/00.01.03

Figure 46 Example of Semantic Error of Functional Equivalence

ST : Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay

TT : Ya, ampun. Kita mulai dari sini? Baik

The datum (001) can be classified as *'no error'* in semantic error
of functional equivalence because the sentence has good
meaning and phrases which is the sentence is conveyed well.

(2) Stylistic Error

As the table (Table.10), there are 197 cases from no error, 3 for minor, 0 for standard, and 0 for serious, it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 022, 023, 024, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200. It means that the total score 98,5 for no error, 3 for minor, 0 for standard, and 0 for serious. After the total score is collected, next all the total score is added, and then all the total score is divided 200. The final score for all data is 0,50 which is no error.

There are the example from the data :

Datum Number : 021/DEC/QU/PR/00.01.03

Figure 47 Example of Stylistic Error of Functional Equivalence

ST : She should what? what? what? what?

TT : Dia apa? apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini

The datum (021) can be classified as *'minor'* in stylistic error of functional equivalence because the sentence has a different language or the language does not match with the original sentence.

b. Acceptability

Acceptability focuses on how the target text conforms to the norms of the target language. There are three parts to this aspect, namely 1) grammar errors that focus on the target text's grammar, 2) spelling errors that focus on spelling target subtitles or spelling errors, 3) idiomaticity errors focus on using idioms in the target text according to the source language.

No.	Acceptability											
	Grammar Error				Spelling Error				Idiomaticity Error			
	No Error (0)	Minor (0,25)	Standard (0,5)	Serious (10	No Error (0)	Minor (0,25)	Standard (0,5)	Serious (1)	No Error (0)	Minor (0,25)	Standard (0,5)	Serious (1)
Rater I	200 (100%)	0	0	0	200 (100%)	0	0	0	200 (100%)	0	0	0
Total Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Final Score	0				0				0			
Total Data	200 (100%)				200 (100%)				200 (100%)			

Table 11 . Result Acceptability of Quality Translation

As a result (Table.11), there are the subtitling quality of interrogative sentence from the rater has found. The aspect are to assessing the acceptability in the subtitle of interrogative sentence in *Cruella's* movie, there are grammar error, spelling error and idiomaticity error. Every aspect are assessed by three point, there are minor, standard and serious.

(1) Grammar Error

As the table (Table.11), there are 200 cases from no error, it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200. It means

that the total score 50 for no error, 0 for minor, 0 for standard and 0 for serious. After the total score is collected, next all the total score is added, and then all the total score is devided 200. The final score for all data is 0,25 which is no error.

There are the example from the data :

Datum Number : 010/WH/QU/TR/00.04.17

Figure 48 Example of Grammar Error of Acceptability

ST : What friend?

TT : Teman apa?

The datum (010) can be classified as *'no error'* in grammar error of acceptability because the sentence has no mistake and the grammar is well, so this datum can be classified as a minor error, because there is no error in the subtitle.

(2) Spelling Error

As the table (Table.11), there are 200 cases from no error, it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200. It means that the total score 50 for no error, 0 for minor, 0 for standard and 0 for serious. After the total score is collected, next all the total score is added, and then all the total score is divided 200. The final score for all data is 0,25 which is no error.

Datum Number : 018/WH/QU/TR/00.13.21

Figure 49 Example of Spelling Error of Acceptability

ST : Where are we?

TT : Dimana kita?

The datum (018) can be classified as *'no error'* in spelling error of acceptability because the sentence has no mistake and the spelling is well and there is no error.

(3) Idiomaticity Error

As the table (Table.11), there are 200 cases from no error, it means it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123,

124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200. It means that the total score 50 for no error, 0 for minor, 0 for standard and 0 for serious. After the total score is collected, next all the total score is added, and then all the total score is divided 200. The final score for all data is 0,25 which is no error.

Datum Number : 003/WH/QU/TR/00.13.21

Figure 50 Example of Idiomaticity Error of Acceptability

ST : How does the saying go?

TT : Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?

The datum (003) can be classified as *'no error'* in idiomaticity error of acceptability because the sentence has no mistake and there is no error.

c. Readability

Readability focuses on how the reader can read the text. This section focused on three aspects, namely 1) Segmentation and spotting error which focus on synchronizing speech and subtitles. The score is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, 2) punctuation and graphics, focusing on text punctuation. The score used is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious. 3) reading speed and line length, this aspect focuses on how fast the reader or viewer can read the text; the score used is 0.25 for minor, 0.5 for standard, and 1 for serious.

There are three aspect to assessing the readability in the subtitle of *Cruella*'s movie, there are segmentation and spotting error, punctuation and graphic and reading speed and line length. The table below are the subtitling quality of interrogative sentence :

No.	Segmentation and Spotting Error			Punctuation and Grapics				Reading Speed and Line Length			
Readability											
	No Error (0)	Minor (0,25)	Standard (0,5)	No Error (0)	Minor (0,25)	Standard (0,5)	Serious (1)	No Error (0)	Minor (0,25)	Standard (0,5)	Serious (1)
Rater I	200 (100%)	0	0	200 (100%)	0	0	0	193 (96,5%)	7 (3,5%)	0	0
Total Score	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	0
Final Score	0			0				0.87			
Total Data	200 (100%)			200 (100%)				200 (100%)			

Table 12 Result Readability of Quality Translation

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As a result (Table.12), there are the subtitling quality of interrogative sentence from the rater has found. The aspect are to assessing the readability in the subtitle of interrogative sentence in *Cruella's* movie, there are segmentation and spotting error, punctuation and graphic and reading speed and line length. Every aspect are assessed by three point, there are no error, minor, standard and serious.

(1) Segmentation and Spotting

As the table (Table.12), there are 200 cases from no error, it means it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188,

189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200.
It means that the total score 50 for no error, 0 for minor and 0 for standard. After the total score is collected, next all the total score is added, and then all the total score is devided 200. The final score for all data is 0,25 which is no error.

Datum Number : 004/DEC/REQ/TR/00.01.51

Figure 51 Example of Segmentation and Spotting Error of Readability

ST : Ignore them?

TT : Abaikan mereka?

The datum (004) can be classified as *'no error'* in segmentation and spotting error of readability because the sentence has no mistake and the subtitler putting the subtile on the screen well and there is no error.

(2) Punctuation and Graphic

As the table (Table.12), there are 200 cases from no error, it means it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032,

033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045,
046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058,
059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071,
072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 084,
085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097,
098, 099, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110,
111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123,
124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136,
137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149,
150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162,
163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175,
176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188,
189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 200.
It means that the total score 50 for no error, 0 for minor and 0 for
standard. After the total score is collected, next all the total score
is added, and then all the total score is devided 200. The final
score for all data is 0,25 which is no error.

Datum Number : 080/WH/QU/TR/00.52.19

Figure 52 Example of Punctuation and Graphic of Readability

ST : Right. What was your name?

TT : Benar. Siapa namamu?

The datum (080) can be classified as *'no error'* in punctuation and graphic of readability because the sentence has no and there is no error.

(3) Reading Speed and Line Length

As the table (Table.12), there are 193 cases from no error, it happens in data number 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007, 008, 009, 010, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 019, 020, 021, 022, 023, 024, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 037, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 050, 051, 052, 053, 054, 055, 056, 057, 058, 059, 060, 061, 062, 063, 064, 065, 066, 067, 068, 069, 070, 071, 072, 073, 074, 075, 076, 077, 078, 079, 080, 081, 082, 083, 085, 086, 087, 088, 089, 090, 091, 092, 093, 094, 095, 096, 097, 098, 099, 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115,

116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198, 199, and 200 and 7 for standard 084, 101, 103, 140, 169, 180, and 197. It means that the total score 50 for no error, 3,5 for minor, 0 for minor and 0 for serious. After the total score is collected, next all the total score is added, and then all the total score is devided 200. The final score for all data is 0,26 which is no error.

Datum Number : 186/WH/QU/TR/01.49.56

Figure 53 Example of Reading Speed and Line Length of Readability I

ST : Who is this?

TT : Siapa ini?

The datum (186) can be classified as *'no error'* in reading speed

and line length of readability because the subtitle is not fast and

the subtile can be read as well.

Datum Number : 084/ALT /QU/PR/00.53.49

Figure 54 . Example of Reading Speed and Line Length of Readability II

ST : Am I going to catch you up a lot, or can you keep up?

TT : Perlu kujelaskan panjang lebar, atau kau paham?

The datum (084) can be classified as *'minor'* in reading speed

and line length of readability because the subtitle is too fast but

still can be read.

B. Discussions

Table 13 Result of Componential Table

No	Interrogative Sentence	Speech Act	Ex	Phrp	Trns	Im	Trnc	Dis	Con	Dec	Del	Re	SE NE	SE M	StE NE	StE M	GE NE	GE M	SpE NE	SpE M	IE NE	IE M	SgE NE	SgE M	FG NE	FG M	RL NE	RL M
1.	Yes/No	R		4	5								9		9		9		9		9		9		9		9	
		C		1									1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
		Q	2		10				8		9		29		29		29		29		29		29		29		29	
		I																										
2.	Tag	R																										
		C	1										1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	
		Q	3	3	7				5				18		18		18		18		18		18		18		18	
		I																										
3.	Declarative	R		3					2				5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
		C																										
		Q	2	15	8		1		3				29		29		29		29		29		29		29		28	1
		I		2	1				2				5		5		5		5		5		5		5		5	
4.	WH	R											3		3		3		3		3		3		3		2	1
		C			4								4		4		4		4		4		4		4		4	
		Q	3	5	60	1			3		3		75		73	2	75		75		75		75		75		73	2
		I			2								2		2		2		2		2		2		2		2	
5.	Alternative	R																										
		C																										
		Q			2								2		2		2		2		2		2		2		1	1
		I																										
6.	Exclamatory	R																										
		C																										
		Q		4	2				1		1		8		8		8		8		8		8		8		8	
		I									1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1			
7.	Rhetorical	R																										
		C																										
		Q		3	2				1		1		7		6	1	7		7		7		7		7		7	1
		I							1				1		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	

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Based on the data, there are 200 data collected for this research. The data was analysed by interrogative sentences, speech act, subtitling strategies, and subtitling quality of *Cruella's* movie. For the interrogative sentences, the researcher found 39 data *yes/no* questions, 19 data *tags/attached*, 39 data declarative, 84 data WH, 2 data alternatives, 8 data exclamatory, and 9 data rhetorical. While for the speech act, the researcher found 4 data commanding, 8 data informing, 20 data requesting, and 168 data questioning. While for subtitling strategies, the researcher found 11 data expansions, 37 data paraphrases, 107 data transfers, 1 data imitation, 1 data transcription, 28 data condensation, and 15 data deletions. While for quality subtitling, the researcher found a semantic error of functional equivalence 200 data no error, 0 data for minor, 0 data standard, and 0 data serious. While in the stylistic error of functional equivalence, 197 data no error, 3 data minor, 0 for standard and 0 data serious. Grammar error of acceptability is 200 data no error, 0 data for minor, 0 data standard, and 0 data serious. In contrast, the spelling error of acceptability was 200 for data no error, 0 for minor, 0 for data standard, and 0 for data serious. In comparison, the idiomaticity error of acceptability was 200 data no error, 0 for minor, 0 data standard, and 0 data serious. In segmentation and spotting, readability errors were found 200 data no error, 0 data for minor, 0 data standard, and 0 data serious, while punctuation and graphics of readability were 200 data no error, 0 data for minor, 0 data standard, and 0 data serious.

The last is for reading speed and line length of readability, found 193 data no error, 7 data minor, 0 data for standard and 0 data serious.

Based on the research finding, the above analysis explains the research question. In the first research, the researcher used Quirk's theory which has seven classifieds: yes/no questions, tag/attached questions, declarative questions, wh questions, alternative questions, exclamatory questions, and rhetorical questions. The researcher has found and classified the data based on the theory, which the validator has proven. From the result analysis of interrogative sentences, the researcher found seven classified in *Cruella's* movie. The first is a yes/no question; the researcher found 39 data. For example, the datum number 007/YN/RE/TR/00.03.53 show the utterance 'Can we go here?' it can be classified as a 'Yes/No' question because *yes/no* question is an interrogative clause that can be answered with a simple 'yes' or 'no.' They typically begin with an auxiliary verb followed by the subject and the main verb. In this case, 'can' is the auxiliary verb, 'we' is the subject, and 'go' is the main verb.

The second is the tag/attached question; the researcher found 19 data. For example, in the datum 049/TAG/QU/CO/00.32.24, with the utterance 'I'll read that bit again, shall I?', the sentence can be classified as a tag question because the sentence using the word 'shall I?' at the end of the sentence, which has the meaning to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. According to Quirk's theory, a tag question is added to the end of a statement to confirm or clarify its meaning. It usually consists of an auxiliary verb and pronoun.

The third is the declarative question; the researcher has found 39 data. For example, in the datum 006/DEC/QU/TF/00.02.21, with the utterance 'There's a dog?', the sentence can be classified as a declarative question because the sentence "there's a dog?" is phrased like a declarative sentence, as it begins with the subject "there's" and ends with a question mark, which turns the statement into a question. A declarative question is an interrogative clause formed using a declarative sentence structure but with a rising intonation at the end to indicate a questioning tone.

The fourth, the researcher has found 84 data for WH question. For the example in the datum 009/WH/QU/PR/00.04.11, with the utterance 'Why are you in your best dress?', the sentence can be classifeid as WH question because the question word "why" is used to ask for an explanation or reason for something. Specifically, the question is asking why the person is wearing their best dress. In this case, the question is seeking an explanation of the reason for the person's choice of clothing, and the word "why" is used to ask for that information.

Fifth, the researcher found 2 data of alternative questions. For the example in the datum 145/ALT/QU/TR/01.21.06, with the utterance 'Do I pay for your opinions or your obedience?', the sentence can be classified as an alternative question because the question offers two alternatives: "opinions" and "obedience." The person asking the question seeks to clarify whether they are paying for the employee's opinion or obedience. The question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no," but it requires a choice between the two options. The sentence presents two or more options

or alternatives, and the person asking the question seeks a choice between them.

Sixth, the researcher found 8 data for exclamatory questions. For example, in the datum 013/EXC/QU/TR/00.05.38, with the utterance 'Really?', the utterance can be classified as an exclamatory question because the word "really" is used as an exclamation to express surprise, skepticism or disbelief. The question mark at the end turns it into a question, asking for confirmation or more information. Depending on the context, the sentence "really?" expresses disbelief or skepticism in response to a surprising or unexpected statement.

The last, the researcher found 9 data for rhetorical questions. For example, in the datum 005/RHE/INF/TR/00.01.55, with the utterance 'Didn't I just say, 'hear me roar?', the sentence can be classified as a rhetorical question because according to Quirk's theory, a rhetorical question is a question that is asked for effect or to make a point rather than to elicit an answer. The question is often used to emphasize a particular point or to create a dramatic effect. the speaker is not asking a question to elicit an answer but is using it to emphasize their previous statement, "Hear me roar." "Didn't I just say" also implies that the speaker expects the listener to remember what was previously said, further emphasizing their point? The second research question is what speech acts are applied to the interrogative sentence in *Cruella's* movie. To answer the second research, the researcher used Yule's theory, which has four classifieds; questioning, commanding, informing, and requesting. The researcher found

all of the data for the speech act classified. The researcher has classified the speech act based on the theory, and the validator has proved it.

The first is questioning; the researcher found 168 data for questioning speech acts. For example, in the datum 003/WH/QU/PR/00.01.28, with the utterance 'How does the saying go?'. The researcher classified the data as a questioning speech act because, according to Yule's theory, the sentence "How does the saying go?" is a type of speech act known as a question, precisely an information-seeking question. The illocutionary point is to seek information about the wording of a saying, which makes it an example of an information-seeking question. Moreover, the speaker is not simply asking for information about how a particular saying is phrased but also expressing a desire to know the answer.

Second, the researcher has found 8 data for informing of speech act. For example, in the datum 015/TAG/INF/EX/00.06.28, the utterance is 'It usually is, isn't it?' the sentence can be classified as informing speech act because the speaker is making a statement and providing information about a general or typical situation. The sentence is phrased as an affirmation, indicating agreement with the statement made by the other person, followed by a tag question that seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. Furthermore, Yule's theory suggests that informing speech acts like this can serve different functions depending on the context and the speaker's intentions.

Third, the researcher found 4 data for the commanding of speech act. For example, in the datum 032/WH/COM/TR/00.22.24, the utterance 'Why

are you talking and not cleaning?', the sentence can be classified as commanding because the illocutionary force of the sentence to direct the listener to perform a specific action, which in this case is to stop talking and start cleaning. The speaker has a position of authority or is responsible for overseeing a cleaning task. The question "Why are you talking and not cleaning?" can be interpreted as a way to remind the listener of their responsibilities and prompt them to focus on the task. The word "why" can also imply that the speaker is frustrated or annoyed with the listener's behaviour.

Finally, the researcher found 20 data for requesting speech acts. For example, in the datum 002/WH/RE/PR/00.01.08, with the utterance 'Hey, what do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?', the sentence can be classified as requested because it is requesting advice or guidance from the listener. In Yule's theory, requesting is a speech act in which the speaker asks the listener to perform an action or provide information. The speaker is asking the listener to provide advice on how to deal with a difficult situation involving Cruella.

The third research question is what subtitling strategies are applied to the interrogative sentence in *Cruella's* movie. To answer the third research, the researcher used Gottlieb's theory, which has ten classifieds; expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation. The researcher found all the data for all subtitling strategies except for dislocation, decimation, and resignation.

The researcher has classified the speech act based on the theory and has been proofed by the validator.

First, the researcher found 11 data for expansion. For example, in the datum 015/TAG/INF/EX/00.06.28, with the utterance 'It usually is, isn't it?' and its translation 'Biasanya begitu, bukan?', the sentence can be classified as an expansion because In English, the phrase "It usually is, isn't it?" can be interpreted differently depending on the context. However, the phrase "Biasanya begitu" in Indonesian is a more direct translation that implies a level of certainty and understanding about what is being referred to. In an expansion, the translator adds extra information to the target language version not present in the source language to provide additional context and clarify the sentence's meaning.

Second, the researcher found 37 data for paraphrasing. For example, in the datum 002/WH/RE/PR/00.01.08, with the utterance 'Hey. What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?' and its translation 'Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia meaning emosimu?', the sentence can be classified as a paraphrase because the translator has to restate the original sentence in a different language while retaining the same meaning. In the original sentence, the speaker uses colloquial language to ask for advice on responding to a difficult person. In translation, the translator has to find equivalent phrases and expressions in Indonesian that convey the same meaning and tone. The phrase "What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?" can be paraphrased as "Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia meaning emosimu?" which means "What do you say to Cruella when

she is trying to provoke your emotions?" Both phrases convey the same basic idea of asking for advice on dealing with a difficult person but use different words and expressions. The translation involves paraphrasing the original sentence to convey the same meaning in a different language and cultural context.

Third, the researcher has found 107 data for transfer strategies. For example, in the datum 004/DEC/RE/TR/00.01.51, with the utterance 'Ignore them?' and its translation 'Abaikan mereka?', the sentence can be classified as transfer strategies because the transfer operation involves transferring the same meaning from the source text to the target text. It means that the translator tries to maintain the same meaning as the source text in the target text while using different words and grammatical structures to make the text sound natural in the target language. "Ignore them?" translated into Indonesian as "Abaikan mereka?" the translation involves the transfer operation because it conveys the same meaning as the source text in Indonesian. The meaning of "ignore them?" is conveyed by the verb "ignore," which means "to pay no attention to," and the pronoun "them," which refers to a group of people. In Indonesian, the verb "abaikan" also means "to pay no attention to," and the pronoun "mereka" also refers to a group of people. So, the translator has successfully transferred the meaning of the source text into the target language.

Fourth, the researcher found 1 data for imitation. For example, in the datum 008/DEC/QU/IM/00.03.56, with the utterance 'Regents Park? Perfect' and its translation 'Regent's Park? Sempurna', the sentence can be

classified as an imitation strategy because the translator has used imitation to convey the same sense of satisfaction and approval expressed in the original sentence. The interjection "Perfect" in the original sentence exemplifies how the speaker expresses their approval of Regent's Park. The word "Sempurna" in the translated subtitle conveys the same sense of satisfaction and enthusiasm in Indonesian. By using imitation, the translator attempts to convey the same overall meaning and style as the original sentence in the target language.

Fifth, the researcher has found 1 data for transcription strategies. For example, in the datum 011/WH/QU/TRC/00.05.19, with the utterance 'What is this place?' and its translation 'Tempat apa ini?', the sentence can be classified as transcription because, in this strategy, the translator transcribes or reproduces the source text in the target language without making any changes or adaptations. The translation is a direct reproduction of the original text, with no changes in the wording or meaning. This type of translation is proper when the original text contains a specific phrase or expression with a unique meaning or connotation that cannot be easily translated into the target language using different words or expressions. In transcription, the translator tries to reproduce the source text in the target language as closely as possible without making any changes or adaptations to the text. The goal is to maintain the exact wording and meaning in the original text.

Sixth, the researcher found 28 data for condensation strategies in interrogative sentences. For example, in the datum

014/DEC/QU/CON/00.06.17, with the utterance 'Is that fur and chiffon? In the one gown?' and its translation 'Itu bulu dan sifon? Dalam satu gan?', the sentence can be classified as a condensation strategy because the translator uses fewer words in the target language to convey the same meaning as in the source language. The goal is to create a more concise and efficient translation. The translator has condensed the sentence to "Itu bulu dan siphon? Dalam satu gan?" which means "Fur and chiffon? In one gown?" in English. The translator omitted the words "Is that" and the phrase "In the one gown?" from the translation, as these words are not essential to convey the same meaning in the target language. This type of translation is proper when the source text contains words or phrases that are not necessary or relevant to the meaning or when the translator wants to make the text more concise and easy to read. In condensation, the translator shortens the source text by omitting particular words or phrases that are not essential to conveying the same meaning or idea in the target language.

Seventh, the researcher has found 15 data for deletion strategies. For example, in the datum 021/RHE/QU/DEL/00.13.46, with the utterance 'She should what? What? What? What?' and its translation, 'Dia apa? Apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini?', the sentence can be classified as deletion strategies because the original sentence "She should what? what? what? what?" includes repeated "what" sounds, which might be difficult to translate directly into another language without losing the intended meaning. In the translation "Dia apa? apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini.", the repeated "what" sounds are replaced with the word "apa", which means

"what" in Indonesian. However, the repetition of "APA" is not used in the same way as the original sentence. In the translation, the meaning of the original sentence is conveyed by a different sentence structure. The translation includes "Kita belum membicarakan ini," which means "We haven't talked about this yet." This phrase provides context for the repeated question. It indicates that there is still some uncertainty about the situation. the sentence can be classified as a deletion in subtitling strategies because some parts of the original dialogue are omitted. The meaning is conveyed through a different sentence structure.

Moreover, the last, the researcher has yet to find the data on the dislocation, decimation, and resignation strategies because, for dislocation, there is no special effect applied to the subtitle. For decimation, no decimation strategy has been employed in the sentence. For resignation, data has yet to be found because the subtitler finds a way to translate the subtitle as well.

The fourth research question concerns the quality of subtitles in interrogative sentences in *Cruella's* movie. To answer the fourth research question, the researcher uses Pedersen's theory which has three assessments; functional equivalence, acceptability, and readability. Every assessment has a point, and every point has a score from minor, standard, and serious. In this research, the researcher used three assessments of the quality of subtitles based on the theory, and a rater has proofed it.

The first assessment is functional equivalence; the point is; semantic and stylistic errors. In semantic error, the researcher found 200 data cases for no

error, 0 data for minor, 0 for standard, and 0 for serious. For example, in datum 001/DEC/QU/PR/00.01.03, with the utterance 'Oh, no. Are we starting here? Okay, translated to 'Ya, amount. Kita mulai dari sini? Baik'. In the perspective rater, the datum (001) can be classified as *'no error'* in the semantic error of functional equivalence because the sentence has good meaning and phrases, which is conveyed well.

In stylistic error, the researcher found 197 data cases for no errors and 3 for minor, and 0 data for standard. For example, in the datum 021/DEC/QU/PR/00.01.03, with the utterance 'She should what? What? What? What?' translated to 'Dia apa? Apa? Kita belum membicarakan in perspective rater, the sentence can be classified as *'minor'* in the stylistic error of functional equivalence because the sentence has a different language or does not match the original sentence.

The second is for acceptability; in the point of grammar error, the researcher found 200 data cases for no error, 0 data for minor, 0 data cases for standard, and 0 cases for serious. For example, in the datum 010/WH/QU/TR/00.04.17, with the utterance 'What friend?' translated to 'Teman apa?', in perspective rater, the sentence can be classified as no error because the sentence has no mistake and the grammar is well, so this datum can be classified as a minor error because there is no error in the subtitle.

In spelling errors, the researcher found 200 data cases for no error, 0 data for minor, 0 for standard, and 0 for serious. For example, in the datum 018/WH/QU/TR/00.13.21, with the utterance 'Where are we?' translated to 'Dimana kita?', in perspective rater, the sentence in datum (018) can be

classified as *'no error'* because the sentence has no mistake and the spelling is well, and there is no error.

In idiomaticity error, the researcher found 200 data cases for no error, 0 data for minor, 0 for standard, and 0 for serious. For example, in the datum 003/WH/QU/TR/00.13.21, with the utterance 'How does the saying go?' translated to 'Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?', in the perspective rater, the sentence can be classified as *'no error'* in idiomaticity error of acceptability because the sentence has no mistake and there is no error.

The last is readability; in the point of segmentation and spotting error, the researcher found 200 data cases for no error, 0 data for minor, 0 data cases for standard, and 0 data cases for serious. For example, in the datum 004/DEC/REQ/TR/00.01.51, with the utterance 'Ignore them?' translated to 'Abaikan mereka?', in perspective rater, the sentence in datum (004) can be classified as *'no error'* in segmentation and spotting error of readability because the sentence has no mistake and the subtitler putting the subtitle on the screen well and there is no error.

In punctuation and graphics, the researcher found 200 data cases for no error, 0 data for minor, 0 for standard, and 0 for serious. For example, in the datum 080/WH/QU/TR/00.52.19, with the utterance 'Right. What was your name?' translated to 'Benar. Siapa namamu?', in perspective rater, the sentence can be classified as *'no error'* in punctuation and graphic of readability because the sentence has no and there is no error.

The last in point reading speed and line length, the researcher found 193 data cases for standard, 7 data for minor, 0 for standard, and 0 for serious.

For example, in the datum 084/ALT /QU/PR/00.53.49, the utterance' Am I going to catch you up a lot, or can you keep up?' translated to 'Perlu kujelaskan panjang lebar, atau kau paham?', in perspective rater the sentence can be classified as *'minor'* in reading speed and line length of readability because the subtitle is too fast but still can be read.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

A. Conclusions

According to the result of the research findings and discussions, the researcher can assume that what the subtitler and translator have done is correct. The speech act in interrogative sentences was conveyed well, and the quality of the translation was accurate. In fact, the translator maintains the meaning and arrangement of sentences by a source language and the selection of sentences with inappropriate translation. Furthermore, in analyzing subtitling strategies, the researcher uses Gottlieb's theory; three strategies are not used; dislocation, decimation, and resignation; it does not change the sentence, the meaning, or even changes to the literal meaning of the sentence itself.

B. Suggestions

According to the conclusion, the researcher gives some suggestions. First, the researcher suggests to the other researcher interested in analyzing the movie, especially the Disney movie, to pay more attention to subtitling. So that the other researchers will avoid serious challenges or issues related to the subtitling. Moreover, the other researcher also should be selective in deciding whom they would choose as validator and rater for their research because the research must be related to the quality and translation strategies.

Second, because the object of the analysis is a Disney movie whose target audience is teenagers, the translator must know how to deliver the

actual or pure meaning from the source language to the target language so that the teenagers can read and process the sentence easily.

Lastly, the researcher expects the other students of the English Letters department can improve their understanding of analyzing the movies. The researcher also recommends that the students of the English Letters Department study deeper in this issue because a linguistic entertainment tool for a movie, especially the Disney Movie, is always related to a teenager's life, especially teenagers who are just learning the English language. That is why further study on the movie will always be needed.

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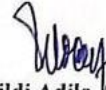
APPENDICES I

VALIDATION SHEET

The thesis data titled *"SUBTITLING STRATEGIES AND QUALITY OF SPEECH ACT IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN CRUELLA'S MOVIE (2021)"* has been checked and validated the subtitle translation quality by Wildi Adila,S.Pd.I, M.A. on May 9th, 2023.

Surakarta, May 9th, 2023.

Validator,

Wildi Adila, S.Pd.I., M.A

NIP. 19911107 202012 1 011

APPENDICES II

RATER SHEET

The thesis data titled *"SUBTITLING STRATEGIES AND QUALITY OF SPEECH ACT IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES IN CRUELLA'S MOVIE (2021)"* has been checked and evaluate the subtitle translation quality by Fathkunaimah Rhina Zuliani, M.Hum. on May 13th, 2023.

Surakarta, May 13th, 2023.

Rater,

Fathkunaimah Rhina Zuliani, M.Hum

Abbreviations :

Datum : Data Number

SL   : Source Language

TL   : Target Language

IS   : Interrogative Sentence

SA   : Speech Act

SS   : Subtitling Strategies

C/S   : Comment / Suggestion

No	Datum	Time	Text SL	Text TL	IS	SA	SS	Explanation	C/S
1.	001/D EC/ QU/P R/ 00.01. 03	00.01.03	Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay	Ya, ampun. Kita mulai dari sini? Baik.	Dec	Ques	Prp	Interrogative Sentence: The sentence belongs to the 'declarative' question type, because the sentence has a form as declarative sentence. Declarative sentences make statements or assertions and are used to convey information or express opinions. The sentence expresses surprise and uncertainty about starting at a particular location but does not directly ask a question or give a command. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because	v

| | | | | | | | | the speaker is expressing surprise and doubt about the situation, and is seeking clarification or confirmation from the listener about whether they are really starting at the specified location. the questioning act in this sentence is used to convey the speaker's uncertainty and seek additional information or clarification, which can help the listener better understand the speaker's perspective and respond accordingly.

Subtitling: The sentence is included in the 'paraphrase' category, because Paraphrasing is a process by which a speaker or listener rephrases or restates a sentence or utterance in their own words while retaining its original meaning. In the sentence, "Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay," the speaker expresses surprise and perhaps disappointment at starting from a particular location or point. In the context of a conversation, this could indicate that the speaker had hoped to start somewhere else or had expected a different plan altogether.The translation "Ya tuhan, kita mulai dari sini? Baik" captures the same basic meaning but in a different language and cultural context. The phrase "Ya, ampun" is a typical Indonesian exclamation that expresses surprise or dismay, while "Kita mulai dari sini?" means "Are we starting from here?" The word "Baik" at the end of the sentence is a simple affirmative response, meaning "Okay." both the original sentence and its translation involve some degree of Paraphrasing. The speaker in the original sentence expresses their surprise and disappointment using colloquial language, while the translator has had to find equivalent phrases and expressions in Indonesian to convey the same meaning. Overall, the sentence is an example of how language users can adapt their language to different contexts and cultural settings while still conveying the same basic ideas and emotions. | |

| 2. | 002/ WH/ RE/P R/ 00.01. 08 | 00.01.08 | Hey. What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you? | Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia memancing emosimu ? | WH | Req | Prp | Interrogative Sentence: This sentence can be classifeid as 'WH question', because the sentence begins with wh-word 'What'. In this sentence, the speaker asks for advice on responding to a difficult person, specifically Cruella, when she is trying to "get the better of you". Using the " what " question in the sentence signals that the speaker is looking for specific information or advice on what to say in this situation.

Speech Act: The sentencce is include in the 'requesting' type, because it is requesting advice or guidance from the listener. In Yule's theory, requesting is a speech act in which the speaker asks the listener to perform an action or provide information. the speaker is asking the listener to provide advice on how to deal with a difficult situation involving Cruella.

Subtiling : The sentence belongs to the 'paraphrase', because the translator has to restate the original sentence in a different language while retaining the same meaning. In the original sentence, the speaker uses colloquial language to ask for advice on responding to a difficult person. In translation, the translator has to find equivalent phrases and expressions in Indonesian that convey the same meaning and tone. The phrase "What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?" can be paraphrased as "Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia memancing emosimu?" which means "What do you say to Cruella when she is trying to provoke your emotions?" Both phrases convey the same basic idea of asking for advice on dealing with a difficult person but use different words and expressions. The translation involves paraphrasing the original sentence to convey the same meaning in a different language and cultural context. | v |

| 3. | 003/ WH/ QU/P R/ 00.01. 28 | 00.01.28 | How does the saying go? | Bagaima na bunyi pepatah itu? | WH | Que s | Prp | Interrogative Sentence: The sentence is included in the 'WH; question; according to Quirk's theory, the sentence "How does the saying go?" is a type of question known as a "WH-question." Specifically, it is an example of a "how" question, which seeks information about how something is done or the extent or degree of something. In this sentence, the speaker asks for information about the wording or phrasing of a familiar saying or proverb, which is why the sentence takes the form of a "how" question.

 Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'questioning' type, according to Yule's theory, the sentence "How does the saying go?" is a type of speech act known as a question, precisely an information-seeking question. The illocutionary point is to seek information about the wording of a saying, which makes it an example of an information-seeking question. Moreover, the speaker is not simply asking for information about how a particular saying is phrased but also expressing a desire to know the answer.

 Subtitling : The sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the translation "Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?" conveys the same meaning in Indonesian language. The word "bagaimana" means "how," "bunyi" means "sound" or "wording," and "pepatah" means "saying" or "proverb." | v |
| 4. | 004/D EC/R EQ/T R/ 00.01. 51 | 00.01.51 | Ignore them? | "Abaikan mereka"? | Dec | Req | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classifeid as 'Declarative' because the sentence is a declarative sentence because it consists of a subject ""you"" (which is implied) and a predicate ""ignore them"" that makes a statement or gives a command. the sentence can be used to make a statement or give a command while also seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. | v |

No.	Code	Time	ST	TT				Analysis	
								Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'request', because it involves attempting to get the listener to do something. The sentence ""ignore them?"", the intended meaning is directly conveyed by the form of the utterance. The speaker directly tells the listener to ignore a particular group of people. The listener does not need to infer the intended meaning through context or social conventions. Subtitling : The sentence can be classified as 'transfer' type, because the transfer operation involves transferring the saame meaning from the source text to the target text. It means that the translator tries to maintain the same meaning as the source text in the target text, while using different words and grammatical structures to make the text sound natural in the target language. ""ignore them?"" translated into Indonesian as ""abaikan mereka?"", the translation involves the transfer operation because it conveys the same meaning as the source text in Indonesian. The meaning of ""ignore them?"" is conveyed by the verb ""ignore"" which means ""to pay no attention to"" and the pronoun ""them"" which refers to a group of people. In Indonesian, the verb ""abaikan"" also means ""to pay no attention to"" and the pronoun ""mereka"" also refers to a group of people. So, the translator has successfully transferred the meaning of the source text into the target language."	
5.	005/R HE/ INF/T R/ 00.01. 55	00.01.55	Didn't I just say, 'hear me roar'?	Bukanka h aku baru bilang, 'dengark an aku mengau m'?	Rhe	Info m	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is included in the 'rhetorical' question. According to Quirk's theory, a rhetorical question is a question that is asked for effect or to make a point rather than to elicit an answer. The question is often used to emphasize a particular point or to create a dramatic effect. the speaker is not asking a question to elicit an answer, but is using the question to emphasize their previous statement, "hear me roar". "Didn't I just say" also implies that the speaker expects the listener to remember what was previously said,	v

								further emphasizing their point. Speech Act: the sentence can be classified as 'informing', because the speaker is reminding the listener that they have already made a statement or command to "hear me roar" in the recent past, and they are asking the listener to acknowledge and comply with that statement. The use of the negative question ("Didn't I just say") emphasizes the speaker's expectation that the listener should have already understood and remembered their previous statement. By providing this information and seeking confirmation or compliance from the listener, the speaker is performing an informing speech act, which is a type of speech act that aims to convey information, make a statement, or provide an explanation. Subtitling: The sentence included in the 'transfer' category because the subtitle "Barusan aku bilang" or "Aku bilang, 'mengaum!'" could be seen as examples of this strategy, the subtitle translator has used a transfer strategy to convey the same meaning and style of the original sentence in the target language. the translator has retained the idiomatic expression "hear me roar" in the target language subtitle by providing an equivalent expression "dengarkan aku mengaum", which conveys the same sense of assertiveness and confidence as the original.	
6.	006/D EC/Q U/TR/ 00.02. 21	00.02.21	There's a dog?	Ada anjing?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is included in the 'declarative' question, because the sentence "there's a dog?" is phrased like a declarative sentence, as it begins with the subject "there's" and ends with a question mark, which turns the statement into a question. A declarative question is an interrogative clause formed using a declarative sentence structure but with a rising intonation at the end to indicate a questioning tone. This type of interrogative can be used	v

								to express surprise, disbelief, or uncertainty about a proposition. However, in this sentence, the sentence with a questioning tone upon spotting a dog in the distance, expressing surprise and prompting confirmation from others around them. Speech Act : In the speech act categories, using Yule's theory, the sentence 'there is a dog?' could be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the sentence is asking for information and seeking confirmation about a dog's existence. Subtitling : The sentence is included in the transfer category because the meaning of the sentence is preserved in the translation, but different words or expressions are used. The transfer is a translation category that involves conveying the meaning of a source language sentence into a target language sentence using different words or expressions.	
7.	007/Y N/ REQ/ TR/ 00.35. 53	00.35.53	Can we go here?	Bisa kita ke sini?	Y/N	Req	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because Yes-no questions are an interrogative clause that can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no". They typically begin with an auxiliary verb, such as "can", "do", "does", "did", "will", "shall", "should", "would", "may", "might," or "must", followed by the subject and the main verb. In this sentence, "can" is the auxiliary verb, "we" is the subject, and "go" is the main verb. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified into the 'request' speech act. As a request, the sentence seeks to get the listener to act. As a question, the sentence seeks information from the listener about the possibility of going to that specific place. the speaker's intention is clear and the illocutionary force of the sentence matches its surface structure.The speaker is requesting permission to go to a specific place, and the illocutionary force of the sentence is to ask for that	v

								permission. The listener can easily understand the speaker's intention and respond accordingly. The listener does not need to interpret or infer any additional meaning beyond the literal meaning of the words spoken. Subtitling: The sentence can be included in the 'transfer' category because it directly translates the original sentence "Can we go here?" in Indonesian without changing its meaning or structure. In other words, the Indonesian sentence directly represents the English sentence in another language. language or dialect to another language or dialect without changing its original form.	
8.	008/DEC/QU/IM/00.03.56	00.35.56	Regent's Park? Perfect	Regent's Park? Sempurna	Dec	Ques	Imit	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question because the sentence can be interpreted as a statement that is seeking confirmation. The speaker is making a statement about Regent's Park and is asking the listener if they agree that it is perfect. The rising intonation indicates that the speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement, which is typical of interrogative sentences. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'questioning' because The speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener, making it a questioning speech act. The rising intonation and the use of the tag question indicate that the speaker is not entirely sure about the truth of the statement and is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. Subtitling : The sentence 'Regent's Park? Perfect' and its translation 'Regent's Park? Smepurna' could be classified as a 'imitation', because the translator has used imitation to convey the same sense of satisfaction and approval expressed in the original sentence. The use	v

								of the interjection "Perfect" in the original sentence is an example of how the speaker is expressing their approval of Regent's Park. The use of the word "Sempurna" in the translated subtitle conveys the same sense of satisfaction and enthusiasm in Indonesian. By using imitation, the translator is attempting to convey the same overall meaning and style of the original sentence in the target language.	
9.	009/ WH/ QU/P R/ 00.04. 11	00.04.11	Why are you in your best dress?	Kenapa berpakai an rapih?	WH	Que	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is included in the WH-question, because WH- question is a question formed using question words to seek information from the listener. In this sentence, the question 'why' asks for the reason or cause for the listener's behavior. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, becasue the speaker is asking the listener to provide information about why they are wearing their best dress. The speaker is seeking an explanation for the listener's behavior or appearance and is trying to understand the situation better. The listener is expected to provide a response that answers the speaker's question and provides the information that was requested. Subtitling : The sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase', which refers to expressing the same idea using different words or phrases. In this sentence, "Kenapa berpakaian rapih?" translates to "Why are you dressed neatly?" in English. Although the translation does not use the exact words as the original sentence "Why are you in your best dress?", it conveys the same idea differently. The translation focuses on the neatness of the dress, whereas the original sentence emphasizes the quality of the dress.	v
10.	010/ WH/	00.04.17	What friend?	Teman apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is included in the 'WH 'question, because the question "what" is used to seek more	v

| | QU/T R/ 00.04. 17 | | | | | | | information or clarification about a previous statement or question. The speaker might ask for more details about the friend, such as their identity or other characteristics.

Speech Act : The sentence is included in the 'questioning' type, because the listener is expected to respond to the speaker's question and provide the requested information. In this sentence, the speaker seeks clarification about the specific friend the listener refers to and tries to understand the situation better. the sentence is directly expresses a request for information about a friend. It does not rely on any indirect meanings or implications but rather straightforwardly asks for the identity of the friend in question.

Subtiling : The sentence can be classified as 'transfer', because the translator has directly translated the English sentence into Indonesian without making any significant changes to the meaning, grammatical structure, or style.
The sentence "What friend?" and its translation "teman apa?" can be classified as a transfer subtitling strategy.
The transfer strategy in subtitling is the process of translating the source text by carrying over the meaning into the target text with as little alteration as possible. In this case, the translator has directly translated the English sentence into Indonesian without making any significant changes to the meaning, grammatical structure, or style. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | 011/ WH/ QU/T R/ | 00.05.19 | What is this place? | Tempat apa ini? | WH | Que s | Tranc | Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is a type of WH quetsion. The sentence begins with the interrogative word "what" used to ask for information or clarification about something unknown or unclear. Wh-questions typically cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" but require a more detailed response. | v |

	00.05.19							Speech Act : The sentence is included in the 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is performing a questioning speech act by asking for information about their surroundings. Specifically, they are seeking to know the identity or purpose of the place they are in. Overall, by using the sentence "What is this place?", the speaker is performing a questioning speech act to seek information about their place within a specific context and with a particular intention. Subtitle : The sentence is classified as a 'transcription', because in this type, the translator transcribes or reproduces the source text in the target language without making any changes or adaptations. The translation is a direct reproduction of the original text, with no changes in the wording or meaning. This type of translation is proper when the original text contains a specific phrase or expression with a unique meaning or connotation that cannot be easily translated into the target language using different words or expressions. In transcription, the translator tries to reproduce the source text in the target language as closely as possible without making any changes or adaptations to the text. The goal is maintaining the exact wording and meaning in the original text.	
12.	012/Y N/ REQ/ PR/ 00.05.37	00.05.37	Will you mind it for me?	Bisa jaga untuk ibu?	Y/N	Req	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence is include in the type of Yes-No question. because It is asking whether the person being addressed is willing to take care of something for the speaker. Moreover, it is s an example of a request or a polite command. It is a speech act where the speaker asks the listener to do something for them. The speaker is not necessarily asking a yes-no question or a wh-question, but instead making a request. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as a 'request' speech act,	v

								because the speaker requests the listener to take care of something on their behalf. The question is phrased as a polite request using the modal verb "will" and the phrase "for me". The speaker asks the listener to do something for them, and the listener can either agree or decline the request. Furthermore, Yule's theory suggests that requests like this are illocutionary acts, meaning that the act of making the request is an action that seeks to bring about a particular effect. Overall, the sentence "Will you mind it for me?" is a request speech act where the speaker politely asks the listener to take care of something on their behalf. the sentence is a polite request, where the speaker is indirectly asking the listener to take care of something to them. Subtitle : The sentence is classified into 'paraphrase', because the translator has rephrased the original sentence in Indonesian while still conveying the same meaning as the English sentence. The English sentence "Will you mind it for me?" is a request for someone to take care of something on behalf of the speaker. The Indonesian subtitle "Bisa jaga untuk ibu?" can be paraphrased as "Can you take care of it for me?" or "Could you watch it for me?" which convey the same meaning as the original English sentence.	
13.	013/E XC/Q U/TR/ 00.05. 38	00.05.38	Really?	Sungguh ?	Exc	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is included in the 'exclamatory' sentence, which expresses surprise or disbelief. Moreover, the sentence is a short question that seeks confirmation or clarification about somehting that has been said. Speech Act : The sentence 'really?' can be classified as a questioning speech act. Because, the speaker is questioning the truth or accuracy of something that has just been said, heard, or observed. By saying, "really?", the speaker seeks confirmation or further information about	v

								what was just said. Subtitle : The senetnce can be classified as 'transfer', because the translator has directly translated the English word "really" into Indonesian without making any significant changes to the meaning, grammatical structure, or style. The translation "sungguh?" is a direct transfer of the English word "really" into Indonesian. The Indonesian language does not have an exact equivalent for the English word "really," but "sungguh" is a close approximation that conveys the same sense of surprise or disbelief.	
14.	014/D EC/Q U/CO N/00. 06.17	00.06.17	Is that fur and chiffon? In the one gown?	Itu bulu dan sifon? Dalam satu gaun?	Dec	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classifies as a declarative question. A declarative question is a sentence structured like a statement but spoken with a rising intonation at the end to indicate a question. The sentence even though structured like a statement the rising intonation at the end transforms it into a question. The speaker is seeking confirmation or clarification about the materials used in the gown. Speech Act : The sentence "Is that fur and chiffon? In the one gown?" can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act, because The speaker is asking a question to seek clarification or confirmation about the materials that make up the gown. The sentence is phrased as an open-ended question, which invites the listener to respond with more information about the gown's composition. The speaker might be seeking information, expressing interest, or trying to start a conversation. Subtitle : The sentence is included in the 'condensation' category because the translator uses fewer words in the target language to convey the same meaning as in the source language. The goal is to	v

								create a more concise and efficient translation. The translator has condensed the sentence to "Itu bulu dan sifon? Dalam satu gaun?" which means "Fur and chiffon? In one gown?" in English. The translator omitted the words "Is that" and the phrase "In the one gown?" from the translation, as these words are not essential to convey the same meaning in the target language. This type of translation is proper when the source text contains words or phrases that are not necessary or relevant to the meaning or when the translator wants to make the text more concise and easy to read. In condensation, the translator shortens the source text by omitting particular words or phrases that are not essential to conveying the same meaning or idea in the target language.	
15.	015/T AG/ INF/E XP/ 00.06. 28	00.06.28	It usually is, isn't it?	Biasanya begitu, bukan?	Tag	Infr m	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be indlude in the 'tag' question type. because In the sentence "It usually is, isn't it?", the tag question at the end is "isn't it?" which contains the auxiliary verb "is" and the negative contraction "n't". The tag question is formed using the negative contraction "isn't" and the pronoun "it", which refers back to the subject of the declarative statement. The rising intonation at the end of the question also indicates that it is seeking confirmation or agreement. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'informing' speech act. Because, the speaker is making a statement and providing information about a general or typical situation. The sentence is phrased as an affirmation, indicating agreement with the statement made by the other person, followed by a tag question that seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. Furthermore, Yule's theory suggests that informing speech acts like this can serve different functions depending on the context and the speaker's intentions. The sentence is classified as an 'indirect' speech act,	v

								becasue This sentence is an indirect agreement or confirmation. The speaker implies agreement with the listener's previous statement or question without directly stating their opinion. Subtitle : The sentence is classified in the 'expansion' subtitle, because the source sentence "It usually is, isn't it?" has been expanded to "Biasanya begitu, bukan?", which means "It's usually like that, right?" in English. The translator added "It's" and "like that" to the sentence to clarify the meaning and provide more context. The added phrase "like that" helps convey the sentence's meaning more explicitly. In English, the phrase "It usually is, isn't it?" can be interpreted differently depending on the context. However, the phrase "Biasanya begitu" in Indonesian is a more direct translation that implies a level of certainty and understanding about what is being referred to. In an expansion, the translator adds extra information to the target language version not present in the source language to provide additional context and clarify the sentence's meaning.	
16.	016/Y N/ REQ/ PR/ 00.11. 31	00.11.31	Sir, please could you spare some change?	Pak, boleh minta uang receh?	Y/N	Req	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because The sentence can be rephrased as "Could you spare some change?" which is a yes/no question. The word "please" makes the request more polite, but it does not change the question's structure. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' because the speaker is requesting that the listener provide some spare change, indicating a need for money. The use of the word "please" makes the request polite and respectful, and the word "could" makes the request conditional and less direct than a simple imperative.. Therefore, the sentence "Sir, please could you spare some change?" is an example of requesting in speech act because it is a polite request made by the speaker to the listener.	v

								Subtitling Strategies : the sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the sentence in English is translated into Indonesian, which is a different language and cultural context. However, the translation accurately conveys the meaning of the original sentence, which is a polite request for spare change. The words "Sir", "please", "could", and "change" are all accurately translated into Indonesian.	
17.	017/T AG/Q U/PR/ 00.13. 14	00.13.14	Ya think?	Masa?	Tag	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified into 'tag' question. because A tag question is a type of sentence that is formed by adding a question tag, such as "ya think?", to the end of a declarative statement, The tag serves to transform the statement into a question and seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. In this sentence, the statement is implied, and the tag prompts the listener to provide their opinion or confirmation on the implied statement. If there is no declarative statement before the tag question, it can still be considered a type of tag question called a standalone or statement tag question. The speaker is making a statement or expressing an opinion and then adding a tag to invite agreement or disagreement from the listener. Speech Act : The sentence "Ya think?" can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker uses a short and informal question to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. The sentence is phrased as a yes-no question, indicating the speaker's skepticism or doubt about what the other person has just said. The speaker is not straightforwardly asking a question but indirectly implying that they want to know the listener's thoughts. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the sentence "ya think?" is an informal and colloquial way of asking if	v

								someone agrees or shares the speaker's opinion. Similarly, "masa?" is an informal and colloquial way of expressing disbelief or skepticism in Indonesian. Although the words used in the two sentences are different, they convey a similar idea. The use of informal language and tone in both sentences adds to their similarity. Thus, while the words used in the two sentences may differ, the meaning and intent are the same. Therefore, the sentence "ya think?" and its translation "masa?" can be classified as a paraphrase in subtitling strategies because they convey the same meaning, but are expressed in different languages and cultural contexts.	
18.	018/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.13. 21	00.13.21	Where are we?	Di mana kita?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is a type of WH question, because it is asking for informatin about the location of the speaker and the listener. Wh-questions are used to gather information, and they usually cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no". Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act. The speaker asks questions to seek information or clarification about their current location. The sentence "Where are we?" is a questioning speech act where the speaker seeks information or clarification about their current location within a specific context and with a particular intention. Subtitle : The sentence 'where are we?' and its translation 'di mana kita?' its include in the transfer strategy because the meaning of the sentence is easily conveyed into the target language, Bahasa Indonesia, through transfer. The translator has directly translated each word in the sentence from English into Bahasa Indonesia, resulting in the target sentence "Di mana kita?". The meaning of the original sentence has been conveyed in the target language without any	v

								changes, and the target sentence is grammatically correct and natural in Bahasa Indonesia. According to Gottlieb's theory, the transfer is an effective translation strategy when the source language and target language share similarities in grammar, vocabulary, and culture.	
19.	019/ WH/ QU/E XP/ 00.13. 22	00.13.22	So, what's your story?	Ceritaka n tentang dirimu.	WH	Que s	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence is included in the 'WH' question, because It is asking for information about the listener's personal story or background. The sentence begins with the word "so", which can be used as a conversational filler to transition to a new topic or to express interest. The wh-word "what" is used to ask for specific information, and the helping verb "is" is used to form the question. The phrase "your story" is a colloquial way of asking about the listener's personal experiences, background, or history. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks questions to seek information about the other person's life, experiences, or background. The sentence is phrased as an open-ended question, inviting the listener to share their personal story or narrative. The sentence "So, what's your story?" is a questioning speech act where the speaker seeks information about the other person's personal story or narrative within a specific context and with a particular intention. The sentence's tone is casual and friendly, which might be appropriate in certain social or informal situations.The speaker is not straightforwardly asking a question but is indirectly implying that they are interested in hearing more about the listener. Subtitle : The sentence "So, what's your story?" into "Ceritakan tentang dirimu." the translator has used the expansion strategy, which involves adding more words to the target language sentence to convey the same meaning the source language sentence. The original	v

								sentence "So, what's your story?" is a casual way of asking someone to tell you about themselves. It does not explicitly mention the word "yourself", but the meaning is still clear. However, the translation adds the phrase "ceritakan tentang dirimu" to explicitly include the word "yourself" and convey the meaning more accurately.	
20.	020/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.13. 26	00.13.26	Where are your parents?	Di mana orang tuamu?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Where are your parents?" is a type of question called a 'wh-question'. "where" is the question word that asks for information about a location. The question seeks to know the location of the speaker's parents. Wh-questions can be contrasted with "yes-no questions," which ask for a simple yes or no answer, and "tag questions," which confirm or seek agreement with a statement. In contrast, wh-questions are designed to elicit a more informative response that provides more detail or explanation. Speech Act : The sentence "Where are your parents?" is an example of a question that descends under the category of a speech act called 'questioning' in Yule's theory. In this sentence, the speaker asks the listener about their parents' location. The speaker intends for the listener to provide a location as a response. Subtitle : The sentence involves a transfer of information from the speaker to the listener. The speaker is asking the listener about the location of their parents, which requires the listener to provide information in response. There is no explicit expansion or contraction of information in this sentence, but rather a direct transfer of information. Therefore, it is classified as a transfer.	v
21.	021/R HE/Q U/DE	00.13.46	She should what? what?	Dia apa? apa? Kita belum	Rhe	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "She should what? what? what? what?" is an example of a type of question known as a "rhetorical question." A rhetorical question is a type of question that is asked not to seek information or an answer but rather to make a point or to	v

	L/00.1 3.46		what? what?	membica rakan ini.				emphasize a statement. In this sentence, the speaker uses repetition of the " what " question to emphasize their point that they believe the person being referred to should be doing something specific, but they are not doing it. The repetition of the question word is used to create a sense of urgency or frustration. Rhetorical questions can also be used for other purposes, such as making a statement, expressing a strong emotion, or challenging an assumption or belief. Speech Act : The sentence 'She should what? what? what? what?' is 'questioning' speech act. Because, the speaker is asking for information about what "she" should do, but the repetition of the word "what" and the use of the word "should" also suggest that the speaker is expecting a specific answer or a suggestion from the listener, and the sentence can be seen as a questioning act because the speaker asks for information or advice. Subtitle : Based on Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "She should what? what? what? what?" and its translation "Dia apa? apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini" can be classified as 'deletion', because The original sentence "She should what? what? what? what?" includes repeated "what" sounds, which might be difficult to translate directly into another language without losing the intended meaning. In the translation "Dia apa? apa? Kita belum membicarakan ini.", the repeated "what" sounds are replaced with the word "apa", which means "what" in Indonesian. However, the repetition of "apa" is not used in the same way as the original sentence.In the translation, the meaning of the original sentence is conveyed by a different sentence structure. The translation includes the phrase "Kita belum membicarakan ini", which means "we haven't talked about this yet". This phrase provides context for the repeated question and indicates	

								that there is still some uncertainty about the situation. and the sentence can be classified as deletion in subtitling strategies because some parts of the original dialogue are omitted, and the meaning is conveyed through a different sentence structure.	
22.	022/Y N/ QU/C ON/0 0.14.1 0	00.14.10	Is she crying again?	Dia menangi s lagi?	Y/N	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Is she crying again?" is an example of a "yes-no question." As the name suggests, a yes-no question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." the question seeks to confirm whether or not the person being referred to is crying again. The question is phrased as yes-no because the speaker is looking for a simple answer to a straightforward question.	v
								Speech Act : The sentence, "Is she crying again?" is a questioning speech act. Specifically, it is a yes-no question, which can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" response. According to Yule's theory of speech acts, a question is a type of speech act intended to elicit information from the hearer. In this case, the speaker seeks information about whether or not the subject is crying again. The speaker asks for the hearer's knowledge or observation about the situation.	
								Subtitle : The sentence "Dia menangis lagi?" of the English sentence "Is she crying again?" can be classified as 'condensation', because he translation is shorter than the original sentence, and the meaning is still preserved.The original sentence "Is she crying again?" contains five words, while the translation "Dia menangis lagi?" contains only three words. Despite the difference in length, the meaning of the original sentence is preserved in the translation. The translation uses the word "lagi" to indicate that the crying has happened before, and the question form indicates that the speaker is seeking confirmation of this fact.	

| 23. | 023/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.17. 15 | 00.17.15 | What are you doing? | Apa yang kau lakukan? | WH | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "What are you doing?" is an example of a "wh-question", because the sentence is asks for information about a specific thing. In this case, the question seeks to know what the person being addressed is currently doing. Wh-questions typically ask for information about a location, time, manner, reason, or cause. In this case, "what" is the question word that asks for information about the person's current activity.

Speech Act : The sentence, "What are you doing?" is also a questioning speech act. According to Yule's theory of speech acts, a question is a type of speech act intended to elicit information from the hearer. In this sentence, the speaker seeks information about what the hearer is doing. The speaker asks for a more detailed or descriptive response rather than just a simple "yes" or "no" answer.

Subtitle : The Indonesian translation "Apa yang kau lakukan?" of the English sentence "What are you doing?" can be cassified as 'transfer', because the translator has provided a direct translation of the sentence, which is a common strategy used in subtitling. The translation "Apa yang kau lakukan?" conveys the same meaning as the original sentence, "What are you doing?", and it is a direct transfer of the meaning of the source text into the target language. In transfer subtitling, the translator attempts to convey the exact meaning of the source text into the target language, without necessarily adapting it to the target language's linguistic and cultural norms. | v |
| 24. | 024/E XC/Q U/CO | 00.17.25 | Bored? Are you kidding? | Bosan? Kau bercanda ? | Exc | Que s | Cond | Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Bored? Are you kidding?" is an example of an "exclamatory question," Exclamatory questions are used to express strong feelings or emotions, such as surprise, disbelief, or excitement. In this case, the speaker disbelieves that the | v |

| | N/00.17.25 | | | | | | | person being addressed could be bored. The question mark and the phrase "are you kidding" convey a tone of surprise and disbelief. According to Quirk's theory, exclamatory questions can be considered a type of question, as they involve interrogative syntax to ask for information or express surprise or disbelief.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' because because it contains a question word and a rising intonation at the end, indicating that the speaker is seeking confirmation or clarification from the listener. The word "bored" is used as a question word in this context, indicating that the speaker is asking whether the listener is feeling bored. The rising intonation at the end of the sentence also indicates that the speaker is seeking confirmation or further information from the listener.

Subtitle : The Indonesian translation "Bosan? Kau bercanda?" of the English sentence "Bored? Are you kidding?" can be classfied as 'condensation', because In the original sentence, the speaker asks a question using the word "bored" and follows it up with a second question, "Are you kidding?" to express disbelief or surprise. However, in the translated sentence, the two questions are combined into one question, "Bosan? Kau bercanda?" which translates to "Bored? Are you kidding?" in English. The translation condenses the two questions in the original sentence into a single question without losing the meaning, which is a common strategy used in subtitling to fit the subtitles within the available space and time. | |
| 25. | 025/ WH/ QU/C ON/0 | 00.17.35 | Uh, excuse me, who | Siapa kalian bertiga? | WH | Que s | Cond | Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Uh, excuse me, who are you three?" is an example of a "wh-question", because that requires the speaker to provide information about the identity of the three people being addressed. According to Quirk's theory, Wh-questions are used | v |

	0.17.35		are you three?					to gather specific information. Speech Act : The sentence "Uh, excuse me, who are you three?" can be classified as a questioning speech act because it asks for information from the hearer. The speaker seeks to know the identities of the three people in front of them, and the sentence elicits that information. While the sentence does include the phrase "excuse me," which is often used in a polite request or command, in this sentence, it is used to get the hearer's attention and initiate the questioning speech act. Subtitle : The Indonesian translation "Siapa kalian bertiga?" of the English sentence "Uh, excuse me, who are you three?" can be classified as condensation, because the translation has fewer words than the original sentence, but it still conveys the same meaning. In the original sentence, the speaker uses more words to express the same question, while the translated version is more concise. Therefore, it is a condensation strategy where the translator omits some of the unnecessary words while still conveying the intended meaning.	
26.	026/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.18. 23	00.18.23	Who's Judy?	Siapa Judy?	WH	Que s	Trans	"Interrogative Sentence : The sentence ""Who's Judy?"" is an example of a simple ""wh-question"" that asks for information about the identity of someone named Judy. According to Quirk's theory of language, wh-questions are used to gather specific information about a person, place, thing, or situation. In this case, the speaker is asking for information about identity of Judy. Speech Act : The sentence ""Who's Judy?"" can be classified as a questioning speech act because it asks for information from the hearer. The speaker seeks to know Judy's identity, and the sentence is	v

								used to elicit that information. While the sentence is phrased as a question, it does not necessarily indicate that the speaker is uncertain or lacks information about Judy. Instead, the question elicits information from the hearer, and the speaker may already have some knowledge or context regarding Judy. Subtitle : The Indonesia translation ""Siapa Judy?"" of the English sentence ""Who's Judy?"" is classifies as ""Transfer"" strategy. Because, The Indonesian translation ""Siapa Judy?"" is a direct word-for-word translation of the English sentence ""Who's Judy?"" It does not involve any modification, addition, or subtraction of words or expressions to convey the meaning of the original sentence. While the sentence structure and grammar of the two languages are different, the translation accurately conveys the original sentence's meaning in a natural and idiomatic Indonesian way. Transfer is the translation a word-for-word or literal rendering of the source text in the target language.	
27.	027/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.18. 39	00.18.39	What's this?	Apa ini?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "What's this?" is an example of a "wh-question" that asks for information about the identity or nature of an object or thing. "What's this?" is an example of a "wh-question" that asks for information about the identity or nature of an object or thing. Speech Act : The sentence "What's this?" can be classified as a questioning speech act because it asks for information from the hearer. The speaker seeks to know the identity or nature of the thing in question, and the sentence produces that information. Subtitle : The Indonesian translation "Apa ini?" of the English sentence "What's this?" is classified as a "Transfer" strategy. Transfer	v

								is the translation word-for-word or literal rendering of the source text in the target language. In this case, the Indonesian translation "Apa ini?" is a direct word-for-word translation of the English sentence "What's this?" It does not involve any modification, addition, or subtraction of words or expressions to convey the meaning of the original sentence.	
28.	028/D EC/Q U/PR/ 00.18. 45	00.18.45	Oh, I hope it's a burger place, right?	Kuharap itu restoran burger	Dec	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : "Oh, I hope it's a burger place, right?" is an example of a "declarative question," structured like a declarative statement but with rising intonation at the end to indicate a question. According to Quirk's theory of language, declarative questions are used to seek confirmation, clarification, or agreement. In this case, the speaker is expressing their hope that the place they are going to is a burger place and seeking agreement or confirmation from the person they are speaking to. Speech Act : The sentence 'Oh, I hope it's a burger place, right?' can be classified as a questioning speech act. The speaker is seeking confirmation from the hearer that the place they are referring to is indeed a burger place. The sentence includes the phrase "I hope," which expresses the speaker's desire or preference, but the primary function of the sentence is to seek information from the hearer. The speaker uses it to express a desire for the place they are going to be a burger place, and to seek confirmation or agreement from the hearer. Subtitle : The classification for Indonesian translation "Kuharap itu restoran burger" of the English sentence "Oh, I hope it's a burger place, right?" is classified as a "Paraphrase" strategy. Paraphrase is a translation that conveys the meaning of the source text but uses different words and expressions to do so. In this case, the Indonesian translation "Kuharap itu restoran burger" conveys the same meaning	v

								as the English sentence "Oh, I hope it's a burger place, right?" but uses different words and expressions to do so. For example, "Kuharap itu restoran burger" literally translates to "I hope it's a burger restaurant," but still effectively conveys the meaning of "I hope it's a burger place." The translation involves changes in word order and choice of words, but the meaning of the original sentence is preserved in the target language.	
29.	029/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.18. 51	00.18.51	How did you do this?	Bagaima na caramu melakuk annya?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "How did you do this?" is an example of a "wh-question" asking for information about an action's performance. According to Quirk's theory of language, wh-questions are used to gather specific information about a person, place, thing, or situation. In this case, the speaker asks for information about how an action was performed, specifically how the person they are speaking to achieved a particular result. Speech Act : The sentence "How did you do this?" can be classified as a questioning and a requesting speech act. In addition to seeking information about how something was accomplished, the speaker also requests the hearer to provide an explanation or description of the process used to achieve a particular outcome. For example, if the speaker sees a complex project or task that the hearer has completed, they might ask, "How did you do this?" to express admiration and curiosity about the hearer's accomplishment while also requesting that the hearer share some of the knowledge and expertise that went into the project. The requesting speech act in this sentence is more subtle than in other examples, but it is still present in the implication that the speaker is seeking not just information but also insight and explanation from the hearer. Subtitling : The classification for the Indonesian translation	v

								"Bagaimana caramu melakukannya?" of the English sentence "How did you do this?" is classified as 'transfer' because the meaning and the intent of the original sentence are conveyed in the translation without any significant changes or modifications. The translator has transferred the message from one language to another while preserving the meaning and tone of the original sentence. There is no need for any additional explanation or interpretation, and the translation accurately reflects the speaker's intent.	
30.	030/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.19. 21	00.19.21	So, what is the angle?	Apa niatmu?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "So, what is the angle?" is an example of a wh-question in Quirk's theory. Specifically, it is an interrogative sentence that asks for information about a specific aspect of a situation or event, in this case, the angle. According to Quirk's theory, Wh-question formed with an interrogative words such as "what," "who," "when," "where," "why," or "how" and are used to ask for specific information or clarification. The use of "so" at the beginning of the sentence indicates that the speaker may already have some context or information and is seeking further clarification. In this sentence, the question is likely part of a larger conversation or discussion where the speaker seeks more information about a particular angle, possibly in the context of a project or task. Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence "So, what is the angle?" can be classified as a questioning sentence. In particular, it is an indirect question. As a questioning sentence, the illocutionary force of the sentence is to seek information. The speaker is expressing a desire to know the answer to the question and is inviting the listener to provide that information. In terms of context, the speaker may be trying to understand something being discussed or is trying to get more information about a situation or problem. The question "So, what is the angle?" can be interpreted as a way to	v

								clarify what has been said and ensure that the speaker fully understands the topic at hand. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'transfer' because the translator has translated the meaning of the source language into the target language without changing its meaning. In this case, "angle" in the source language refers to the hidden motive or purpose, and "niat" in the target language has a similar meaning. Therefore, it can be said that the translator has transferred the meaning of the source language to the target language without adding or deleting any information.	
31.	031/Y N/ QU/P R/ 00.19. 29	00.19.29	What is it real? What's the angle?	Sungguh ? Apa niatnya?	Y/N	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Is it real? What's the angle?" is classified as yes-no question. Because it can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no". The speaker is seeking to confirm the reality of something. The speaker seeks to confirm the reality of something while also trying to understand its underlying motivations or factors. This sentence can be beneficial when the speaker suspects there may be more to the situation than meets the eye and wants to confirm their suspicions while gathering more information. Speech Act : The sentence "What is it real? What's the angle?" can also be classified as a questioning sentence, specifically a indirect question. The illocutionary force of the sentence is to seek information, as the speaker is asking for clarification about something that has been mentioned previously. The speaker may be trying to understand whether something is true or seeking clarification about a situation or problem. The question "What is it real? What's the angle?" can be interpreted as a way to get a complete picture of the situation or problem and ensure that the speaker fully understands what is being discussed.	v

No	Code	Time	SL	TL				Analysis	
								Subtitling : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "What is it real? What's the angle? and the translation 'Sungguh? Apa niatnya?' can be classified as 'paraphrase', because he two sentences convey similar meaning but are phrased differently. The original sentence is asking if something is real and questioning the motive or intention behind it, while the translated sentence conveys the same skepticism and suspicion in a more direct manner. Both sentences are similar in tone and intent, but use different words and syntax.	
32.	032/ WH/ COM/ TR/00 .22.24	00.22.24	Why are you talking and not cleaning?	Kenapa kau bicara dan tidak bersih – bersih?	WH	Com	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Why are you talking and not cleaning?" can be classified as WH question, because it begins with the word "why," which is an interrogative word that introduces a question about a reason or cause. The sentence is asking for an explanation as to why the person is talking instead of cleaning. Speech Act : The sentence "Why are you talking and not cleaning?" can be classified as commanding. The illocutionary force of the sentence is to direct the listener to perform a specific action, which in this case is to stop talking and start cleaning. The speaker may be in a position of authority or is responsible for overseeing a cleaning task. The question "Why are you talking and not cleaning?" can be interpreted as a way to remind the listener of their responsibilities and prompt them to focus on the task. The word "why" can also imply that the speaker is frustrated or annoyed with the listener's behavior. Subtitling : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "Why are you talking and not cleaning? and its translation 'Kenapa kau bicara dan tidak bersih-bersih?'" can be classified as 'transfer', because it involves the transfer of meaning from one language to another. In this case, the English sentence is translated into Indonesian. Transfer is one of the main subtitling strategies used in translating spoken	v

								language in audiovisual media. It involves conveying the meaning of the source language into the target language, while also taking into account any cultural or linguistic differences that may exist between the two languages.	
33.	033/Y N/QU /PR/ 00.22. 26	00.22.26	Did you do all the bathrooms according to the regulations I gave you?	Sudah bersihka n kamar mandi sesuai dengan aturan yang kuberi?	Y/N	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Did you do all the bathrooms according to the regulations I gave you?" is classified as a yes-no question. Yes-no questions can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no." In this case, the speaker asks if the listener completed a task (cleaning all the bathrooms) according to a set of regulations. The question seeks a simple "yes" or "no" answer to confirm whether or not the task was completed to the required standard. Yes-no question is commonly used to obtain specific information and are often used when a straightforward answer is required. In this case, the speaker seeks to confirm whether the listener has completed the assigned task as required.

Speech Act : The sentence "Did you do all the bathrooms according to the regulations I gave you?" is classified as a questioning speech act because the speaker is asking a direct question to the listener to confirm whether they have completed a specific task according to particular instructions.

Subtitling : According to Gottlieb's theory, "Did you do all the bathrooms according to the regulations I gave you? and its translation 'Sudah bersihkan kamar mandi sesuai aturan yang kuberi?'" can be classified as paraphrase. Paraphrase is a translation strategy where the translator expresses the same meaning as the source text, but uses different words, phrases, or sentence structures in the target language. In this case, the original sentence and its translation convey the same basic meaning but phrased differently. The English sentence uses the | v |

								verb "do" to refer to cleaning the bathrooms, while the Indonesian sentence uses the verb "bersihkan" (clean). Further, the English sentence asks if the cleaning was done according to regulations, while the Indonesian sentence states that the cleaning was done "according to the regulations I gave you." This type of paraphrase can help convey the same meaning in a different way that may be more appropriate or effective in the target language. However, depending on the specific phrasing used in the translation, it can also result in some loss of nuance or emphasis from the source text.	
34.	034/Y N/ QU/T R/ 00.22. 29	00.22.29	soap, water, mop, bleach, polish?	sabun, air, pel, pemutih, poles?	Y/N	Que	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Soap, water, mop, bleach, polish?" is an example of a yes-no question. Yes-no questions can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no". In this case, the speaker lists a series of items and asks if the listener has them ("Soap, water, mop, bleach, polish?"). The question seeks a simple "yes" or "no" answer to confirm whether or not the listener has all the required items. Yes-no question is commonly used to obtain specific information and is often used when a straightforward answer is required. In this case, the speaker seeks to confirm whether the listener has all the necessary cleaning supplies. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because it is a sentence that asks a question or seeks information. In this case, it is a list of items that could be used for cleaning, and the speaker is asking if those are all the necessary items or if anything else is needed. The sentence is constructed in the form of a question, with a rising intonation at the end, indicating that the speaker is seeking a response or confirmation from the listener. Subtitling : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "soap, water,	v

								mop, bleach, polish?" and its translation "sabun, air, pel, pemutih, poles?" can be classified as 'transfer', because it involves the transfer of meaning from one language to another while retaining the same speech act and function. In this case, the original sentence is in English and the translated sentence is in Indonesian. Although the words used are different, the speech act and function of the sentence remain the same, which is to ask for a list of items needed for cleaning.	
35.	035/D EC/Q U/TR/ 00.22. 31	00.22.31	In that order?	Sesuai urutan itu?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "In that order?" can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the speaker is asking whether the list of items mentioned previously should be completed in the order presented. because A declarative question is a sentence that is grammatically formed as a statement, but is used as a question to seek clarification or confirmation from the listener.

Speech Act : The sentence "in that order?" is typically classified as a questioning speech act. It is used to confirm the sequence or order of a set of items or events mentioned or implied previously in the conversation. The speaker seeks confirmation from the listener that the order they have mentioned or understood is correct.

Subtitling : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "In that order?" and its translation "Sesuai urutan itu?" can be classified as transfer. Transfer is a translation strategy where the target language is modeled after the source language regarding grammar, syntax, and idiomatic expressions. In this case, the sentence structure and meaning are transferred from English to Indonesian without significant modification, resulting in a translation closely resembling the original sentence. The English sentence "In that order?" is a shortened form of a longer sentence that asks if a list of items should | v |

								be done in a specific sequence. The Indonesian translation "Sesuai urutan itu?" conveys the same meaning as the English sentence and directly translates to "In that order?" in English. This type of transfer can effectively convey the meaning of the source text in the target language.	
36.	036/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.22. 56	00.22.56	What?	Apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "In that order?" can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the speaker is asking whether the list of items mentioned previously should be completed in the order presented. because A declarative question is a sentence that is grammatically formed as a statement, but is used as a question to seek clarification or confirmation from the listener.

Speech Act : The sentence "in that order?" is typically classified as a questioning speech act. It is used to confirm the sequence or order of a set of items or events mentioned or implied previously in the conversation. The speaker seeks confirmation from the listener that the order they have mentioned or understood is correct.

Subtitling : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "In that order?" and its translation "Sesuai urutan itu?" can be classified as transfer. Transfer is a translation strategy where the target language is modeled after the source language regarding grammar, syntax, and idiomatic expressions. In this case, the sentence structure and meaning are transferred from English to Indonesian without significant modification, resulting in a translation closely resembling the original sentence. The English sentence "In that order?" is a shortened form of a longer sentence that asks if a list of items should be done in a specific sequence. The Indonesian translation "Sesuai urutan itu?" conveys the same meaning as the English sentence and directly translates to "In that order?" in English. This type of transfer | v |

								can effectively convey the meaning of the source text in the target language.	
37.	037/D EC/Q U/PR/ 00.23. 00	00.23.00	That's not the angle?	Itu bukan niatnya?	Dec	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "That's not the angle?" is an example of a declarative question. Declarative questions are sentences phrased as a statement but used to seek information or clarification. In this case, the speaker is making a statement ("That's not the angle") and then using it as a way to ask for clarification. The question seeks to understand if the angle being discussed is incorrect. Declarative questions can be a helpful way to express a point of view or opinion while also seeking information or clarification from the listener. In this case, the speaker is expressing doubt or confusion about the angle being discussed and seeking clarification from the listener. Speech Act : the sentence 'That's not the angle?' can be classified as 'questioning', because in this case, the speaker is expressing doubt or disbelief about the angle being discussed, and is asking for clarification or an explanation. The use of the word "not" indicates that the speaker believes the current angle being discussed is incorrect or inappropriate. because questioning is a statement that seeks clarification or confirmation Subtitling : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "That's not the angle?" and its translation "Itu bukan niatnya?" can be classified as paraphrase, because the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence, but in a different way. The original sentence is a statement that implies a doubt or disagreement about a certain angle, while the translation is a question that directly asks if the angle in question is not what was intended. Both sentences convey the same	v

								meaning, but the translation rephrases it in a way that is more suitable for the target language and audience.	
38.	038/R HE/Q U/PR/ 00.23. 06	00.23.06	What do you mean, there's no angle? Come on, Wink!	Apa maksud mu tak ada niat? Ayo, Wink!	Rhe	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "What do you mean, there's no angle? Come on, Wink!" is an example of a rhetorical question. A rhetorical question is a question that is asked for effect or to make a point rather than to elicit a genuine answer. In this case, the speaker is not seeking an answer to the question, "What do you mean, there's no angle?" but instead uses it to emphasize their point or express disbelief. The phrase "Come on, Wink!" further emphasizes this point. Rhetorical questions are often used in persuasive writing or speech to make a point or to engage the listener. In this case, the speaker expresses disbelief that there is no angle and uses a rhetorical question to emphasize their point. Speech Act : The sentence "What do you mean, there's no angle? Come on, Wink!" is a complex sentence that contains more than one speech act. The first part of the sentence, "What do you mean, there's no angle?" can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act. The speaker seeks clarification or explanation from Wink about his statement that there is no angle. The second part of the sentence, "Come on, Wink!" can be classified as urging or 'requesting' speech act. The speaker is urging or requesting Wink to reconsider his statement or find a solution. Subtitle : The sentence 'What do you mean, there's no angle? Come on, Wink!' and its translation 'Apa maksudmu tak ada niat? Ayo, Wink!' can be classified as Paraphrase. According to the theory, a paraphrase shift occurs when the translator uses different words or structures in the target language to convey the same meaning as the original text. In this case, the translator has used different words and	v

								sentence structures in the target language (Indonesian) to convey the same meaning as the original sentence in English. The English sentence, "What do you mean, there's no angle? Come on, Wink!" has been translated into Indonesian as "Apa maksudmu tak ada niat? Ayo, Wink!" The Indonesian translation is not a word-for-word translation, but it accurately conveys the same meaning as the original sentence in English. The translator has used different words and sentence structures to express the same idea in Indonesian. For example, the English phrase "What do you mean" has been translated into Indonesian as "Apa maksudmu" which means "What is your intention." The English phrase "there's no angle" has been translated as "tak ada niat" which means "no intention" in Indonesian. The translator has also used a more colloquial expression in the Indonesian translation, translating "Come on, Wink!" as "Ayo, Wink!" This expression helps convey the same tone and emotion as the original sentence in English.	
39.	039/EXC/QU/TR/00.23.26	00.23.26	Really?	Serius?	Exc	Ques	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : "Really? is an example of an exclamatory question. Exclamatory questions are questions that express surprise or disbelief and are usually characterized by using an exclamation mark. In this case, the speaker expresses surprise or disbelief about a previous statement or question ("Really?"). The question seeks confirmation or further explanation of what was said. Exclamatory questions are often used to express strong emotions or to emphasize a point. In this case, the speaker is surprised or skeptical and wants to confirm the truth or accuracy of what was said. Speech Act : The last sentence, "Really?" is an example of an exclamatory question, a type of direct speech act. The sentence is a 'questioning' that expresses surprise, disbelief, or skepticism about something that has just been said or done. It is a direct speech act	v

| | | | | | | | | because the speaker asks for confirmation or clarification of what they have just heard or observed.

Subtitle : The sentence "Really?" and its translation "Serius?" can be classified as 'transfer', becuase t involves the translation of a short, simple expression from one language to another without any significant alteration of its meaning or structure. Transfer is a subtitling strategy that involves reproducing the original language in the translated subtitle as closely as possible to maintain the original tone, style, and meaning. In this case, the translation "serius?" accurately conveys the same sense of surprise and skepticism as the original English expression "really?" without changing its meaning or structure. | |
| 40. | 040/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.23. 52 | 00.23.53 | What? | Apa? | WH | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "What?" is a simple wh-question used to inquire about something unknown or unclear. In this case, the speaker did not hear or understand something that was said or done. By asking "What?" the speaker asks for clarification or more information on a specific topic or situation. The sentence does not provide any context, so it is difficult to determine the exact meaning or purpose of the question. However, it is clear that the speaker is seeking more information.

Speech Act : The sentence "What?" can be classified as 'questioning', because in this context, the speaker is likely asking for more information because they did not understand or did not hear what was just said. The word "what" commonly indicates that someone did not catch what was said and would like the speaker to repeat or clarify. The speaker could also be using "what" to express surprise or confusion, in which case the request for information would be more indirect. The sentence is classified as a request for information | v |

								because it asks the listener to provide more information or clarify what was just said. The sentence "What?" is an example of a direct speech act, because the speaker is directly asking for information or clarification. In the case of "What?", the intention behind the words is clear and unambiguous. Subtitle : The word 'What' and its translation 'apa?' can be classified as 'transfer' strategy because the sentence has been transferred from Englisg into Indonesian as 'Apa?' which is not changed its meaning or form. According to Gottlieb's theory, transfer refers to the direct borrowing of a word or phrase from the source language into the target language without any modification to its meaning.	
41.	041/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.26. 59	00.26.59	Why'd you go to sleep in a window?	Kenapa kau tidur di jendela?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "Why'd you go to sleep in a window?" is an example of a wh-question, specifically a "why" question. It asks for a reason or explanation for why the person went to sleep in a window. According to Quirk's theory, a wh-question involves an interrogative word (such as who, what, when, where, why, or how) and is used to elicit specific information or details. In this case, the question word is "why," which suggests that the speaker wants to know the reason behind the action of going to sleep in a window. Speech Act : The sentence "Why'd you go to sleep in a window?" is an example of a questioning speech act. More specifically, it is a request for justification, a type of questioning speech act that seeks an explanation or reason for an action. In this sentence, the speaker asks the listener to explain why they slept in a window. The word "why" signals that the speaker seeks a justification or reason for the listener's behavior.	v

								Subtitle : The sentence 'Why'd you go to sleep in a window?' and its translation 'Kenapa kau tidur di jendela?' can be classified as 'transfer', because it involves the transfer of meaning from one language to another. In this case, the English sentence is translated into Indonesian, which involves conveying the same meaning in a different language. Transfer is one of the subtitling strategies that involve preserving the meaning of the source language text while transferring it into the target language. In this case, the transfer involves translating the English sentence into Indonesian.	
42.	042/E XC/ INF/C ON/0 0.27.1 1	00.27.11	Oh, but seriously, how much better do you look?	Serius, kau terlihat jauh lebih baik.	Exc	Infr m	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence 'Oh, but seriously, how much better do you look?' can be classfied as 'exclamatory'. because, n this sentence, the exclamation "Oh" at the beginning indicates excitement, and the question "how much better do you look?" at the end makes it interrogative. The phrase "but seriously" also emphasizes the question, indicating that the speaker is genuinely curious about the answer. Speech Act : The sentence "Oh, but seriously, how much better do you look?" is an example of an informing speech act. In this sentence, the speaker informs the listener that they look better and compliments them. The word "seriously" emphasizes the statement, indicating that the speaker genuinely believes the listener looks better. The speaker conveys a message directly to the listener without attempting to convey it indirectly. Subtitle : the sentence 'Oh, but seriously, how much better do you look?' and its translation 'Serius, kau terlihat jauh lebih baik.' can be classified as 'Condensation' strategy. Because the Indonesian translation condenses the original sentence by removing the interjection "Oh" at the beginning and the phrase "how much" in the	v

								middle, while still conveying the same idea as the English sentence, according to Gottlieb's theory, Condensation is a translation technique where the target language translation conveys the same meaning as the source language, but with fewer words.	
43.	043/ WH/ QU/ TR/00 .27.37	00.27.37	What?	Apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence 'what' can be classified as WH question based on Quirk's theory. Because In this sentence, "what" is used to request more information, which is typical of WH questions, and the intonation used in asking this question would typically rise at the end, which is another characteristic of WH questions. Speech Act : The sentence "What?" is an example of a questioning sentence. In Yule's theory, questioning sentences are used to elicit information or clarification. In this sentence, the speaker is asking for more information or clarification on something that was either not mentioned or not clear. The sentence itself may not convey the whole meaning or context, but it can be interpreted as the speaker's attempt to prompt the listener to provide more information or details. And The sentence "What?" is a straightforward request for information or clarification. Subtitle : The word 'What' and its translation 'apa?' can be classified as 'transfer' strategy because the sentence has been transferred from Englisg into Indonesian as 'Apa?' which is not changed its meaning or form. According to Gottlieb's theory, transfer refers to the direct borrowing of a word or phrase from the source language into the target language without any modification to its meaning.	v
44.	044/D EC/Q U/	00.28.50	So she works here?	Dia bekerja di sini?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence 'So she works here?' is classified as declarative question, because In this sentence, the phrase "So she works here?" is phrased as a statement, but the rising intonation at the end turns it into a question. Declarative questions are sentences that	v

	TR/00.28.50							are phrased as a statement but have a rising intonation at the end to indicate a question, and declarative questions are often used to express surprise or seek confirmation. Speech Act : The sentence "So she works here?" is also an example of a questioning sentence. In this sentence is a request for confirmation or verification of information. The speaker seeks to confirm whether the person they refer to works at the place in question. The sentence is a straightforward request for confirmation or verification of information. Subtitle : the sentence 'So she works here?' and its translation 'Dia bekerja di sini?' can be classified as 'Transfer' strategy. Because the Indonesian translation "Dia bekerja di sini?" closely conveys the same meaning as the English sentence "So she works here?" while using different words and structures to express the same idea, and translation technique where the target language translation closely mirrors the source language in meaning, but may use different words or structures to achieve that meaning.	
45.	045/RHE/QU/TR/00.28.59	00.28.59	Need I say more?	Perlu aku berbicara lebih banyak?	Rhe	Ques	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence 'Need I say more?' is classified as rhetorical question based on Quirk's theory because in this sentence, the speaker is not seeking an answer but rather making a statement by asking a question, and the question "Need I say more?" implies that the speaker has already made their point and that further explanation is unnecessary. Rhetorical questions are questions that do not require an answer because the answer is either implied or obvious. Speech Act : The sentence "Need I say more?" is an example of a questioning sentence. Because it contains a question word "need" and	v

								is used to elicit information or clarification. Even though the sentence is structured as a rhetorical question, it still seeks confirmation or agreement. The speaker asks if their point has been made sufficiently and if there is any need to say more. So, even though the speaker is not expecting an answer in the traditional sense, the sentence is still considered a questioning sentence because it seeks confirmation or agreement. the speaker is not asking for more information or clarification but instead using the question to make a point that the information provided is sufficient. Subtitle : The sentence 'Need I say more?' and its translation 'Perlu aku berbicara lebih banyak?' can be classified as a 'transfer' strategy. Because, the Indonesian translation "Perlu aku berbicara lebih banyak?" closely conveys the same meaning as the English sentence "Need I say more?" while using different words and structures to express the same idea. According to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer is a translation technique where the target language translation closely mirrors the source language in meaning but may use different words or structures to achieve that meaning.	
46.	046/D EC/Q U/TR/ 00.29. 01	00.29.01	So she doesn't work here?	Dia tidak bekerja disini?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : Based on Quirk's theory, the sentence 'So she doesn't work here?' can be classified as 'declarative' question, because in the case of "So she doesn't work here?", the sentence has the structure of a declarative statement, but the rising intonation at the end makes it function as a question. The speaker is using the declarative structure to seek confirmation or clarification of a fact. Speech Act : The sentence "So she doesn't work here?" can be classified as a questioning sentence. The sentence is a request for confirmation or clarification of information. The speaker seeks to confirm whether the person they are referring to does not work at the	v

								place in question. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as a 'transfer' strategy. Because,the Indonesian translation "Dia tidak bekerja di sini?" closely conveys the same meaning as the English sentence "So she doesn't work here?" while using different words and structures to express the same idea. According to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer is a translation technique where the target language translation closely mirrors the source language in meaning but may use different words or structures to achieve that meaning.	
47.	047/D EC/Q U/TR/ 00.29. 17	00.29.17	Card?	Kartu?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence 'Card?' can be classified as 'declarative' question based on Quirk's theory. Because, in this sentence, "Card?" is phrased as a statement, but the rising intonation at the end turns it into a question, which is the sentence is a short and informal way to ask for something, in this case, for a card. Declarative questions are sentences phrased as a statement but have a rising intonation at the end to indicate a question, often used in informal situations such as casual conversations. Speech Act : Based on Yule's theory, the sentence "Card?" can be classified as 'questioning', because it is asking a question or making an inquiry about the card. It is a short and direct way of asking someone if they have a card, need a card, or if they want to present a card. The sentence is seeking information and is delivered with the tone of a question. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as a 'transfer' strategy. Because, the Indonesian translation "kartu" closely conveys the same meaning as the English word "card" while using different words and structures to express the same idea. According to Gottlieb's theory,	v

								Transfer is a translation technique where the target language translation closely mirrors the source language in meaning but may use different words or structures to achieve that meaning.	
48.	048/DEC/QU/EXP/00.30.24	00.30.24	This was the angle, then?	Jadi ini niatnya?	Dec	Ques	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : According to Quirk's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'Declarative' question. Because, the sentence has a structure of declarative statement, such as 'This was the angle', but the sentence ends with a question at the end of the sentence, such as 'then?'. The rising intonation at the end of the sentence can indicate that the sentence is a question. According to Quirk's theory, Declarative question is a sentence with declarative statement but is used to ask a question or seek information. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker is asking for confirmation or clarification. According to Yule's theory, Questioning speech act is an illocutionary act where the speaker seeks information or clarification from the listener. The speaker's intention is to imply something beyond simply seeking confirmation or clarification of the angle. Subtitle : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence can be classified as Expansion strategy. because the translation expands on the original sentence, 'This was the angle, then?' by adding the word 'niatnya', which means 'intention' in english, which is not explicitly stated in the original sentence. By adding this information, the translator has expanded on the original text's meaning, making it more explicit in the target language. According to Gottlieb's theoyr, Expansion involves adding information to the original text that was not present in the source text	v
49.	049/TAG/Q	00.32.24	I'll read that bit	Aku akan	Tag	Ques	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as tag question, because the sentence using word 'shall I?' in the end of the	v

	U/CON/00.32.24		again, shall I?	membaca bagian itu lagi				sentence, which has the meaning to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. According to Quirk's theory, tag question is a question added to the end of a statement to confirm or clarify its meaning, and usually consisst of an auxiliary verb and pronoun. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as questioning speech act, becauase the sentence 'I'll read that bit again. shall I?' is an example of an questioning illocutionary act. the speaker using the sentence to ask a question and to seek the addresse's agreement or confirmation of their intention to read the bit again. The speaker is not merely asking a question but is also implicitly requesting the addressee's permission or agreement. The speaker assumes that the addressee will respond with agreement, and this agreement is necessary for the speaker to carry out their intended action of reading the bit again. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because the speaker is using a concise form to convey a complete idea. In the translation "Aku akan membaca bagian itu lagi," the speaker is using a condensed form and a question to convey a complete idea and seek confirmation or agreement from the listener.	
50.	050/WH/QU/TR/00.33.38	00.33.38	Why are you speaking?	Kenapa kau bicara?	WH	Ques	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : Based on Quirk's theory, the sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence using wh-word 'why' where is used to ask for the reason or motive behind the action of speaking. According to Quirk's theory, WH question is a type of question that begins with a wh-word and used to seek information or clarification. Speech Act : The sentence "Why are you speaking?" is an example of a questioning illocutionary act, because the speaker is using the	v

								sentence to ask for information or to express curiosity about why the addressee is speaking. The speaker's intended meaning is literal and straightforward. The speaker is directly asking the addressee for information about their reasons for speaking. There is no implied meaning or indirect request in this sentence, as the speaker is simply seeking a direct answer to their question. Subtitle : The sentence "Why aare you speaking?" and its translation "Kenapa kau bicara?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the meaning and intent of the original sentence are conveyed directly in the translated subtitle. There is no change in meaning or interpretation between the original sentence and its translation. The translator has simply transferred the sentence from one language to another, preserving the original structure and intent. Transfer is a subtitling strategy in which the translator aims to retain the source text as closely as possible in the target language subtitle.	
51.	051/E XC/Q U/CO N/00. 35.45	00.33.45	Fabrics! Can you get me a red like that?	Kain! Bisa carikan yang merah seperti itu?	Exc	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : Based on Quirk's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'Exclamatory' question, because the speaker is expressing surprise or admiration for the fabric and then following up with a request for a similar color. Accoridng to Quirk's theory Exclamatory question is a type of a sentence that combines both an exclamation and a question, often to exoress surprise or disbelief. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'questioning' because it is a request for information or action, specifically asking if the person being addressed can provide a particular type of fabric in a certain color. The speaker is seeking a response from the person addressed, asking if they are capable of fulfilling the request. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'condensation', based on	v

								Gottlieb's theory, the speaker is condensing a more extended request for a specific type of fabric into a shorter and more direct form. The translation "Kain! Bisa carikan yang merah seperti itu?" also involves condensed request, the use of the word "kain" which has the meaning of "fabric" in Indonesian, serving to specify the type of item being requested. The phrase "bisa carikan" is a request for the listener to find the desired item. In contrast, the phrase "yang merah seperti itu" (meaning "that is red like that") condenses a longer description of the desired fabric into a shorter form that refers to a specific example.	
52.	052/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.34. 33	00.34.33	How does that look go on the streets?	Apa pendapat publik?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence ccan be classified as WH-question, because in this case the sentence using wh-word 'how' to ask for information or an assessment of how a particular look appears on the streets. According to Quirk's theory, wh- question is a type of question that begins with a wh-word and used to seek information or clarification. Speech Act : The sentence "How does that look go on the streets?" is an example of a questioning illocutionary act. The speaker is using this sentence to ask for information or to express curiosity about how a particular look would be perceived or received in public. The speaker's intended meaning is literal and straightforward. The speaker is directly asking for the addressee's opinion or assessment of a particular look and how it would be perceived by others when worn in public. There is no implied meaning or indirect request in this sentence, as the speaker is simply seeking a direct answer to their question. Subtitle : The senetnce 'how does that look go on the streets?' can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation captures the meaning and intent of the original sentence in a way that is suitable for the	v

								target language and audience. The translation transfers the meaning from the source language to the target language while maintaining the essence of the original sentence.	
53.	053/T AG/R E/CO N/00. 35.45	00.35.45	Oh, great. I'll start, shall I?	Oh, bagus. Aku akan mulai.	Tag	Req	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as tag question, because at the end of the sentence there is a word 'Shall I?', it is a short question that is added to invite agreement or confirmation from the listener, the speaker is seeking approval from the listener that it is okay for them to start. According to Quirk's theory, tag question is a type of question that is added to the end of statement to invite response of confirmation. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as requesting question, because the sentence "Oh, great. I'll start, shall I?" can be seen as a request for permission to begin something. The speaker is seeking the addressee's agreement or confirmation before proceeding with their action. According to Yule'S theory, requesting is used to asking someone to do something or to provide information. The speaker's intended meaning is more indirect than the literal interpretation of the words. The speaker is not only expressing their intention to start something but also using the phrase "Oh, great" to express enthusiasm or excitement about the upcoming action. This expression of positive affect can be seen as an indirect way of seeking the addressee's agreement or support for the proposal. Subtitle : The sentence 'Oh, great. I'll start, shall I?' and its translation can be classified as 'condensation', because in this case, the source sentence has more words than the target sentence, and some of the details are left out in the translation. The translation condenses the original sentence while still conveying the same meaning.	v

| 54. | 054/Y N/ QU/T R/ 00.38. 15 | 00.38.15 | Estella, did you make it pencil thin? | Estella, kau membuat nya sangat tipis? | Y/N | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as yes-no question. because the sentence has a subject 'Estella' and the auxiliary verb 'did', these are inverted, with the auxiliary verb preceding the subject. the question is seeking for yes or no answer to whether Estella made something 'pencil thin'. the use of word 'did' in the question can indictaes that the speaker si asking about a specific past event or action taht Estella may have taken. According to Quirk's theory, a yes-no question is a type of interrogative sentence that is designed to elicit a yes or no answer. These types of questions are characterized by their syntax, which often involves the inversion of the subject and auxiliary verb.

Speech Act : The sentence "Estella, did you make it pencil thin?" can be classified as a questioning speech act, because speaker is asking a question to seek information about whether Estella made something pencil thin.The sentence "Estella, did you make it pencil thin?" can be seen as a request for information about the thinness of something, likely a pencil. The use of the name "Estella" suggests that the speaker is addressing a specific person and seeking a response from them. According to Yule's theory, Questioning involves asking for information or clarification. The speaker is asking a straightforward question without any additional indirect meanings or intentions.

Subtitle : The sentence can be classifed as 'trasnfer', because the original sentence and the translation involve questioning Estella about the thinness of something, but they are the differences in the wording and phrasing. for example in the phrase 'pencil thin' in the original sentence may not have a direct equivaent in indonesian, so the translator may have had to choose a different phrase to convey the same meaning. Additionally, "make it" in the original sentence may | v |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

								require some interpretation or transfer to convey the same meaning in Indonesian accurately.	
55.	055/ WH/ QU/D EL/00 .38.30	00.38.30	All right, how do I look?	Bagaima na penampil anku?	WH	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as wh-question, because the sentence using 'how' as an interrogtaive pronoun which as the function as a wh-word. this type is ued to ask for specific information or details about a particular asoect of situation. In this case, the speaker is asking for feedback or an assessment of their appearance. The sentence structure of the question involves inversion, where the auxiliary verb "do" is placed before the subject "I" and the main verb "look" is in its base form without an -ing ending. Speech Act : The sentence "All right, how do I look?" can be classified as a questioning speech act, because the speaker may be asking for the listener's opinion in a more indirect way, by asking a question that implies a request for feedback. and the sentence also can be classified as questioning speech act, because the speaker is asking a question to seek feedback or evaluation about their appearance. The speaker is asking a straightforward question without any additional indirect meanings or intentions. Subtitle : The sentence "All right, how do I look?" and its translation "Bagaimana penampilanku?" can be classified as deletion, because deletion refers to the omission of certain words or phrases in the original dialogue when creating subtitle. in this case, the sentence 'all right' is removed from the English subtitle, but it is implied by the speaker's tone and the following sentence, "How do I look?" This is a common subtitling strategy used to keep subtitles concise and readable, while still conveying the meaning of the dialogue. Deletion is often used when the omitted words or phrases do not add any	v

								significant information to the scene or can be inferred from the context.	
56.	056/ WH/ QU/P R/ 00.38. .39	00.38.39	How would you have done it?	Kau lebih suka seperti apa?	WH	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as wh-question, because the sentence start with wh-word 'how', which is used to ask information or clarification about something. In the sentence "How would you have done it?", the wh-word "how" is asking for the listener's opinion or suggestion about a hypothetical situation in the past. The use of "would" also indicates a hypothetical situation, as it suggests that something did not actually happen in reality but is being imagined or considered. Speech Act : The sentence "How would you have done it?" can be classified as questioning speech act, because the speaker is asking a question to seek information or feedback about how the listener would have completed a task or project. According to Yule's theory, questioning involves asking for information or clarification. The sentence "How would you have done it?" can be seen as a request for an alternative perspective or approach to completing a task. The use of the word "you" indicates that the speaker is specifically seeking the listener's input. The speaker is asking a straightforward question without any additional indirect meanings or intentions. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase', because they convey the same meaning but are phrased differently. The original sentence asks for the person's opinion on how a task should have been done, while the translated subtitle asks for their preference. However, both sentences are essentially asking the same thing: for the person's input on how something should have been done.	v

57.	057/T AG/Q U/PR/ 00.39. 53	00.39.53	Oh, you thought, did you?	Oh, begitu menurut mu?	Tag	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as tag question. According to Quirk's theory, the tag question in this sentence is "did you?" which is used to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. The main part of the sentence, "Oh, you thought", can be considered as a statement or an assertion. The tag question, "did you?" is added at the end to turn the statement into a question and to seek confirmation from the listener about whether they also had the same thought or idea. The rising intonation at the end of the sentence, "did you?", indicates that it is a question and not a statement.	v
								Speech Act : The sentence "Oh, you thought, did you?" can be classified as questioning because the speaker is using an interrogative form to express doubt or disbelief about the listener's assumption or belief. It is a type of question that is used to challenge or seek clarification about what the listener has said or done, the literal meaning of the sentence is a question, but the speaker's intention is to express disbelief or surprise about the listener's assumption or belief	
								Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the sentence in English is paraphrased or translated into Indonesian. The English sentence "Oh, you thought, did you?" can be interpreted as a sarcastic response to someone else's assumption or belief. The word "thought" implies that the speaker does not agree with or approve of the other person's thinking. The Indonesian translation "Oh, begitu menurutmu?" conveys a similar meaning but uses different words and grammar to express the same idea. "Menurutmu" can be translated to "according to you" or "in your opinion," which captures the idea of someone else's belief or assumption. Using "begitu" adds a tone of disbelief or skepticism, similar to the sarcasm conveyed in the	

									English sentence. According to Gottlieb's theory, Paraphrase refers to the restatement of a text or speech using different words, often for clarification or simplification.	
58.	058/Y N/ QU/C ON/0 0.40.2 6	00.40.26	No, she did not. Did she work for you?	Tidak mungkin' , dia bekerja untukmu ?	Y/N	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as yes-no question, because the speaker is asking whether the woman in question worked for them, and the answer be either yes or no. According to Quirk's theory, Yes-No question is a type of interrogative sentence that requires a simple answer of 'yes' or 'no'. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as questioning speech act, because the speaker is using an interrogative form to seek information or clarification about whether the listener had someone work for them or not, and in this case, the speaker also providing information to the listener about a past event or situation, specifically about whether or not someone worked for the listener. According to Yule's theory, Informing speech acts involve providing information to the listener, and can be done through various means such as making statements, providing descriptions, or answering questions. The speaker is providing a direct answer to the listener's question "Did she work for you?" by stating "No, she did not." The second part of the sentence, "Did she work for you?" is also a direct question, which seeks information or clarification from the listener. Therefore, both parts of the sentence are direct speech acts because their intended meanings match the literal meanings of the words used. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because in this case, the two separate questions in the original sentence have been condensed into one question in the translation, with the negation "no" implied in the response to the first question. This is a common	v

								technique in subtitling to convey the same meaning while fitting within the constraints of limited space and time.	
59.	059/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.40. 52	00.40.52	Who was the woman?	Siapa wanita itu?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence starts with the interrogative word 'who'—the word 'who' is used to ask for information about the woman's identity. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as questioning speech act, because in the sentence 'who was the woman?' the speaker is seeking to obtain the hearer's information about a woman's identity. The sentence is seeking a direct answer in the form of 'yes' or 'no', because the speaker is asking the hearer to provide a piece of information that they do not have, and the response will determine whether the speaker's belief about the world is true or false. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified 'transfer', because Transfer is a subtitling strategy where the source language text is translated as closely as possible to the target language, without any omissions, additions, or changes in meaning. In this case, the translation closely follows the source language text, and there are no significant changes in meaning or structure.	v
60.	060/Y N/ QU/T R/ 00.42. 25	00.42.25	You all right?	Kau baik - baik saja?	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence 'You all right?' can be classified as 'yes-no' question, because 'yes-no' question is used to ask a simple answer yes or no. it does not contain an interrogative word, but the rising intonation implies it at the end of the sentence. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the utterance is to seek to obtain information from the listener. The speaker and the listener have a close relationship, and the question is asked in a friendly and concerned tone.	v

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61.	061/ WH/ QU/C ON/0 0.42.3 3	00.42.33	What? Your mum? She knew your actual mum?	Apa? Ibumu? Dia kenal ibumu?	WH	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as WH question because the sentence starts with the interrogative word 'what', which is used to introduce a question asking for information. The sentence is also structured in a way that seeks information about a person's identity. In this case, the sentence asks for information about the relationship between two people, specifically if one person's mother knew the other person's actual mother. Speech Act : The sentence 'What? Your mum? She knew you actual mum?' can be classified as a questioning speech act. because the question is to seek to obtain information from the listener regarding their mother and whether or not someone else knew their biological mother. but in this sentence, the sentence also can be classified as a 'requesting' speech act, becuase the speaker is asking the listener for information about her mother and the relationship between her mother and someone else. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because the original sentence appears to be a condensed version of a longer dialogue or conversation. The speaker jumps straight into the topic without providing any context, and the sentence ends with an	v

								unfinished question. The translation appears to capture the meaning of the original sentence without including all the details that may have been present in the original conversation.	
62.	062/ WH/ QU/E XP /00.44 .43	00.44.43	Right, so what is the distraction ?	Apa pengalih perhatian nya?	WH	Que s	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence 'Alright, so what is the distraction?' can be classified as 'wh' question, because ecause it is asking for information about a specific thing, the distraction, using the interrogative pronoun "what." Wh-questions are used to gather information and seek clarification about something, and they typically begin with words like "what," "who," "where," "when," "why," and "how." In this case, the speaker is asking for an explanation or further details about the distraction, and the use of the word "what" signals that the question is seeking specific information. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as a questioning speech act, because the question seeks to obtain information from the listener about the distraction being referred to. The speaker says the sentence in a critical tone, and it could be interpreted as a challenge or accusation that the listener is being distracted. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'expansion', because expansion involves adding extra words or phrases to the subtitle to provide additional information that may not be present in the original dialogue. In this case, the original sentence is a short, concise question, but the subtitle adds an additional phrase "apa pengalih perhatiannya?" to provide more context and clarity for the viewer. This additional phrase expands on the original meaning of the sentence and provides a more detailed translation for the audience.	v
63.	063/ WH/ QU/C	00.45.02	What about one of the	Bagaima na kalau	WH	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence 'What about one of the elderly broads?' strats with the interrogative word 'what' and asks for	v

	ON/0 0.45.0 2		eldery broads?	wanita tua?				information about a specific group of people. In this sentence, elderly woman. Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as a questioning speech act, because the question is to seek to obtain the information or an opinion from the listner about a possible older woman to be discussed. and the sentence also can be classified as 'requesting' speech act, because the speaker is requesting that the listener consider using an elderly woman to help with a task. The speaker and the listener are discussing a topic related to finding someone to help with a particular task, and the speaker says this sentence in a friendly and informal tone. Subtitle : The sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because it involves omitting certain parts of the original sentence to make the subtitle shorter while still conveying the same meaning. In this case, the word "eldery" is condensed to "tua" in the translation, and the word "broads" is omitted entirely. So the translation "Bagaimana kalau wanita tua?" condenses the original sentence into a shorter and more concise subtitle, while still conveying the same meaning.	
64.	064/Y N/ QU/P R/ 00.45. 15	00.45.15	Won't she recognize you?	Bukanka h dia bisa mengena limu?	Y/N	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as yes-no question. according to Quirk's theory yes-no question is used to elicit a simple answer of yes or no. in this case the sentence 'Won't she recognize you?' starts with an auxiliary verb followed by the subject and main verb. The auxiliary verb is 'won't', the subject is 'she', and the main verb is 'recognize', which is implied in the context of the sentence. This sentence is asking whether or not the person will be recognized. Speech Act : The sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech	v

								act, because the use or the word 'won't' suggest the speaker is asking a question to the listener and seeking the information about whether the speaker will be recognized by a third person. and the tone and the context of the sentence also affect its classification. The speaker is directly asking the question without any indirectness markers. The modal verb 'won't' is a negated form of 'will', which is used to form questions about future events. and the word 'she; refers to a third person who is the subject of the question, and the word 'recognize' is the main verb of the sentence. Subtitle : The sentence 'Won't she recognize you?' and the translation 'Bukankah dia bisa mengenalimu?' can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the English sentence is a question that asks if someone will be able to recognize another person. The question implies that the speaker still determines if the person in question can recognize the other person. In Indonesian translation, the original sentence's meaning is more formal and less colloquial. The phrase 'bisa mengenalimu' directly translates to 'can recognize you' , conveying the same idea as 'recognize you', but more formally. The word "bukankah" is a particle used in Indonesian to create a negative or rhetorical question. According to Gottlieb's theory, Paraphrase refers to the restatement of a text or speech in a different language to convey the same meaning differently. In this case, the translation restates the original sentence in English, conveying the same meaning in a different language.	
65.	065/Y N/ QU/P R/	00.45.19	Won't you lose your job?	Bukanka h kau akan dipecat?	Y/N	Que s	Prp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as yes-no question, because the sentence is constructed with the auxiliary verb 'won't', the subject 'you', and the main verb 'lose'. This sentence is asking whether or not the person will lose their job.	v

	00.45.19							Speech Act : the sentence 'Won't lose your job?' can be classified as 'questioning' speech act using Searle's theory, because the speaker is asking a question to the listener and seeking information about the possibility of the listener losing their job. the speaker is directly asking the question without any indirectness markers. The modal verb 'won't' is used to form questions about the future events, the word 'you' refers to the listener, the word 'who' is the subject of the question, and the word 'lose' is the main verb of the sentence, and 'your job' is the object of the verb. And to analyze the sentence can also use the intonation that the speaker is used, the intonation that is used convey meaning such as a warning, threat, and curiosity. Subtitle : The sentence 'Won't lose your job?' and the translation "Bukankah kau akan dipecat?' can be classified as 'paraphrase'. Because, the English sentence "Won't you lose your job?" is a question that asks whether someone will lose their job. The use of "won't" in this question implies that the speaker thinks it is likely that the person will lose their job. The Indonesian translation "Bukankah kau akan dipecat?" restates the meaning of the original sentence in a different language while maintaining the same meaning. The phrase "akan dipecat" directly translates to "will be fired," conveying the same idea as "lose your job" but in a more specific and direct way. The word "bukankah" is a particle used in the Indonesian language to create a negative or rhetorical question. According to Gottlieb's theory, the Paraphrase refers to restating a text or speech in a different language to convey the same meaning differently. In this case, the translation restates the original sentence in English, conveying the same meaning in a different language.	
66.	066/Y N/	00.45.22	Are you thinking?	Kau berpikir?	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as yes-no question, because this sentence is used to confirm or deny a particular	v

	QU/T R/ 00.45. 22							fact or situation. In this case, the sentence has a subject 'you', the main verb 'thingking' and the auxiliary verb 'are' which is used to form the question. This sentence is asking whether or not the person is currently thinking. Speech Act : using Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question to the listener and seeking the information about whether or not the listener is currently thinking. the speaker is directly asking the question without any indirectness markers. The auxiliary verb 'are' is used to form a yes/no question, the word 'you' refers to the listener, and the word 'who' is the subject of the question, the last word 'thinking' is a main verb of the sentence. The speaker's intonation is used to convey of meaning curiosity, annoyance and disbelief. Subtitle : The sentence 'Are you thingking?' and the translation 'Kau berpikir?' can be classified as 'transfer', the sentence could potentially be classified as transfer in subtitling strategies, as the meaning of the original sentence is accurately conveyed in the translation without any additional or missing information.	
67.	067/T AG/ INF/C ON/0 0.45.2 4	00.45.24	I mean, she sees you're talented, right?	Dia mengang gapmu berbakat ?	Tag	Infr m	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence 'I mean, she sees you're talented, right?' can be classified as 'tag' question, because in this case, the speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. For example, a tag question for the given sentence would be "She sees you're talented, right?" where "right" is the tag. Speech Act : the sentence 'I mean, she sees you're talented, right?' can be classified as 'informing' speech act, because the speaker is providing the information to the listener about the opinion that someone else holds about the listener's talent. the speaker uses the	v

								phrase 'I mean' which indicates that they are not only providing the information but also conveying a suggestion or implication. The phrase 'she ses' is an indirect way of saying 'she know', and the phrase 'you're talented' is a statement about the listener's ability. The word 'right?' at the end of the sentence is use to confirm of seeking a device that expects the listener to agree with the suggestion or implications. And from the tone of the sentence can be analyze that the sentence conveys the meaning of encouragement, advice or persuasion. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'condensation, because the sentence 'I mean, she sees you're talented, right?' and its translation 'Dia menganggapmu berbakat?' could actually be classified as condensation in subtitling strategies because the original sentence has more words than the translated version. The subtitler has condensed the sentence to convey the same meaning in fewer words.	
68.	068/D EC/Q U/TR/ 00.46. 13	00.46.13	You mean the Baroness?	Maksud mu Baroness ?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classifies as a Declarative question, because the type of the question has a functions as a statement, which is providing the information and seeking confirmation or clarification. In this sentence, the speaker is confirming their understanding of the person or thing being discussed. the statement from the sentence is 'you mean the Baroness?' and has a question tag 'right?' is used to seeks the confirmation or clarification from the listener. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question to clarify the identity of someone that the listener has referred to as 'the Baroness'. the speaker is directly asking a question without any indirectness markers. The subject pronoun 'you' refers to the listener who has previously mentioned 'the Baroness'; the main verb 'mean' is used to clarify or	v

								confirm the identity of the person in a question, and 'the Baroness' is the object of the sentence. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer', because in the English sentence "You mean the Baroness?" is a question that seeks clarification about the identity of someone being discussed, and in the Indonesian translation "Maksudmu Baroness?" directly translates to "You mean Baroness?" conveying the same idea as "You mean the Baroness?" in English but in a different language. This translation direct translation of the English sentence, without any significant changes to the meaning or structure.	
69.	069/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.46. 20	00.46.20	Why? Who did you think I ...	Kenapa? Kau pikir siapa ...	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as WH question, because in the first part of the sentence uses wh-word 'why'. 'Why' is a direct question to asking for the reason behind something, and the second part of the sentence "Who did you think I..?' is embedded wh-question that is incomplete because the speaker does not finish the question. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for the information. The speaker is seeking clarification or explanation from the listener by asking 'why?' and following up with a question about the listener's expectations or assumptions. This speech act aims to obtain new information from the listener. the speaker is not directly asking for the information but instead expressing surprise and confusion. The speaker uses the word 'why' to express disbelief, and the second part of the sentence is an actual question. However, the speaker's main purpose is not to ask for information but rather to challenge the listener's expectations. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer', because both	v

								sentences start with 'why' and 'kenapa' in Indonesian, respectively. Therefore, at the end of the setence 'Who did you think I ..' and the Indonesian sentence is 'Kau pikir siapa ..'. so this sentence can be classified as transfer because there is a movement of information which is the subject and the verb from one part of the sentence to another while keeping the same initial word.	
70.	070/R HE/ INF/D EL/00 .46.45	00.46.45	Well, you know what? They said it was an emergency	Kata mereka ini keadaan darurat	Rhe	Infr m	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'rhetorical question', because the speaker may not necessarily be expecting an answer from the listener and instead using the question to emphasize their point or convey their feelings. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'informing' speech act, because the speaker is providing information about what 'they' said, indicating a function of informing. and the sentence can be classified as 'direct' speech act, because the speaker's utterance is a straightforward statement conveying information, and the illocutionary force is to inform the listener about what was said. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'deletion', because the Indonesian translation omits the English phrase 'Well, you know what?' entitrly, while conveying the same basic meaning. The overall meaning of the sentence is still conveyed in the translation, the omission of this phrase is a notable difference in the structure and content of the two sentences.	v
71.	071/T AG/ INF/D EL/00 .47.27	00.47.27	Heck of a rat, yeah?	Tikus yang besar	Tag	Infr m	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Heck of a rat, yeah?" can be classified as an tag question, because it contains a tag (in this case, "yeah?") that is added to the end of the sentence to turn it into a question.The main part of the sentence, "Heck of a rat," is a declarative statement that expresses an opinion or observation. However, the addition of the tag "yeah?" at the end of the sentence	v

turns it into a question that seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. Tag questions are a type of interrogative sentence that are used to confirm information or seek agreement from the listener. They usually consist of a statement followed by a tag, which is a short question that invites a response. In this case, the tag "yeah?" is seeking confirmation that the listener agrees that the rat is indeed "heck of a."

Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, it can be classified as 'informing' speech act, because In an informing speech act, the speaker's intention is to provide information to the listener, without necessarily seeking a response or action. However, in this case, the addition of the tag "yeah?" makes the sentence more interactive and invites a response from the listener, which could be seen as a directive or request for confirmation. Overall, the sentence "Heck of a rat, yeah?" could be interpreted as both a tag question in an interrogative sentence and an informing speech act, depending on the context and the speaker's intention.

Subtitle : the sentence 'Heck of a rat, yeah?' and the translation 'Tikus yang besar', can be classified as 'deletion', because in the case of the sentence "Heck of a rat, yeah?", the deletion involves the omission of the article "a" before "rat" and any additional context or explanation that might have been present in the original speech. This makes the subtitle shorter and easier to read while still conveying the main idea of the sentence. Similarly, the translation "Tikus yang besar" also involves deletion, as it omits any additional descriptive words or context that might have been present in the original sentence. This makes the subtitle more concise and easier to read while still conveying the main idea of the sentence.

| 72. | 071/Y
N/
REQ/
CON/
00.49.
08 | 00.49.08 | Do you
have a
light? | Kau
punya
korek
api? | Y/N | Req | Cond | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as yes/no question, because, according to Quirk's theory, the given sentence is a yes/no question because it seeks a direct answer in the form of "yes" or "no." The speaker asks whether the listener has a light or not, expecting a simple affirmative or negative response. Yes/no questions typically begin with an auxiliary verb or modal verb followed by the subject, and in this case, the auxiliary verb "do" is used to form the question.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' speech act. because the speaker asks the listener to provide something, in this sentence, the speaker is making a request and hoping that the listener will comply. In other words, the speaker wants the listener to do something for them and is using the question form as a polite way of making the request. Requesting speech acts are typically made using modal verbs like "can," "could," "would," or "will," but in this sentence, the speaker is using "do" to form the question. Moreover, the question directly corresponds to the intended meaning or a request for light. The speaker is making a request and explicitly asking the listener for something. Direct speech acts are typically straightforward and easily understandable; in this case, the speaker is making a direct request for a light. The listener does not need to infer any additional meaning beyond the words being spoken in order to understand the speaker's intended message.

Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because in the case of the sentence "Do you have a light?", the condensation involves the compression of the sentence into a shorter and more concise subtitle that conveys the same meaning. The subtitle "Do you have a light?" contains six words, whereas the condensed subtitle | v |

								"Kau punya korek api?" contains only four words. Similarly, the translation "Kau punya korek api?" also involves condensation, as it compresses the original sentence into a shorter and more concise subtitle that conveys the same meaning. The translation "Kau punya korek api?" contains only four words, whereas a more literal translation of the sentence would be longer. Overall, condensation is a common subtitling strategy used to make subtitles shorter and more concise while still conveying the main idea of the original text or speech.	
73.	073/Y N/ QU/P R/ 00.49. 54	00.49.54	Is there a doctor?	Apa ada dokter?	Y/N	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : According to Quirk's theory, the given sentence is a yes/no question because it seeks a direct answer in the form of "yes" or "no." In this case, the speaker is asking if a doctor is present, expecting a straightforward response. Yes/no questions are typically formed using an auxiliary verb followed by the subject, and in this case, the auxiliary verb "is" is used to form the question. Speehc Act : According to Yule's theory, the given sentence is a questioning speech act because the speaker is seeking information about the presence of a doctor. The speaker is not making a request or giving a command but instead asking a question to gather information. This type of speech act is used to obtain information or clarification and is typically formed using interrogative words such as "who," "what," "when," "where," "why," or "how." Moreover, the surface form of the question directly corresponds to the intended meaning a request for information about the presence of a doctor. The speaker is requesting information and explicitly asking if a doctor is present. Direct speech acts are typically straightforward and easily understandable, and in this case, the speaker's intention is straightforward and does not require the listener to infer any additional meaning beyond the words being spoken.	v

								Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase', because they involve expressing the same meaning in a different way.in this case the paraphrase involves expressing the same meaning in a different way by asking "Apa ada dokter?", which means "Is there a doctor?" in Indonesian. The meaning of the sentence remains the same, but the wording is different. Similarly, the translation "Apa ada dokter?" can also be seen as a paraphrase of the original sentence, as it expresses the same meaning in a different way that is more natural in Indonesian. A more literal translation of the sentence might be "Apakah ada seorang dokter?" or "Apakah ada dokter di sini?", but these may be more difficult for the viewer to read and understand. Overall, paraphrase is a common subtitling strategy used to convey the same meaning in a different way that is more natural and easier to understand for the viewer.	
74.	074/D EC/ COM/ DEL/ 00.50. 52	00.50.52	So, discuss amongst yourselves who that is, hmm?	Bicaraka nlah di antara kalian siapa orangnya .	Dec	Com	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence 'So, discuss amongst yourselves who that is, hmm?" can be classified as 'declarative' question. Because the sentence "So, discuss amongst yourselves who that is, hmm?" is a statement that suggests or requests the listeners to discuss the identity of a particular person. The use of the word "so" at the beginning of the sentence sets up the suggestion. The phrase "discuss amongst yourselves" indicates that the speaker is inviting the listeners to engage in a conversation. The word "hmm" at the end of the sentence may be used to invite the listeners to think about the topic or to show the speaker's interest in the discussion. Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'commanding' speech act, because the speaker is commanding the listener to discuss amongst themselves who the person in question is. The word 'hmmm' at the end of the sentence	v

								may convey the speaker's uncertainty or invite the listeners to engage with the topic. The sentence does not directly correspond to the speaker's intended meaning. The speaker may be using this sentence to express their desire for the listeners to discuss who the person in question is, but is doing so indirectly. The word "so" at the beginning of the sentence may be used to set up the discussion, and the word "hmm" at the end may be used to invite the listeners to engage with the topic. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'deletion', because they involve the removal of non-essential words or phrases to create a more concise and readable subtitle. in this case the sentence "So, discuss amongst yourselves who that is, hmm?", the deletion involves the omission of non-essential words like "so", "amongst", and "hmm". This makes the subtitle shorter and easier to read while still conveying the main idea of the sentence. Similarly, the translation "Bicarakanlah di antara kalian siapa orangnya" also involves deletion, as it omits non-essential words or phrases that might have been present in the original sentence. This makes the subtitle more concise and easier to read while still conveying the main idea of the sentence. Overall, deletion is a common subtitling strategy used to create more concise and readable subtitles, especially in cases where the original text or speech may contain non-essential words or phrases.	
75.	075/Y N/ QU/C ON/0 0.51.1 7	00.51.17	Is that two? I lost count	Sudah dua? Aku lupa	Y/N	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence 'Is that two? I lost count' can be classified as a yes/no question because it is designed to elicit a simple answer of either "yes" or "no." Because the sentence begins with the auxiliary verb "is," which indicates it is a question. In this case, the speaker asks whether something is a specific number, "Is that two?". This question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" response, depending on whether the item is the second one. The second part of	v

| | | | | | | | | | the sentence, "I lost count," provides additional information and context. However, this information is optional to answer the question. The question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" response, which is why it is classified as a yes/no question.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as an 'questioning', because it is an interrogative sentence that expresses uncertainty or doubt and seeks clarification.

Subtitle : the sentence can be classifed as 'condensation' because the translation 'Sudah dua? AKu lupa' condenses the original sentence 'Is that two? I lost count'. The original sentence has three words, and it explicitly states that the speaker lost count, whereas the translation omits the phrase "I lost count" and condenses it into a single word, "lupa" (forget). Despite the difference in length and phrasing, the original sentence and its translation convey the same meaning: the speaker is unsure if the number is two, and they have lost track of the count. Accroding to Gottlieb's theory, Condensation involves expressing the same meaning using fewer words. The first part of the sentence, "Is that two?", is a direct question that seeks confirmation or clarification. The speaker is uncertain whether what they are looking at is indeed two of something, and is seeking clarification from the listener. The second part of the sentence, "I lost count," further emphasizes the speaker's uncertainty or doubt. The phrase "lost count" implies that the speaker was keeping track of something, but lost track and is no longer sure of the number. Overall, the sentence expresses uncertainty and seeks clarification, which are key characteristics of questioning. | |

| 76. | 076/ WH/ QU/C ON/0 0.51.4 8 | 00.51.48 | Horace, how's it going? | Horace, bagaima na? | WH | Que s | Cond | Interrogative Sentence : According to Quirk's theory of question types, the sentence "Horace, how's it going?" can be classified as a wh-question. In this sentence, the word "how" is used to ask for information about Horace's current situation, which makes it a wh-question.

Speech Act : the sentence "Horace, how's it going?" can be classified as a questioning, because it is an interrogative sentence that seeks information about Horace's current state or situation. As an interrogative sentence, the sentence begins with the word "how" which is a question word used to ask about a person's state or condition. The sentence also includes Horace's name, which indicates that the speaker is addressing him directly. The sentence seeks information about Horace's current state or situation, and the speaker is likely interested in hearing more about what is going on with him. This makes it a questioning speech act.

Subtitile : the sentence 'Horace, how's it going?' can be classified as 'condensation' because they involve the compression of the original language into fewer words in the subtitle. in this case the sentence "Horace, how's it going?", the condensation involves the omission of non-essential words like "it" and "is". The resulting subtitle, "Horace, how's going?", still conveys the main idea of the sentence while being shorter and easier to read. Similarly, the translation "Horace, bagaimana?" also involves condensation, as it omits non-essential words or phrases that might have been present in the original sentence. The resulting subtitle, "Horace, bagaimana?", is shorter and easier to read while still conveying the main idea of the sentence. Overall, condensation is a common subtitling strategy used to create shorter and more readable subtitles, especially in cases where the | v |

								original text or speech may contain non-essential words or phrases that can be omitted without losing the meaning of the sentence.	
77.	077/ WH/ QU/C ON/0 0.51.5 0	00.51.50	How's it going? Well I ...	Bagaima na? Aku ..	WH	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the first sentence uses wh-word 'how', which is used to ask for information about the person's current state or situation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the first part of the sentence, "How's it going?", is a direct information-seeking question, which can be classified as a direct information-seeking question, and the second part of the sentence, "Well I ...", is not a complete sentence on its own, and serves as a continuation or response to the previous sentence. The sentence can also be classified as 'indirect' speech act, because the speaker uses the question "How's it going?" to indirectly ask for information about the person's well-being without directly asking "How are you?". Subtitle : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because the sentence "How's it going? Well I ..." has been condensed to just "Bagaimana? Aku ..." in the Indonesian translation, where the second part of the English sentence has been omitted. This condensation technique is commonly used in translation to convey the same meaning with fewer words, which is particularly useful in languages that tend to use more words to express the same idea as English.	v
78.	078/ WH/ QU/T R/	00.52.01	Who are you? You look	Siapa kau? Kau terlihat	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence uses the wh-word in the first sentence, 'who'. According to Gottlieb's theory, the word 'who' can be used to ask the information about the identity of someone and to gather	v

	00.52.01		vaguely familiar	sangat tak asing				specific information about a person, place, thing, or situation. In this case, the sentence is used to ask someone that appears in her front. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because in the first sentence, the speaker uses wh- question 'who', which to asking sentence alsom can be classified as 'direct' speech act, because the sentence 'who are you? You look vaguely familiar' is directly asking the information for the listener. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer' strategy, because the translation is not literal word-for-word, and it uses different words and phrasing to convey the same message in the translation. Further, the subtitle adds the word 'sangat' to emphasize the speaker's familiarity with the person they are addressing.	
79.	079/Y N/QU /TR/ 00.52. 09	00.52.09	You hair, is it real?	Rambut mu, asli?	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as a yes-no question, because the type of the sentence can be answered with 'yes' or 'no' answer. the sentence contains for a simple response to confirm or deny the validity of the listener's hair. Furthermore, the sentence is uisng the auxiliary verb 'is', which is used to ask whether the listener's hair is natural or not, in the sentence also has a subject-verb inversion. In this sentence, the subject is 'your hair', which comes after the auxiliary verb that can help to distinguish the sentence as a question rather than a statement. Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the type of illoucitonary act seeks the listener's information. In this sentence, the speaker seeks information about the authenticity of the listener's hair. Moreover, this sentence can be seen as a polite way of saying that the speaker doubts the authenticity of the listener's hair without directly	v

								accusing them of lying about wearing a wig.	
								Subtitle : the sentence can be classified using 'transfer' strategy, because the sentence "Your hair, is it real?" is translated to "Rambutmu, asli?" in Indonesian, this involves a transfer of meaning from English to Indonesian while trying to preserve the original intent and cultural references of the source language. the use of "your" in English implies familiarity or ownership, whereas in Indonesian, using "kau" (you) is more informal and implies a closer relationship. The use of "asli" in Indonesian also carries cultural connotations that might not be present in the English word "real", further highlighting the importance of transfer in accurately conveying meaning. According to Gottlieb's theory, transfer is a process that can involve various techniques, such as finding an appropriate equivalent term in the target language, adapting idiomatic expressions and metaphors to fit the cultural context of the target language, and adjusting the sentence structure to match the conventions of the target language.	
80	080/ WH/ QU/T R/ 00.52. 19	00.52.19	Right. What was your name?	Benar. Siapa namamu ?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as wh-question, because in the sentence 'Right, What was your name?' the sentence is using word 'what', and the speaker is seeking the information about the listener's name. Wh-questions are often used to gather specific information or to seek clarification about a particular topic. Speech Act : the sentene can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is seeking information about the listener's name, and the question is being used to elicit this information. and the sentence is asking for information and requires a direct response from the listener.	v

								Subtitle : the sentence can "Right. What was your name?" and its translation "Benar. Siapa namamu?" can be classified as transfer in subtitling strategies because the translation involves a direct transfer of the original language into the target language without any significant modifications. in this case, the sentence "Right. What was your name?", the translation "Benar. Siapa namamu?" is a direct transfer of the original language into the target language. The words and structure of the sentence are preserved in the translation, and the meaning is clear and easily understandable. This approach to subtitling is often used when the two languages being translated have a high degree of similarity, and when the original sentence or phrase is simple and straightforward. Transfer is also commonly used in situations where the target audience is familiar with the original language and culture, and would appreciate a more direct and authentic translation.	
81.	081/D EC/Q U/ EXP/ 00.52. 26	00.52.26	That's quite fabulous, and you designed this?	Gaunmu luar biasa. Kau meranca ngnya?	Dec	Que s	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because it combines elements of both declarative and interrogative sentences. in the first part "That's quite fabulous" is a declarative statement that expresses admiration or approval for something. However, the sentence then continues with "and you designed this?", which is an interrogative question that seeks information or clarification. By combining these two elements, the sentence becomes a declarative question that makes a statement while also seeking information or confirmation. The speaker is expressing admiration for something, and at the same time, asking a question to confirm whether the person they are speaking to designed it. Speech Act : the sentence 'That's quite fabulous, and you designed this?' can be classified as 'questioning', because it is a direct question	v

								that seeks information or clarification. the question "and you designed this?" seeks information or confirmation from the listener about whether they designed the thing being admired. Even though the sentence also contains a declarative statement "That's quite fabulous", which expresses admiration or approval for something, the overall intent of the sentence is to seek information or clarification, making it a questioning speech act. Subtitle : Based on Gottlieb's theory, the sentence and the translation use 'expansion', because the translation adds additional information to the original sentence. the translation "Gaunmu luar biasa. Kau merancangnya?" adds an additional word "gaun" (dress) to the sentence, which was not present in the original sentence. The translation also uses a different word order, with the question "Kau merancangnya?" (Did you design it?) placed at the end of the sentence. Overall, the translation expands upon the original sentence by adding additional information about what is being admired (a dress) and the specific aspect that is being admired (its fabulousness). This extra information helps to convey the full meaning of the original sentence and provide context for the audience.	
82.	082/E XC/Q U/ TR/00 .53.00	00.53.00	Yes. Aren't they gorgeus?	Ya. Mereka cantik, bukan?	Exc	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'exclamation', because it expresses excitement or admiration about something, while also seeking agreement or confirmation from the listener. In this sentence, the speaker is affirming that something is indeed gorgeous (presumably something they are both looking at or discussing), while also posing a rhetorical question to the listener in order to elicit agreement or confirmation. The use of the word "yes" at the beginning of the sentence is an exclamation that expresses the speaker's enthusiasm, while the question that follows ("Aren't they gorgeous?") seeks agreement or confirmation from the listener.	v

No.	Code	Time	English	Indonesian				Analysis	
								Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for the the listener's confirmation or agreement with their opinion. the speaker uses a statement "Yes" to perform a different function than simply conveying agreement. The speaker's real intention is to ask for the listener's opinion, but they do so indirectly by first making a statement of agreement "Yes" and then asking a question "Aren't they gorgeous?". Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer' strategy, because the translation "Ya. Mereka cantik, bukan?" directly transfers the original sentence's meaning while maintaining its grammatical structure. The word "ya" in Indonesian is a positive response to a question or statement, similar to the English word "yes." The tag question "bukan?" at the end of the sentence is used to confirm the speaker's opinion and can be translated as "isn't it?" or "don't you think?" in English. According to Gottlieb's theory, the transfer involves the direct translation of words and phrases from one language to another without altering the grammatical structure or meaning of the original sentence. Furthermore, in this case, the words and meaning of the original sentence are directly transferred to the translation without any significant changes to the grammatical structure or meaning.	
83.	083/ WH/ QU/ TR/00 .53.16	00.53.16	What do you want?	Apa maumu?	WH	Que s	Trans	Subtitle : According to Quirk's theory, "What do you want?" can be classified as a wh-question. because the sentence starts with the wh-word "what," which is used to introduce a question that asks for specific information about something, wh-questions are a type of interrogative sentence that ask for details or clarification about a particular topic or subject. In this case, the question asks the listener to provide information about their desires or wishes.	v

								Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a questioning speech act. because the speaker is using the sentence to ask for information from the listener. According to Yule's theory, Questioning speech acts are an illocutionary force used to request information or clarification from another person. In this sentence, the speaker asks the listener to provide information about their desires. the speaker uses the sentence to directly ask the listener a question without implying any additional meaning or intention. Direct speech acts explicitly communicate a specific message or intention, without relying on additional context or conversational implicature. the speaker asks the listener to provide information about their desires or wishes without any implied meaning. Subtitle : the sentence and the translation can be classified as 'transfer' strategy, because the translation "Apa maumu?" directly transfers the meaning of the original sentence while maintaining its grammatical structure. The word "apa" in Indonesian is a wh-word, similar to the English word "what." The word "maumu" is derived from the verb "mau," which means "to want," and serves as the object of the sentence. according to Gottlieb's theory, the transfer technique would be that the words and meaning of the original sentence are directly transferred to the translation without any significant grammatical structure or meaning changes.	
84.	084/A LT/Q U/ PR/00 .53.49	00.53.49	Am I going to have to catch you up a lot, or	Perlu kujelaska n panjang lebar,	Alt	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence: the sentence "Am I going to have to catch you up a lot, or can you keep up?" can be classified as an alternative question, because the Sentence a meaning to offers two alternatives, catching up or keeping up, for the listener to choose from. the speaker asks the listener whether they will need to provide a lot of catch-up information or whether the listener will be able to keep up with the	v

			can you keep up?	atau kau paham?				speaker's pace.
								Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question and seeking information from the listener regarding their ability to keep up with the speaker's pace. The question is a request for information. According to Yule's theory, questioning speech acts elicit information from the listener, and the listener is expected to respond with the information requested by the speaker. The sentence can also be classified as a 'direct' speech act, because the speaker is asking a direct question and is not trying to convey any hidden meaning or ulterior motive. The speaker seeks information about the listener's ability to keep up with them.
								Subtitle : the sentence 'Am I going to have to catch you up a lot, or can you keep up?'and its translation 'Perlu kujelaskan panjang lebar, atau kau paham?' can be classified as 'paraphrase', because they express the same meaning using different words and phrasing. in this case the original sentence is a rhetorical question that asks whether the listener can keep up with the speaker's conversation or if the speaker will have to slow down and explain things in more detail. The translated sentence conveys the same message but uses different phrasing, with the speaker asking whether they need to explain things in detail or if the listener already understands. Although the two sentences use different words and phrasing, they express the same basic idea. This is an example of paraphrasing, which is a common strategy used in subtitling in order to convey the meaning of the original language in the target language.
85.	085/ WH/ QU/	00.54.14	Where are you from?	Dari mana asalmu?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'wh-question', because the sentence "Where are you from?", it is classified as an interrogative sentence function, which means it is used to ask a	v

	TR/00 .54.14							question. It is a wh-question because it starts with the wh-word "where". According to Quirk's theory, h-questions are used to seek information about a particular topic or subject, and they typically require a specific type of answer. In this case, the question asks about the location or origin of the person being addressed, and the expected answer would be a place or region, such as a city, state, or country. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is trying to elicit a specific piece of information from the hearer, in this sentence, their place of origin. The illocutionary force of this speech act is questioning, as the speaker is trying to get the hearer to provide information. the question is addressed to the hearer and seeks a specific answer. The speaker is asking for information about the hearer's place of origin, and the illocutionary force of the question is to elicit an answer. The question is straightforward and does not involve any indirectness or implied meaning. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer' because the source text 'Where are you from?' and the translation 'Dari mana asalmu?' involve the transfer of the meaning of the original sentence "Where are you from?" from English to Indonesian. There is no significant change in meaning or structure, but only a change in language and cultural context.	
86.	086/D EC/Q U/TR/ 00.54. 43	00.54.43	Oh. Is that a rat?	Apa itu tikus?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because type of sentence that combines the features of both a declarative statement and a question, conveying a sense of surprise or disbelief while also seeking confirmation or clarification. The sentence starts with the interjection "Oh," which indicates surprise, followed by a declarative statement, "Is that a rat?" that is formulated	v

								as a question. Declarative questions are often used in conversation to express uncertainty, doubt, or surprise, and to engage the listener in a discussion or exchange of information. Speech Act : the setence 'Oh. Is that a rat?' can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question and seeking information about the identity of the creature they have encountered. The illocutionary force is thus a question. the sentence can also be classified as 'direct' speech act, as it is a straightforward inquiry seeking information. Subtitle : the sentence 'Oh, Is that a rat?' and the translation 'Apa itu tikus?' can be classified using the 'transfer' strategy, because the English sentence "Oh. Is that a rat?" is directly translated to the Indonesian sentence "Apa itu tikus?" without changing the meaning of the sentence.	
87.	087/ WH/ QU/ TR/00 .56.22	00.56.22	Why, what's plan C?	Kenapa, apa rencana C?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'wh question', because the question that begins with a word like "what," "where," "when," "why," "who," or "how," and is used to ask for information. In this question, the speaker asks for an explanation or reason, using the word "why" and for a specific plan or solution, "what's plan C?". Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence "Why, what's plan C?", the speaker is using a wh-question to elicit information from the listener. Specifically, the speaker asks for an explanation or reason in the word "why", and for a specific plan or solution, "what's plan C?". Using a questioning speech act, the speaker seeks to obtain new information or clarification from the listener. In this sentence, the speaker is likely	v

								seeking more details about a particular situation or problem, and is asking the listener to provide that information. The sentence can also be classified as 'direct' speech act, because the speaker asks a question and obtains information from the listener. The question is unambiguous, and the speaker's intended meaning is directly expressed through the form of the sentence. Using a direct speech act, the speaker communicates their intention clearly and straightforwardly without relying on implicit meanings or indirect hints. This type of speech act is often used when the speaker wants to be direct and explicit in their communication, such as when asking for information or making a request. Subtitle : the sentence "Why, what's plan C?" and its translation "Kenapa, apa rencana C?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence in a different language. in this case the translation is a direct transfer of the English sentence into Indonesian, without any changes to the sentence structure or word order. The original sentence is a question that asks what the backup plan is (Plan C), while also expressing surprise or curiosity about the situation. The translated sentence conveys the same meaning, asking what Plan C is while also expressing surprise ("Why"). the translation is a direct transfer of the original sentence into the target language without any changes to the meaning or sentence structure.	
88.	088/D EC/Q U/ CON/ 00.56. 24	00.56.24	Well, what I'm saying is, 'Is there a plan C?'	Maksudk u, Apa ada rencana C?	Dec	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because this sentence, the speaker is making a statement "What I'm saying is", and then asking a question "Is there a plan C?" to seek confirmation or further information. The rising intonation at the end of the sentence signals the listener that it is a question, even though the sentence is structured as a statement. According to Quirk's	v

								theory, a declarative question is a question that is structured as a statement, but with a rising intonation at the end to indicate that it is a question. Declarative questions are often used to express uncertainty or seek the listener's confirmation. Speech Act : the sentence "Well, what I'm saying is, 'Is there a plan C?'" can be analyzed as 'questioning', because it is an indirect question. In this case, the speaker is making a statement, but the intention of the statement is to ask a question. The speaker is asking if there is a backup plan (Plan C) in a less direct way, by first making a statement about what they are trying to say, and then asking the question indirectly. The word "Is" in the sentence is an auxiliary verb that is used to form a question. However, it is not used at the beginning of the sentence, as it would be in a direct question. Instead, it is embedded within the statement, making it an indirect question. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because in the original sentence could be condensed to "Is there a Plan C?" without losing its essential meaning. Similarly, the translation could be condensed to "Ada rencana C?" without losing its essential meaning. In both cases, the condensation involves shortening the sentence while retaining its meaning.	
89.	089/ WH/ QU/ TR/00 .57.06	00.57.06	What's going on?	Apa yang terjadi?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "What's going on?", it can be classified as a WH-question, as it begins with the interrogative pronoun "what", the speaker asks for an explanation or update on a situation or event. The response would provide the details about the situation or event the speaker is curious. In English, WH-questions often have a particular word order, with the interrogative pronoun at the beginning of the sentence, followed by the auxiliary verb, the subject, and then the main verb. In the sentence "What's going on?",	v

								the auxiliary verb "is" is implied. The subject is "going on," which is the present participle form of the verb "go."	
								Speech Act : According to Yule's theory of speech acts, the sentence "What's going on?" can be classified as a type of speech act 'questioning'. because, the speaker asks for an explanation or update about a situation or event using the interrogative pronoun "what." In Yule's theory, Questioning is a speech act used to elicit information or seek clarification about something. the sentence the intended meaning may be a request for an explanation or update on a situation or event, even though the sentence itself is a simple question. Subtitle : the sentence "What's going on?" and its translation "Apa yang terjadi?" can be classified as an example of transfer. The classification of "What's going on?" and its translation, could be an example of transfer as they involve borrowing linguistic elements from one language to another. The transfer process can have different outcomes and result in various types of translations, such as literal translation or adaptation.	
90	090/ WH/ QU/ DEL/ 00.57. 10	00.57.10	Hey, hey! What are you doing? Where's she going?	Hei! Apa yang kau lakukan? Dia ke mana?	WH	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'wh' question; wh-questions are used to ask for information, clarification, or explanation. In a wh-question, the subject usually comes after the auxiliary verb or modal verb. The wh-word comes at the beginning of the sentence and is followed by the auxiliary verb or modal verb, and then the subject and main verb. in this case, the sentence uses wh-word 'where' a the beginning of the sentence. The auxiliary verb "are" follows the wh-word, and then the subject "you" and the main verb "going." Speech Act : The sentence "Hey, hey! What are you doing? Where's	v

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								she going?", can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for information or clarification about the actions of the person being addressed. According to Yule's theory, questioning is a speech act used to obtain information or elicit a response from the listener. the speaker directly addresses the person being spoken to and asks them a question. Subtitle : the sentence "Hey, hey! What are you doing? Where's she going?" and its translation "Hei! Apa yang kau lakukan? Dia ke mana?" can be possible technique that could be used to translate it into another language is transfer. According to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer involves transferring the meaning of a sentence from one language to another without making significant changes to the structure or wording of the original sentence. Transfer is often used when there is a high degree of overlap between the linguistic and cultural contexts of the two languages involved in the translation. It can be a helpful technique for maintaining a sentence's original meaning and tone while making it accessible to speakers of another language.	
91.	091/ WH/ QU/ TR/00 .57.28	00.57.28	What? What are you talking about?	Apa yang kau bicaraka n?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence "What? What are you talking about?" can be classified as an interrogative sentence 'WH' question, because it asks a question, which is formed by using the question word "what" to ask for specific information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence uses wh-questions, such as "What" in this sentence. According to Yule's theory, Questioning is a speech act used to seek information or clarification from the listener. the speaker is expressing confusion or disbelief and is asking the listener to explain or clarify what they are talking about. the sentence, "What?	v

								What are you talking about?", the illocutionary force is to ask a question, and this force is directly expressed in the sentence. Subtitle : the process of translating "What? What are you talking about?" into another language, such as "Apa yang kau bicarakan?" in Indonesian, can be classified as a "transfer" strategy. According to Gottlieb's theory, transfer strategy involves transferring the meaning of words and structures from the source language to the target language as directly as possible. In this sentence, the translator would try to transfer the meaning of the English words "what" and "talking about" into their Indonesian equivalents, "apa" and "bicarakan," respectively.	
92.	092/D EC/Q U/ TR/00 .58.20	00.58.20	You think? I fell into a cake	Menurut mu begitu? Aku jatuh ke dalam kue	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence, "You think? I fell into a cake," can be classified as declarative question, because it is a statement that also functions as a question to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. The first part of the sentence, "You think?", is a declarative statement in the form of a question, which expresses doubt or uncertainty and seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. The second part of the sentence, "I fell into a cake", is a declarative statement that provides additional information about the speaker's situation. the sentence is expressing the speaker's surprise or disbelief about the situation and seeking the listener's agreement or reaction. Speech Act : In the sentence, "You think? I fell into a cake," the speaker is expressing doubt or seeking confirmation from the listener about their opinion, this sentence can be classified as a questioning speech act. According to Yule's theory, Questioning speech acts seek information, clarification, or confirmation from the listener. These speech acts can be categorized as yes/no questions or open-ended	v

									questions. In this sentence, the speaker uses a yes/no question to confirm the listener's opinion about something that has happened. The sentence is straightforward, and the meaning is clear without the listener needing to make inferences or interpret the speaker's meaning. They are typically used when the speaker wants to express their meaning directly and unambiguously without confusion or misunderstanding. Subtitle : the sentence "You think? I fell into a cake" has been translated into "Menurutmu begitu? Aku jatuh ke dalam kue" in Indonesian, the sentence can be classified as transfer, because the translation is a direct equivalent of the source language sentence, with no changes in meaning or structure. The translation captures the same tone and intent as the original sentence, while conveying the meaning in a different language. It maintains the same order and structure of the original sentence, and does not require any additional words or changes to convey the same meaning.	
93.	093/T AG/Q U/ TR/00 .58.44	00.58.44	You're not gonna kill her, are ya?	Kau takkan membun uhnya, bukan?	Tag	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "You're not gonna kill her, are ya?" can be classified as a 'tag' question, because the sentence is using phrase "are ya?" and added to the end of the statement "You're not gonna kill her" to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. According to Gottlieb's theory, A tag question is a type of question that is added to the end of a statement to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. the speaker is seeking confirmation from the listener that they will not kill someone. in general, Tag questions are often formed using auxiliary verbs that agree in tense and person with the main verb in the statement. the auxiliary verb "are" is used to agree with the second-person subject "you" in the statement.	v

								Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence "You're not gonna kill her, are ya?" can be classified as a questioning speech act. The speaker is seeking information or confirmation from the listener about whether they intend to kill someone. The question is formed using a tag question at the end, which seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. Therefore, the primary speech act in this sentence is questioning. the speaker's intention is to persuade the listener not to kill someone, but this intention is not directly stated. Instead, the speaker uses a question tag at the end of the sentence to imply their intention and engage the listener in a conversation. The question tag "are ya?" serves to soften the sentence and make it less confrontational. It also allows the speaker to engage the listener in a conversation rather than simply giving a command. The listener is given the opportunity to respond to the question tag and engage in a discussion about the topic at hand. Subtitle : sentence, "You're not gonna kill her, are ya?" and its translation "Kau takkan membunuhnya, bukan?" the translation can be classified as transfer. Transfer involves translating the sentence from one language to another while retaining the same grammatical structure and meaning as much as possible. In this case, the translator has retained the same grammatical structure and meaning of the sentence while translating it from English to Indonesian. The sentence is still a question, and the meaning is essentially the same in both languages. The only difference is the use of different words to convey the same idea in the target language.	
94.	094/D EC/Q U/	00.58.49	So, that's a no?	Berarti tidak?	Dec	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "So, that's a no?" can be classified as a 'declarative' question. declarative question is a type of sentence with the form of a statement but is used to seek confirmation or clarification. It is a declarative statement that is phrased as a	v

	DEL/ 00.58. 49							question. declarative questions are a helpful tool for speakers to seek clarification or confirmation clearly and concisely. In this sentence, the speaker is saying, "That's a no," but is phrasing it as a question to seek confirmation or clarification from the listener. Speech Act : the illocutionary act of the sentence "So, that's a no?" can be classified as 'questioning'. the speaker is asking a question and seeking confirmation that the answer is positive or negative. According to Yule's theory, Questioning is an illocutionary act that seeks information or clarification from the listener or audience. the speaker is not directly requesting information or making a statement but is instead implying a question through the tone and context of the sentence. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'deletion' because the translation omits the word "So" in the beginning of the sentence. The word "So" in the source language sentence serves as a discourse marker, indicating that the speaker is summarizing or concluding from the previous conversation. However, in the translated sentence, this discourse marker is not included. Additionally, the translation omits the contraction "is" in the source language sentence, which could be seen as another example of deletion. However, this omission is a common practice in informal spoken language and is often done for brevity. Overall, the omission of the discourse marker "So" and the contraction "is" can be considered as deletion in subtitling strategies because they remove some of the linguistic elements present in the source language sentence.	
95.	095/ WH/R EQ/	00.58.59	All right, sorry. Slow	Maaf. Pelan - pelan.	WH	Req	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "All right, sorry. Slow down. What? What are we ...?" can be classified as 'wh-question'. According to Quirk's theory, Wh-questions are used to gather specific	v

					WH	Que s	Cond		
	TR/00 .58.59		down. What? What are we ...	Apa? Apa yang kita ...				information about a topic, and they typically begin with a word like "what," "where," "when," "who," "why," or "how." In this sentence, the speaker uses the wh-word "what" to ask for more information about what they are doing or discussing. The second part of the question, "What are we ...?", further clarifies the question and shows that the speaker is seeking specific information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'requesting' speech act, because the speaker asks the listener to repeat or clarify something they just said, or to provide more information about the topic at hand. The speaker is classfied as 'requesting' speech act because the listener to slow down and repeat the information they just provided. Additionally, "sorry" indicates that the speaker is making a polite request. In the sentence, "All right, sorry. Slow down. What? What are we ...," the speaker directly requests the listener to slow down and repeat what they just said, without relying on contextual cues or indirect language. Subtitle : the sentence, "All right, sorry. Slow down. What? What are we ...," can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence while adapting it to a different language and context. The translation has transferred the meaning of the original sentence from one language to another, while trying to retain the same sense of urgency and confusion conveyed by the speaker in the original sentence.	
96.	096/ WH/ QU/	00.59.06	Why you still talking like that?	Kenapa masih bicara begitu? Renacan	WH	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence, "Why you still talking like that? Grift's over," can be classified as a 'wh-question', because the sentence starts with the interrogative word "why", and it is asking for information about the reason for the listener's behavior. According to Quirk's theory, Wh-questions are used to ask for information about a	v

	CON/ 00.59. 06		Grift's over	anya sudah berakhir.				specific detail or aspect of a situation. They often start with words like "what," "when," "where," "who," "why," and "how." In this sentence, the speaker is asking for an explanation about why the listener is still talking in a certain way, despite the situation being over. Speech Act : this sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question and seeking information about why the listener is still talking in a certain way, despite the situation being over. In this sentence, the question uses the word "why" to prompt the listener to explain. the speaker is directly asking the listener a question and seeking an answer. Subtitle : the sentence, "Why you still talking like that? Grift's over," and its translation, "Kenapa masih bicara begitu? Renacananya sudah berakhir," can be classified as 'condensation', because the sentence "Why you still talking like that? Grift's over" can be seen as an informal way of saying "Why are you still talking like that? The grift is over." The subtitler condensed the sentence by removing the auxiliary verb "are" and combining the two sentences into one. In the translation, the subtitler also condensed the original sentence by removing the contraction "Grift's" and using the word "renacana" to mean "grift" or "plan," which implies that the grift has come to an end.	
97.	097/D EC/Q U/ PR/00 .59.09	00.59.09	The necklace went in one end, yes?	Kalung itu masuk dari mulut, benar?	Dec	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "The necklace went in one end, yes?" can be classified as a 'declarative' question, because the speaker is making a statement about the necklace going in one end, but is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener through the use of "yes?" at the end. According to Quirk's theory, A declarative question is a type of question that has the form of a declarative	v

| | | | | | | | | sentence but functions as a question due to the rising intonation at the end.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act. This is because the speaker is asking a question and seeking information from the listener. the speaker asks if the necklace went to one end, implying that the necklace was swallowed. the question tag "yes?" at the end of the sentence also seeks confirmation from the listener that the speaker understands the situation correctly. the speaker's intended meaning is not the literal meaning of the words. the speaker is not simply asking a question about the location of the necklace, but is making an assumption or assertion that the necklace was swallowed. The question tag "yes?" at the end of the sentence is not seeking confirmation about the location of the necklace, but instead seeking agreement or confirmation that the speaker's assumption is correct.

Subtitle : In the sentence "The necklace went in one end, yes?", can be classified as paraphrase, because paraphrasing involves expressing the same meaning using different words or phrases. However, in this case, the translation is more of a transfer of meaning from English to Indonesian. The translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence, but it uses different words and structures to do so. The use of "mulut" (mouth) in the Indonesian translation may be considered a more accurate description of where the necklace went in, as opposed to the English sentence which only specifies "one end." | |
| 98. | 098/ WH/ QU/ | 00.59.16 | And what about breakfast? Which is | Bagaima na dengan sarapan? | WH | Que s | Exp | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "And what about breakfast? Which is now on the floor" is classified as a wh-question, because the question asks about the status of breakfast and its current location on the floor. The use of "what" and "which" suggests a specific item is | v |

| | EXP/
00.59.
16 | | now on
the floor | Yang
sekarang
ada
dilantai. | | | | being referred to, and the question seeks more information about it. A wh-question is a question that starts with one of the wh-words: who, what, when, where, why, which, or how. These questions are designed to elicit information or clarification from the listener or reader.

Speech Act : The classification of the sentence is 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence is posing a question and seeking information about breakfast and its current state, which is on the floor. The speaker is not commanding, requesting, or informing the listener of anything, but instead seeking information through questioning. the sentence also can be classified as an 'indirect' speech act, because the speaker requesting someone to clean up the breakfast.

Subtitle : the sentence "And what about breakfast? Which is now on the floor" and its translation "Bagaimana dengan sarapan? Yang sekarang ada dilantai" could be classified as 'expansion' strategy. According to Gottlieb's theory, Expansion involves adding information to the original text to create a more detailed or explicit version. The translation expands on the original sentence by specifying where the breakfast is now on the floor. The original sentence does not provide this information explicitly, but the translator adds it to clarify the meaning for the target audience. | |
| 99. | 099/
WH/
QU/
EXP/
00.59.
20 | 00.59.20 | What's the
rest of the
plan?
Where are
you
going? | Apa sisa
rencanan
ya? Kau
mau
kemana? | WH | Que
s | Exp | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "What's the rest of the plan? Where are you going?" can be classified as a 'wh-question', because the sentence uses two wh-words to ask for specific information about the rest of the plan and the destination of the person being addressed. Wh-questions are often used to initiate a conversation or to gather information from someone else. According to Quirk's theory, Wh- | v |

								questions are used to ask for information and typically begin with a wh-word such as "what," "where," "when," "who," "why," or "how." Speech Act : The classification of the sentence "What's the rest of the plan? Where are you going?" according to Yule's theory is 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for information and seeking a response from the listener. The use of the word "what" and "where" indicates that the speaker is asking for specific details about the plan and the listener's intended destination. the sentence directly asks for information and does not require any further interpretation to understand the intended meaning. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified using 'expansion' strategy. because in the sentence "What's the rest of the plan? Where are you going?" and its translation "Apa sisa rencananya? Kau mau kemana?", there is no expansion because the meaning in the source text is already fully conveyed in the target text. Expansion in Gottlieb's theory refers to adding information or details to a text or utterance.	
100.	100/T AG/Q U/ TR/00 .59.29	00.59.29	Yeah, but it's her mum, innit?	Ya, tetapi itu ibunya, bukan?	Tag	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as tag question, because it contains a statement followed by a tag. In this case, the statement is "It's her mum," and the tag is "innit." The tag serves to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener, turning the statement into a question. The tag "innit" is a commonly used informal tag in British English, and it functions as a contraction of "isn't it?" or "isn't he/she?" or "aren't they?" depending on the context. In this case, "innit" is short for "isn't it?" and is used to confirm the speaker's assumption or opinion that the person being discussed is the listener's mother.	v

								Speech Act : the sentence 'Yeah, but it's her mum, innit?' can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because it serves the function of asking a question. In this case, the sentence "'Yeah, but it's her mum, innit?", the speaker is seeking confirmation from the listener that the person being discussed is the listener's mother. The tag "innit" serves to emphasize the questioning aspect of the sentence and to invite the listener to respond with agreement or disagreement. Subtitling Strategies : the sentence 'Yeah, but it's her mum, innit?' and its translation 'Ya, tetapi itu ibunya, bukan?' can be classified as 'transfer', because they involve the transfer of meaning from one language to another. the sentence "Yeah, but it's her mum, innit?" uses colloquial language and the tag "innit" to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. The translator has transferred this meaning and structure into the Indonesian sentence "Ya, tetapi itu ibunya, bukan?" by using a similar colloquial expression "ya" at the beginning of the sentence, and using the word "bukan" at the end to convey the seeking of confirmation or agreement. Overall, the use of transfer in subtitling strategies allows the translator to maintain the meaning and style of the original language while making the content accessible to audiences who speak different languages.	
101.	101/D EC/Q U/ TR/01 .00.14	01.00.14	So you go to parties and you take pictures and you	Jadi , kau pergi ke pesta, memotre t, dan menceta k gosip?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence 'So you go to parties and you take pictures and you print gossip?' can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the sentence presents a statement or assertion in the form of a question. in this case, the speaker is presenting a statement about the listener's activities - "you go to parties and you take pictures and you print gossip" - and then asking a question to seek confirmation or further information about the assertion. The use of	v

| | | | print gossip? | | | | | | the word "so" at the beginning of the sentence indicates that the speaker is drawing a conclusion based on their assumptions or observations. The sentence is also an interrogative sentence because it is asking a question. However, the form of the question is declarative in nature because it presents a statement or assertion before asking the question.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because it is an utterance that seeks information or clarification from the listener. the speaker is asking a question to seek information or clarification about the listener's activities. The question is aimed at confirming the speaker's assumption that the listener goes to parties, takes pictures, and prints gossip. By asking this question, the speaker is performing a questioning speech act, which is an illocutionary act that seeks information or clarification from the listener.

Subtitling strategies : the sentence 'So you go to parties and you take pictures and you print gossip?' and its translation 'Jadi , kau pergi ke pesta, memotret, dan mencetak gosip?', can be classified as 'transfer', because they involve the transfer of meaning from one language to another. In this case, the translator has attempted to preserve the meaning and structure of the English sentence while translating it into Indonesian. The English sentence "So you go to parties and you take pictures and you print gossip?" uses colloquial language and the word "so" at the beginning to express a conclusion based on the speaker's assumptions or observations. The translator has transferred this meaning and structure into the Indonesian sentence "Jadi, kau pergi ke pesta, memotret, dan mencetak gosip?" by using a similar colloquial expression "jadi" at the beginning of the sentence to convey the speaker's assumption or conclusion. Overall, the use of | |

								transfer in subtitling strategies allows the translator to maintain the meaning and style of the original language while making the content accessible to audiences who speak different languages.	
102.	102/D EC/Q U/ TR/01 .00.18	01.00.18	That's your job?	Itu pekerjaa nmu?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence of "That's your job?" can be classfied as 'declarative' question, because it is a statement expressed in the form of a question.In the sentence, the speaker is expressing surprise or disbelief at the statement that was made, which is "That's your job." However, instead of simply expressing this disbelief, the speaker turns the statement into a question, using a rising intonation at the end to indicate that they are seeking confirmation or clarification. The use of the question mark at the end of the sentence also indicates that it is a question, but the form of the sentence is declarative because it presents a statement or assertion before asking the question. Speech Act : the sentence "That's your job?" would be classified as a type of 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is questioning whether or not something is true, namely, whether or not "that" is the listener's job. In the case of "That's your job?", the speaker is directly asking a question about whether or not something is the listener's responsibility. the speaker's intended meaning is unambiguous, and there is no room for misinterpretation or misunderstanding. Subtitle : In this sentence, "That's your job?" has been translated into Indonesian as "Itu pekerjaanmu?" can be classified as 'transfer', because they involve the transfer of meaning from one language to another. the sentence "That's your job?" is a declarative question that expresses surprise or disbelief at a statement that was made. The translator has transferred this meaning and structure into the Indonesian sentence "Itu pekerjaanmu?" by using a similar sentence	v

								structure and intonation. The use of transfer in subtitling strategies allows the translator to maintain the meaning and style of the original language while making the content accessible to audiences who speak different languages. Overall, the sentence and its translation can be classified as transfer in subtitling strategies because they involve the transfer of meaning from one language to another while preserving the original sentence structure and intonation.	
103.	103/ WH/R EQ/ PR/01 .00.35	01.00.35	Why don't we work together to create some buzz for this old rag that you continuall y fill with that old rag?	Bagaima na kalau kita bekerja sama mencipta kan reaksi untuk koran usang yang terus kau isi dengan wanita tua itu?	WH	Req	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Why don't we work together to create some buzz for this old rag that you continually fill with that old rag?" is a type of 'wh-question', because the question begins with the word "why," which makes it a wh-question. The word "why" in the sentence suggests that the speaker is asking for a reason or explanation for why they should work together to create buzz for the publication. So, it is a type of wh-question that seeks a reason for the proposed action. According to Quirk's theory, wh-question is a type of question that begins with a word such as "why," "what," "when," "where," "who," or "how." In this sentence,

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a type of 'requesting' speech act, because the speaker is requesting the other person to work with them to create buzz for a publication. A requesting speech act is an utterance intended to get someone to do something for the speaker or to ask someone to do something for the speaker. The word "why" in the sentence suggests that the speaker is looking for a reason why they should work together, but the overall intent of the sentence is still a request for the other person to take action. the speaker requests the other person to work together with them to create buzz for a publication. The sentence begins with the word "why" which is often used to introduce a reason or explanation. | v |

								Subtitle : the sentence "Why don't we work together to create some buzz for this old rag that you continually fill with that old rag?" and its translation "Bagaimana kalau kita bekerja sama menciptakan reaksi untuk koran usang yang terus kau isi dengan wanita tua itu?" could be classified using 'paraphrase', because the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence, but the words and structure of the sentence have been changed to fit the rules and conventions of the target language.	
104.	104/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.00. 47	01.00.47	What glint?	Cahaya apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'wh question', because the word "what" is used to ask for information about a glint. A wh-question is a type of interrogative sentence that begins with a word such as "what," "who," "where," "when," "why," or "how" and is used to ask for information or clarification.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classification as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is seeking information about a glint. The illocutionary act of questioning is conveyed through the wh-word "what," which signals that the speaker is seeking a particular piece of information from the listener. In general questioning speech act is used to seek information, clarification, or confirmation from the listener. the sentence is asked directly to the listener with rising intonation, it would be classified as a direct question. Direct questions are used to elicit information or to seek clarification from the listener.

Subtitle : In the sentence "What glint?" and the translation "Cahaya apa?" can be classified as 'transfer', because in this case, the translator has attempted to preserve the meaning and structure of the English sentence while translating it into Indonesian. they involve the transfer of meaning from one language to another. The English sentence | v |

								"What glint?" is a question that seeks clarification or further information about something that has been mentioned before. The translator has transferred this meaning and structure into the Indonesian sentence "Cahaya apa?" by using a similar sentence structure and intonation. they involve the transfer of meaning from one language to another while preserving the original sentence structure and intonation.	
105.	105/D EC/Q U/TR/ 01.00. 58	01.00.58	Well, then you remember what fun that is?	Maka kau ingat betapa menyena ngkanny a itu?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Well, then you remember what fun that is?" can be classified as declarative question, because the speaker is making a statement ("you remember what fun that is") and is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. The use of the word "well" at the beginning of the sentence suggests that the speaker is preparing to make a statement or express an opinion, and the use of a rising intonation at the end of the sentence indicates that it is a question seeking confirmation. Although the sentence begins with an interjection, it is still considered declarative because the statement ("you remember what fun that is") is presented first, and the question seeking confirmation is presented as a follow-up. the statement is presented as a question, seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking the listener if they remember how fun something was, and seeking confirmation or information from them. According to Yule's theory of speech acts, the sentence "Well, then you remember what fun that is?" can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act. the speaker conveys a message indirectly by using a sentence that is not meant to be taken literally. the speaker is not directly asking the listener if they remember what fun something is. Instead, the speaker indirectly suggests that the listener should | v |

								remember how fun something was and take action based on that memory. Subtitle : the sentence "Well, then you remember what fun that is?" and the translation "Maka kau ingat betapa menyenangkannya itu?" can be classified using 'transfer' strategy, because of the English sentence is transferred to the Indonesian language while keeping the same overall structure and meaning. The translation preserves the original intent of the English sentence while adapting it to the target language.	
106.	106/DEC/INF/PR/01.01.20	01.01.20	You notice how some dog owners look a lot like their dogs?	Kau perhatikan beberapa pemilik anjing mirip dengan anjingnya?	Dec	Infrm	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence :the sentence can be classifies as 'declarative' question, because the sentence "You notice how some dog owners look a lot like their dogs?" has a declarative form, it means that a statement that ends with a period. However, a question mark at the end of the sentence indicates that it is being used as a question. A declarative statement is a sentence that makes a statement or provides information. In contrast, a declarative question in interrogative sentence is a sentence that has a declarative form but is used to ask a question. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'informing' speech act, because the speaker is providing the listener with an observation about how some dog owners resemble their dogs in appearance. According to Yule's theory, Informing is a speech act conveying information or providing the listener with knowledge. the speaker is not directly asking the listener about their observation, but instead is reporting their observation to the listener. Subtitle : the sentence "You notice how some dog owners look a lot like their dogs?" and its translation "Kau perhatikan beberapa pemilik	v

									anjing mirip dengan anjingnya?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the two sentences convey the same observation, but in different languages and with slightly different phrasing. According to Gottlieb's theory, paraphrase means expressing a message or idea in different words while maintaining the original meaning.	
107.	107/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.01. 28	01.01.28	What about now?	Kalau sekarang ?	WH	Que s	Trans		Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "What about now?" can be classified as 'wh-question', because the speaker asks for information about the current moment or situation. According to Quirk's theory, A wh-question is a type of interrogative sentence that begins with a wh-word, such as "what," "where," "when," "why," "who," or "how", and is used to gather information or ask for clarification about something Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is seeking information about the current moment or situation. The illocutionary force of the sentence is to ask a question, and the perlocutionary effect would be to obtain information or clarification from the listener. According to Yule's theory, A questioning speech act is an illocutionary force that seeks information or confirmation from the listener. The speaker asks a question to obtain an answer or clarification about something. the sentence intended meaning is a request for information or clarification, but it is not explicitly stated as such. Instead, the speaker uses a question to convey their intended meaning indirectly. Subtitle : the sentence "What about now?" and its translation "Kalau sekarang?" the translation could be classified as a transfer, because "Kalau sekarang?" seeks to convey the same message as "What about now?" but in Indonesian, without necessarily replicating the form of the original sentence. According to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer is a translation strategy where the translator seeks to reproduce the same	v

108.	108/T AG/ INF/C ON/0 1.01.3 2	01.01.32	We got a job to do, all right?	Kita punya tugas, kan?	Tag	Infr m	Cond	message in the target language as in the source language, without necessarily replicating the original form.	
								Interrogative Sentence: the sentence can be classified as 'tag' question, because it consists of a statement followed by a tag question seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. in this case, the statement is "We got a job to do," which is a declaration of a fact or situation. The tag question "all right?" seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener, implying that the speaker is checking whether the listener is aware of the job that needs to be done and is ready to proceed. The use of the phrase "all right" at the end of the sentence serves as a tag question seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. It implies that the speaker is seeking affirmation that the listener understands and agrees with the task at hand.

Speech Act: the sentence can be classified as an 'informing' speech act because in the sentence "We got a job to do, all right?" the speaker is providing information about the job they and perhaps others have to do. The sentence is not a question, command, or request but a statement of fact or observation. The phrase "all right" at the end of the sentence may indicate that the speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener, but the sentence itself is still informative. According to Yule's theory, An informing sentence, also known as a statement, is a type of sentence used to convey information or make a statement about the world. It is typically used to provide facts, describe events, or express opinions. the speaker intends to convey that there is a job to be done. This is a direct statement without any additional layers of meaning or hidden intentions.

Subtitle : the sentence "We got a job to do, all right?" and its | v |

								translation "Kita punya tugas, kan?" could be classified as 'condensation', because they involve reducing the length of the original sentence while conveying the same meaning in the translated version. In this case, the original English sentence "We got a job to do, all right?" has been condensed into the Indonesian sentence "Kita punya tugas, kan?" by removing the auxiliary verb "got" and the phrase "to do", and replacing "all right?" with "kan?". The use of condensation in subtitling strategies allows the translator to convey the same meaning and essence of the original sentence while fitting it within the time constraints of the subtitles.	
109.	109/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.02. 11	01.02.11	How can you not love this face?	Mana mungkin kau tak mencinta i wajah ini?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence: the sentence can be classified as a 'WH' question because the sentence uses the wh-word 'How' at the beginning of the sentence, and the speaker is asking for an explanation or justification for why the listener does not love the face. The question is open-ended and invites the listener to respond. Speech Act: the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the illocutionary force is a questioning act, and the speaker is asking a question and seeking information or clarification from the listener. The speaker wants to know whether the listener loves the face and expects an answer. the sentence "How can you not love this face?" the illocutionary act is indirect because the speaker is not making a straightforward statement but is implying or suggesting something indirectly. The speaker uses the question to express a particular attitude or feeling towards the face and expects the listener to understand and respond accordingly. Subtitle: the sentence "How can you not love this face?" and its translation "Mana mungkin kau tak mencintai wajah ini?" can be classified as 'transfer', because in this case the translator has	v

								transferred the meaning and intent of the original English sentence "How can you not love this face?" into the Indonesian sentence "Mana mungkin kau tak mencintai wajah ini?". The Indonesian sentence translates back to "How could you not love this face?", which shows that the meaning and intent of the original sentence has been accurately transferred into the target language. the translator has transferred the meaning and intent of the original sentence into the translated version.	
110.	110/DEC/REQ/PR/01.02.53	01.02.53	I want to make art, Artie, and I want to make trouble. You in?	Aku inginmembuat seni, Artie dan aku ingin buat masalah. Kau berminat?	Dec	Req	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence: the sentence 'I want to make art, Artie, and I want to make trouble. You in?' can be classified as 'declarative' question, because The first part of the sentence, "I want to make art, Artie, and I want to make trouble," is a declarative statement that expresses the speaker's desire to engage in creative pursuits and stir up some trouble. The tone of this statement is affirmative and assertive. The second part of the sentence, "You in?" is an interrogative tag that is added to the end of the declarative statement to invite the listener to participate or express agreement. The tone of this tag is interrogative, as it is a question that seeks a response from the listener. The combination of the declarative statement and the interrogative tag in this sentence creates a declarative question in an interrogative sentence. The speaker is making a statement about their desires and intentions, but also seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. Speech Act: the sentence can be classified as a 'request' speech act because the speaker expresses their desire to make art and trouble and then asks the listener if they want to join in by saying, "You in?" This is a polite and indirect way of requesting the listener's participation in the activities, and the speaker attempts to get the listener to perform a particular action. the sentence's literal meaning is a statement of the	V

								speaker's desire to make art and make trouble, followed by a question asking if the listener wants to participate. However, the speaker intends to request the listener's participation in these activities. Subtitle: the sentence "I want to make art, Artie, and I want to make trouble. You in?" and the translation "Aku inginmembuat seni, Artie dan aku ingin buat masalah. Kau berminat?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', becuase in this case, the translator has paraphrased the original sentence in English into a similar sentence in Indonesian with different words and expressions but with the same meaning. The translation accurately captures the speaker's intention to engage in creative pursuits and cause trouble. The phrase "make art" is translated as "membuat seni," which means the same thing but uses different words. Similarly, the phrase "make trouble" is translated as "buat masalah," which is a different expression but conveys the same meaning. The interrogative tag "You in?" is translated as "Kau berminat?" which is a more direct question asking if the listener is interested or willing to participate. This translation captures the same intent as the original English sentence, but with different words and expressions.	
111.	111/Y N/ REQ/ PR/ 01.03. 32	01.03.32	Yeah, well. Can't you walk'em as well?	Kau juga ajak jalan mereka? Kita satu tim.	Y/N	Req	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence: the Sentence can be classified as a 'yes-no-question because the speaker is asking if the listener can walk "them" as well. The question is phrased in a way that requires a negative answer, so the expected response would be "No, I can't" or "I'm afraid not." Speech Act: the sentence can be classified as a 'requesting', because The speaker is asking someone if they can perform an additional task, which is to walk the dogs. The use of the word "Can't" is a request for assistance or help, and the question itself implies that the speaker	v

								needs someone to help them walk the dogs. Additionally, the tone and context of the conversation suggest that the speaker is making a request rather than a statement or a question for information. Furthermore, the use of the word "well" in the sentence indicates that the speaker is acknowledging the previous comment made by the listener and then transitioning into making the request. The sentence is not just an inquiry or statement but rather a polite request for assistance. Subtitle: the sentence "Yeah, well. Can't you walk'em as well?" and the translation "Kau juga ajak jalan mereka? Kita satu tim" can be classified as 'paraphrase' because the sentence "Yeah, well. Can't you walk'em as well?" can be paraphrased in the TL as "Kau juga ajak jalan mereka? Kita satu tim." Although the wording and structure of the TL sentence are different from the SL sentence, the overall meaning is preserved. The speaker in both sentences asks if the other person can also take the dogs for a walk, implying that they are part of the same team and should help each other.	
112.	112/R HE/Q U/TR/ 01.04. 02	01.04.02	Seriously?	Serius?	Rhe	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence: the sentence "Seriously?" can be classified as an 'rhetorical' question, because the speaker is using the question "Seriously?" to express disbelief or surprise at what has just been said or done. The speaker is not genuinely seeking an answer or more information, but rather using the question as a way to communicate their emotional response to the situation. The tone of the speaker's voice and the context of the conversation often convey the rhetorical nature of the question. In this case, the use of "Seriously?" suggests that the speaker is incredulous or skeptical about the statement or action of the other person. The speaker may be indicating that they believe the statement or action to be unlikely, surprising, or inappropriate.	v

									Speech Act: the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker seeks clarification or confirmation of something that has been said or done. the speaker is using the question "Seriously?" to elicit further information or clarification about the statement or action of the other person. Subtitle: The sentence can be classified as 'transfer' because the sentence "Seriously?" and the translation "Serius?" can be classified as 'transfer' strategy because the word "Seriously?" is transferred from English to Indonesian as "Serius?" without any significant changes to its form or meaning, which is a typical example of a transfer shift. A transfer shift involves transferring elements from the source language to the target language without changing their form or meaning.	
113.	113/Y N/ QU/C ON/0 1.04.2 8	01.04.28	Did you happen to notice her hair?	Kau melihat rambutn ya?	Y/N	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence: the sentence can be classified as a 'Yes/No' question because the speaker is asking the listener whether they noticed something specific, "her hair," and is looking for a straightforward answer of either "yes" or "no." According to Quirk's theory, A yes-no question is designed to elicit a simple "yes" or "no" answer from the listener. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker asks the listener whether they noticed something specific, "her hair," and is seeking a response that provides that information. According to Yule's theory, the questioning speech act is a type of utterance that seeks to elicit information from the listener. the sentence's literal meaning is a question asking whether the listener noticed someone's hair. However, the indirect meaning of the sentence is a request for the listener to pay attention to the speaker's opinion of the person's hair without directly commanding or	v

								suggesting the listener do so. Subtitle : the sentence "Did you happen to notice her hair?" and the translation "Kau melihat rambutnya?" can be classified as 'condensation', because the phrase "Did you happen to" could be shortened to "Did you" without altering the question's intended meaning. Similarly, the translation "Kau melihat rambutnya?" could be condensed by omitting the subject "kau" and simply saying "Melihat rambutnya?" to convey the same question. Therefore, while the sentence and its translation are already concise and straightforward, it could still be considered a condensed version of the original speech in the context of subtitling.	
114.	114/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.05. 46	01.05.46	What did I just say?	Apa kataku barusan?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence: the sentence can be classified as a 'WH' question because "What did I just say?" the wh-word is "what," and the question seeks information about something just said. The speaker asks the listener to repeat or clarify what was just said, as they may have yet to understand it or need further clarification. According to Quirk's theory, A wh-question is a type of question that begins with a wh-word, such as "what," "when," "where," "who," "why," or "how," and is used to gather information or request an explanation. Speech Act: the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker uses language to perform a questioning speech act. The speaker asks a question to gather information or seek clarification about something just said. The speaker may be seeking to confirm their understanding, or they may be trying to prompt the listener to repeat or explain something unclear to them. the speaker is not simply asking for information or seeking clarification about what they said. Instead, the question is used indirectly to express	v

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									frustration or disbelief that the listener did not understand what was said. Subtitle: the sentence "What did I just say?" and the translation "Apa kataku barusan?" can be classified as 'transfer', because in this case the translator has transferred the meaning and intent of the original English sentence "WHat did I just say?" into the Indonesian sentence "Apa kataku barusan?". The Indonesian sentence translates back, which shows that the meaning and intent of the original sentence has been accurately transferred into the target language. the translator has transferred the meaning and intent of the original sentence into the translated version.	
115.	115/ WH/ QU/C ON/0 1.05.5 7	01.05.57	What do you mean, the dogs have gone?	Anjing anjingny a hilang?	WH	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence: the sentence can be classified as a 'WH' question because in the sentence "What do you mean, the dogs have gone?" the speaker asks for clarification about the dogs. They are expressing confusion or surprise at the fact that the dogs are gone and are seeking an explanation or further information from the listener. According to Quirks' theory, a WH question is a type of interrogative sentence that starts with an interrogative word or phrase such as "what," "who," "when," "where," "why," or "how." In this sentence, the interrogative word is "what." Wh-questions are used to ask for information or clarification about something. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker is asking for more information about the dogs and seeking clarification from the listener. In the sentence "What do you mean, the dogs have gone?", the questioning speech act is used to express surprise and confusion at the fact that the dogs are gone and to seek further information and clarification from the listener. the sentence's literal meaning is a question asking for clarification about	v

								the dogs' location. However, the implied meaning of the sentence is an expression of surprise or concern that the dogs are no longer present. Subtitle : the sentence "What do you mean, the dogs have gone?" and the translation "Anjing anjingnya hilang?" can be classified as 'condensation', because condensation is a subtitling strategy that involves shortening the length of the original dialogue while preserving its meaning. In this case, the translation "Anjing-anjingnya hilang?" is a condensed version of the original sentence, which has fewer words but conveys the same meaning.	
116.	116/D EC/ COM M/ TR/ 01.06. 23	01.06.23	Two minutes. Necklace?	Dua menit. Kalung?	Dec	Com	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Two minutes. Necklace?" can be classified as a declarative question,' because the sentence appears to be a statement or command such as "Give me the necklace in two minutes," but the rising intonation at the end of the sentence turns it into a question, seeking for confirmation or agreement from the listener. According to Gottlieb's theory, a declarative question is a sentence with a declarative form, but the intonation and context signal that the speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'commanding' speech act because the sentence has an utterance that attempts to get the listener to do something by issuing a direct command. In this sentence, the speaker commands the listener to give them a necklace in two minutes. the speaker intends to request the listener to provide them with the necklace in two minutes, even though the literal meaning of the words used is different. Subtitle : the sentence "Two minutes. Necklace?" and the translation	v

								"Dua menit. Kalung?" can be classified as 'transfer' strategy because the translator has translated the words "Two minutes" and "Necklace" into Indonesian without changing the basic structure or meaning of the sentence.	
117.	117/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.07/ 33	01.07.33	What sort of a name is that anyway?	Nama macam apa itu?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'WH' question because the sentence uses the wh-word "what" is used to ask for information about the type or quality of the name. According to Quirk's theory, a wh-question is an interrogative sentence that begins with a wh-word, such as what, when, where, why, who, or how and is used to ask for information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker is using a wh-question to inquire about the type or quality of the name, and the speaker is seeking information from the listener and is not making a command, request, or statement. the speaker uses a wh-question such as "what sort of a name is that anyway?" to indirectly express a judgment or opinion about the name in question. The speaker's intended meaning might be, "I don't think that name is good," but the sentence does not directly state this message. Indirect speech acts are utterances where the speaker intends to communicate a message different from the literal meaning of the words used. In other words, the speaker's intended meaning is conveyed indirectly through the utterance. Subtitle : the sentence "What sort of a name is that anyway?" and the translation "Nama macam apa itu?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translator has used the closest equivalent in the target language to convey the meaning of the original sentence. The sentence has been translated to "Nama macam apa itu?", which is a direct translation of the original sentence in English. The strategy of	v

								transfer is often used when the source and target languages have similar structures and there is a one-to-one correspondence between the words in both languages. The translator may use transfer when they want to ensure that the meaning of the original sentence is not lost in translation.	
118.	118/ WH/ QU/P R/ 01.08. 32	01.08.32	Estella, what've you got?	Estella, ada ide apa?	WH	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'WH' question because the sentence uses the wh-word 'what' that specifies the particular aspect that the speaker is interested in; the speaker is asking for information about the possession of Estella. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker asks Estella for information about what she has. The illocutionary force of the sentence is questioning because the speaker is seeking an answer to their inquiry. According to Yule's theory, the questioning speech act is an illocutionary force in which the speaker asks for information or clarification about a particular topic. the speaker does not directly request information from Estella. Instead, the speaker uses the question to initiate a conversation or establish a social connection with Estella. Subtitle : the sentence "Estella, what've you got?" and the translation "Estella, ada ide apa?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', depending on the context of the scene and the intention of the subtitler. in this context, the subtitler has chosen to modify the sentence structure and wording in order to convey the intended meaning more clearly to the target audience, then it could be classified as a paraphrase.	v
119.	119/Y N/ QU/C ON/	01.08.56	Can I get you some cucumber?	Mau kuambilk an timun?	Y/N	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'Yes/No' question because it seeks a straightforward answer of either "yes" or "no." It also has an auxiliary verb "can" at the beginning, used to form questions in English.	v

		01.08.56		Thinly sliced	Irisan tipis.				Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker requests that the listener accept the offer of thinly sliced cucumber. The modal auxiliary verb "can" also suggests that the request is polite and not forceful. Moreover, the speaker asks if the listener wants some cucumber, a form of seeking information. In this sentence, the speaker is making a request for something but also providing additional information about the cucumber being offered. Subtitle : "Can I get you some cucumber? Thinly sliced" and the translation "Mau kuambilkan timun? Irisan tipis." can be classified as 'condensation', because the translation is shorter and more concise than the original sentence, while still conveying the same meaning. The translation condenses the original sentence by omitting the subject pronoun "I" and combining the two sentences into one.	
120.	120/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.09. 50	01.09.50	What? Hey!	Apa? Hei!	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'WH' question because the sentence uses the wh-word "What" used to ask for information. In this sentence, the speaker uses the " what " question to seek clarification about something they do not understand. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker in this sentence is using the question word "what" to seek information or clarification, and the interjection "hey" may also indicate that they are attempting to get the attention of the person they are speaking to. the speaker convey their message more conversationally and informally, which may be more appropriate in specific social contexts.	v

"								Subtitle : the sentence "What? Hey!" and the translation "Apa? Hei!" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation directly conveys the same meaning and intention as the original sentence in the source language. It does not involve any reduction or expansion of the original content, but instead focuses on conveying the message accurately and concisely in the target language.	
121.	121/D EC/Q U/TR/ 01.10. 06	01.10.06	Really? You can own alleys?	Sungguh ? Kau bisa memiliki gang?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'declarative' question because the speaker is expressing surprise and seeking confirmation from the listener that it is possible to own alleys, and the rising intonation at the end of the sentence indicates that the speaker is asking a question, but the structure of the sentence is declarative, as it is structured like a statement rather than a question. According to Quirk's theory, a declarative question is a sentence structured like a declarative statement but with a rising intonation at the end that makes it sound like a question. In this sentence, the speaker expresses surprise and seeks confirmation or clarification about the possibility of owning alleys. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker expresses surprise and doubt about the possibility of owning alleys and seeks clarification from the listener. The speaker is attempting to elicit information from the listener about whether owning alleys is possible. The speaker is not commanding or requesting anything from the listener; instead, they seek information or clarification through a question. the speaker is not simply asking a question to elicit information or confirmation about owning alleys but is expressing surprise and disbelief that someone could own alleys, and the sentence used to convey a message that is different from the literal meaning of the words used.	v

								Subtitile : the sentence "Really? You can own alleys?" and the translation "Sungguh? Kau bisa memiliki gang?" can be classified as 'transfer', because according to Gottlieb's theory, transfer refers to the direct replacement of a word phrase, or structure in the source language with a corresponding word, phrase, or structure in the target language. In this sentence, the translation directly transfers the English sentence into Indonesian.	
122.	122/ WH/ QU/P R/ 01.10. 26	01.10.26	How do you like it?	Kau menyuka inya?	WH	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence begins with the wh-word "how," which is used to inquire about the manner or way in which something is done. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for the listener's opinion on something, specifically how they feel about "it", which is the word "it" does not specific. The speaker is attempting to gather information and better understand the listener's perspective. the sentence appears to be a indirect question asking for the listener's opinion. However, it can also be interpreted as a request for the listener to take a particular action, such as making a change or stopping something the speaker perceives as negative. Subtitle : the sentence "How do you like it?" and "Kau menyukainya?" can be classified as 'paraphrase' ,because the two sentences have different wordings and structures. However, they both convey the same basic meaning of asking for someone's opinion on something. The target language "Kau menyukainya?" of "How do you like it?" can be understood as a close equivalent that captures the essence of the original sentence. While the word order and grammatical structures are different between the two sentences, the	v

									overall meaning is similar, and the translation is a paraphrase of the original sentence.	
123.	123/R HE/Q U/EX P/ 01.11. 36	01.11.36	You do?	Sungguh ?	Rhe	Que s	Exp		Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "You do?" can be classified as 'rhetorical' question, because the sentence used to express surprise, disbelief or skepticism about something that was just said. The speaker is not seeking an answer but rather making a statement or expressing their own opinion. The rising intonation at the end of the sentence is used to convey the speaker's disbelief or surprise, but it is not actually requesting confirmation from the listener. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for clarification on whether or not the listener does something. The illocutionary force of the utterance is questioning, as it seeks an answer from the listener. Subtitle : the sentence "You do?" and the translation "Sungguh?" can be classified as an 'expansion', because the translation "Sungguh?" is an expansion because it adds word that is not present in the source text. This word expresses surprise or disbelief, which is not explicitly conveyed in the English sentence "You do?". According to Gottlieb's theory, An expansion is a type of translation strategy where the translator adds additional information or words to the source text to convey a more accurate or complete meaning in the target language.	v
124.	124/ WH/ QU/P R/ 01.12. 04	01.12.04	Who is she? and more importantl y, where is she?	Siapa dia? Lebih penting lagi, dimana dia?	WH	Que s	Phrp		Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word "Who" and "Where". According to Quirk's theory, A wh-question is a question that begins with a word such as "who," "what," "where," "when," "why," or "how." In this sentence, the question is asking for information about the identity and location of a particular person, and it begins with the wh-word "who" and "where."	v

								Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is seeking information about the identity and location of a particular person. The sentence functions as a request for information and the listener is expected to provide an answer. According to Yule's theory, A questioning sentence is used to ask a question. the speaker is asking a direct question about the identity and location of a particular person, and expects a specific response from the listener. Subtitle : The sentence "Who is she? and more importantly, where is she?" and the translation "Siapa dia? Lebih penting lagi, dimana dia?" can be classified as 'parapharse', because in this case, the translator has condensed the two English sentences into one sentence in the Indonesian translation, but the meaning has been preserved. The first part of the sentence 'Siapa dia?' translates to 'Who is she?' and the second part 'Lebih penting lagi, dimana dia?' translates to 'more importantly, where is she?' This can be seen as a paraphrasing strategy to make the subtitle more concise without losing the original meaning.	
125.	125/Y N/ QU/T R/ 01.12. 12	01.12.12	Did you just lie to me?	Kau baru saja memboh ongiku?	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'yes/no' question, because the sentence can be answered with either "yes" or "no" without providing any additional information. The question is seeking a direct answer to whether or not the person lied. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' because the speaker is asking the listener whether they have lied or not, and looking for an answer. the speaker is directly asking the listener whether they have lied.	v

								Subtitle : the sentence "Did you just lie to me?" and its translation "Kau baru saja membohongiku?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence in a different language. Transfer refers to the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language, without changing the message being conveyed. In this case, the translator has transferred the meaning of the original sentence into the target language by conveying the same message in different words.	
126.	126/D EC/Q U/PR/ 01.12. 50	01.12.50	Getting anything?	Dapat kalungny a?	Dec	Que st	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the question formed in the declarative form, meaning it is structured like a statement but with rising intonation at the end to indicate a question. Declarative questions are often used in casual conversation and can express curiosity or request for information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker uses the sentence to perform the illocutionary act of seeking information from the listener. according to Yule's theory, questioning speech act is an utterance that serves a function beyond its literal meaning. Questioning speech acts are used to request information or clarification from the listener. the question is addressed directly to the listener, rather than being reported or paraphrased by the speaker. the speaker is directly asking a question to the listener, without any additional layers of implication or indirectness. Subtitle : the sentence "Getting anything?" and the translation "Dapat kalungnya?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the sentence conveys the same basic meaning and function of asking whether the	v

							listener has obtained a particular item. However, the words and structures used in the two sentences are different because they are in different languages. The translation "Dapat kalungnya?" is a paraphrase of the original sentence that conveys the same meaning and function using words and structures appropriate for the target language.	
127.	127/Y N/ QU/T R/ 01.12. 53	01.12.53	Nothing?	Tak ada?	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the sentence "Nothing?" is used to aksing for confirmation or negation of the fact that there is nothing. The question can be interpreted as "Is there nothing?" or "Did nothing happen?". Speech Act : the sentence can be classifed as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is seeking clarification from the listenr about whether or not there is true "nothing" present. The sentence is asking for confirmation or denial of the existence of something. The sentence is a simple question that seeks clarification or confirmation of a fact. It does not convey a specific intention or illocutionary force, such as making a request, giving an order, or expressing an opinion, typical of direct and indirect speech acts. Subtitle : the sentence "Nothing?" and the translation "Tak ada?" can be classified as 'transfer', because Transfer occurs when a source language is translated word-for-word into the target language, without any modification or adaptation. In this case, the English sentence is translated into a single-word question in Indonesian, which is a typical example of transfer.	v
128.	128/ WH/	01.12.57	What, Estella?	Apa, Estella?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word "What" is used to ask Estella to provide specific information or clarification about	v

	QU/T R/ 01.12. 57							something that is unclear or unknown to the speaker. Wh-questions are characterized using question words such as what, who, whom, where, when, why, and how. These question words indicate the type of information the speaker seeks in the question. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks for information or clarification from Estella. Questioning speech acts are characterized by interrogative syntax intended to elicit information from the listener. the sentence expresses an explicit request for information. They are usually explicit and easy to understand. Subtitle : the sentence "What, Estella?" and the translation "Apa, Estella?" can be classified as 'transfer', because transfer would involve reproducing the exact words and structure of the source text in the target language. The translator would focus on finding equivalent words and phrases in the target language that convey the same meaning as the source text. According to Gottlieb's theory, transfer is translating a text as literally as possible without altering its content or meaning.	
129.	129/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.13. 07	01.13.07	Where's the beading for the dress?	Di mana manik - manik untuk gaun?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because wh-question is an interrogative sentence that starts with a wh-word, such as what, where, when, why, who, whom, whose, or how. In this sentence the wh-word is "where," which is used to ask for the location of the beading for the dress. Wh-questions are used to request information, clarify, or express curiosity. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because speaker is asking for the location of the beading for the dress, which is a request for information. According to Yule's theory,	v

								questioning speech act is an utterance used to request information or seek clarification. the speaker is directly asking for the location of the beading for the dress. Subtitle : the sentence "Where's the beading for the dress?" and the translation "Dimana manik-manik untuk gaun?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation preserves the meaning and form of the original sentence. The translator has transferred the sentence structure and lexical items from the source language (English) to the target language (Indonesian) without making any changes.	
130.	130/ WH/ QU/D EL/01 .15.06	01.15.06	Who the hell else I drink to?	Untuk siapa lagi aku minum?	WH	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence uses wh-word "Who" which is used to ask for a specific person, and the added intensifier "the hell else" indicates that the speaker is frustrated or annoyed because they do not know who else to drink to. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act because it is an interrogative sentence that seeks information from the listener or reader. The sentence requests information about who the speaker should drink to. the sentence is a clear and straightforward question that seeks a direct answer. The speaker is directly asking for information about whom they should drink to. Subtitle : the sentence "Who the hell else would I drink to?" and the translation "Untuk siapa lagi aku minum?" can be classified as 'deletion', becuase the missing part is "am" or "do," which is commonly used in a question to form the auxiliary verb. Therefore, the full sentence is "Who the hell else am I drink to?" or "Who the hell else do I drink to?" The translator will usually omit parts of the sentence that are not crucial to the meaning or context of the	v

								dialogue, such as articles, prepositions, and auxiliary verbs.In the translation "Untuk siapa lagi aku minum?", the auxiliary verb "do" or "am" is also omitted.	
131.	131/D EC/R EQ/T R/ 01.15/ 10	01.15.10	To me?	Untukku ?	Dec	Req	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the sentence "To me?" is a short and simple interrogative sentence that can be used to express surprise or seek confirmation. It is often used to express disbelief or shock, as if the speaker is saying "I can't believe it's true that it's for me." In this case, the sentence is not really asking for information, but rather making a statement with a questioning tone. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' speech act, According to Yule's theory, "To me?" can be classified as a 'requesting' speech act. because, requesting speech act is used to ask someone to do something, such as to provide information or to perform an action. In this sentence, the speaker requests the listener to respond or answer to the statement "To me?". the speaker intends to elicit a response or answer from the listener, and the sentence is a direct request for information. Subtitle : According to Gottlieb's theory, "To me?" and its translation "Untukku?" can be classified as 'transfer', because In the context of subtitling, this means using a word or phrase in the subtitles that corresponds to the exact meaning of the original dialogue, without adding or omitting any information. The sentence "To me?" and its translation "Untukku?" can be classified as transfer in subtitling strategies because the translation has been done without any changes to the form or structure of the original sentence.	v

| 132. | 132/D
EC/Q
U/TR/
01.15.
12 | 01.15.12 | For
creating
you
signature
piece? | Untuk
mencipta
kan
busana
khasmu? | Dec | Que
s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the sentence is asking for confirmation or agreement that creating a signature piece is the purpose or goal, and the sentence has structured like a statement but is used to express uncertainty, seek agreement, or convey surprise.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classifed as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is seeking information or clarification from the listener. In this context, "to me?" is a shortened form of a question, implying that the speaker is seeking further information or clarification about a topic that has already been discussed or mentioned. the speaker conveys a message directly to the listener without any intermediary. The speaker asks the listener to create their signature piece in this sentence.

Subtitle : the sentence "For creating your signature piece?" and the translation "Untuk menciptakan busana khasmu?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the sentence using a word or phrase in the subtitles that corresponds to the exact meaning of the original dialogue, without adding or omitting any information. The sentence "For creating your signature piece?" and its translation "Untuk menciptakan busana khasmu?" can be classified as transfer in subtitling strategies because the translation has been done without any changes to the form or structure of the original sentence. Both sentences start with the preposition "For" and end with a question mark, conveying the same tone and intention. The only change in the translation is the substitution of the words "your signature piece" with "busana khasmu," which means "your signature clothing" in Indonesian. | v |

| 133. | 133/T AG/Q U/TR/ 01.16. 19 | 01.16.19 | We just have to get rid of this Cruella person, don't you think? | Kita hanya perlu menying kirkan Cruella, benar? | Tag | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'tag' question, because he main statement is "We just have to get rid of this Cruella person," which is a declarative sentence. However, the speaker adds the tag question "don't you think?" at the end of the sentence to seek agreement from the listener. The tag question consists of the auxiliary verb "don't" and the pronoun "you," making it a typical example of a tag question. The tag question typically consists of an auxiliary verb and a pronoun or a negative particle, such as "don't you think?" or "isn't it?"

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because it contains a question at the end in the form of a tag question. The sentence suggests that the speaker has a strong opinion about the need to get rid of Cruella, and they are questioning whether the listener agrees with them. The sentence is therefore questioning in the sense that it is seeking agreement or confirmation from the listener, while also implicitly asking whether the listener shares the same opinion about the need to get rid of Cruella.

Subtitle : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "We just have to get rid of this Cruella person, don't you think?" and the translation "Kita hanya perlu menyingkirkan Cruella, benar?" can be classified as 'transfer', because The sentence "We just have to get rid of this Cruella person, don't you think?" and its translation "Kita hanya perlu menyingkirkan Cruella, benar?" can be classified as transfer in subtitling strategies because the translation has been done without any changes to the form or structure of the original sentence.The translation "Kita hanya perlu menyingkirkan Cruella, benar?" directly corresponds to the original sentence, which has the same meaning in both languages. Both sentences consist of a declarative statement | v |

								"We just have to get rid of this Cruella person" followed by a tag question "don't you think?". The only changes in the translation are the substitution of "We" with "Kita" (which means "We" in Indonesian) and the substitution of "Cruella person" with "Cruella". These changes do not alter the meaning or structure of the sentence. Additionally, the translation retains the same tone and intention as the original sentence.	
134.	134/E XC/Q U/TR/ 01.16. 29	01.16.29	Honestly?	Jujur?	Exc	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as an 'Exclamatory' question because the sentence is an expression of surprise or disbelief while also seeking confirmation or reassurance from the listener. The speaker may be indicating that they are skeptical about something that has been said, or they may be expressing surprise at something unexpected. According to Gottlieb's theory, An exclamatory question is a type of sentence that combines elements of both an exclamation and a question. It expresses strong emotion or surprise while seeking information or confirmation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as a 'questioning' speech act because the speaker uses the sentence "Honestly?" to ask the listener for their opinion or thoughts. The rising intonation at the end of the sentence indicates a question, while the word "honestly" adds emphasis and indicates the speaker's desire for a sincere response. the speaker asks for information or confirmation clearly and directly. Subtitle : the sentence "Honestly?" and the translation "Jujur?" can be classified as 'transfer' because the translation has been done without any changes to the form or structure of the original sentence.The translation "Jujur?" directly corresponds to the original sentence, which has the same meaning in both languages. Both sentences	v

								consist of a single word that is used to express surprise or disbelief, and to prompt the listener to provide an honest response.	
135.	135/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.17. 00	01.17.00	What about this?	Bagaima na kalau ini?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word "What" and expects an answer that provides information. In this sentence, "What about this?" asks for specific information, and the answer is expected to provide additional details. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking the listener for information about something specific, and the listener is expected to provide an answer. the sentence is directly asking for information about something specific, and the answer is expected to provide additional details. Subtitle : the sentence "What about this?" and the translation "Bagaimana kalau ini?" can be classified as 'transfer', because it translates each word of the original sentence into a similar word in a different language without altering the meaning. According to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer involves translating the source text word for word or as closely as possible without altering the original text's meaning.	v
136.	136/E XC/Q U/TR/ 01.17. 11	01.17.11	Really?	Sungguh ?	Exc	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : The sentence can be classified as 'Exclamatory' question because the sentence has a strong emotional response to the answer; the sentence express surprise, disbelief, and excitement about something. According to Quirk's theory, an exclamatory question is an interrogative sentence expressing strong feelings or emotions. It is usually characterized by a question mark followed by an exclamation mark. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech	v

								act, because the speaker asks for clarification or confirmation of something. The speaker is trying to obtain additional information or to confirm the veracity of what has been said. the sentence has a function as an exclamation or an expression of surprise rather than a statement or proposition. Subtitle : the sentence "Really?" and the translation "Sungguh?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation is straightforward transfer of meaning from Indonesian to English, which involves the direct translation of a word or phrase from one language to another without modification	
137.	137/T AG/Q U/PR/ 01.17. 28	01.17.28	Yeah, she did, didn't she?	Benar	Tag	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'tag' question, because the sentence using tag question "didn't she?" seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener that the woman referred to did indeed do something. According to Quirk's theory, tag question is a sentence consisting of a statement followed by a short question tag, usually formed with an auxiliary verb and a pronoun. The function of the tag is to confirm or seek agreement from the listener on the statement made in the preceding sentence. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence is structured as a tag question, which seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener that the woman referred to did indeed do something. The sentence can also classified as 'direct' speech act, because the tag question "didn't she?" is used to seek confirmation or agreement. Subtitle : the sentence "Yeah, she did, didn't she?" and the translation "Benar" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the original sentence is translated into a single word, which conveys the same	v

								confirmation or agreement-seeking intent as the original sentence. Paraphrse involves conveying the same message as the original sentence in different words.	
138.	138/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.17. 58	01.17.58	What's going on?	Apa yang terjadi?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence "What's going on?" has a wh-word "what", these questions are used to gather information about a specific topic or situation. In this case, the speaker is asking for information about what is happening or the situation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because the speaker is asking for an explanation or clarification about the current situation. The question is a request for information, and the speaker expects an answer. the speaker asks for information and expects a direct response, because direct question is a sentence that requires an answer in the form of a yes or no, or an answer that provides specific information. Subtitle : the sentence "What's going on?" and the translation "Apa yang terjadi?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation has been done without any changes to the form or structure of the original sentence. The translation "Apa yang terjadi?" directly corresponds to the original sentence, which has the same meaning in both languages. Both sentences consist of a question asking for an explanation about a situation or event that is happening.	v
139.	139/D EC/Q U/DE L/01.1 8.06	01.18.06	Who did?	Siapa?	Dec	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because it has the structure of a declarative sentence, but with a question intonation or question mark added at the end.n the case of "Who did?", it has the structure of a declarative sentence with the subject "who" and the verb "did", but it is missing an object.However, with the addition of a question intonation or	v

								question mark at the end, it becomes an interrogative sentence, which is a sentence that asks a question. This is because the question intonation or question mark changes the tone of the sentence, indicating that the speaker is seeking information rather than making a statement. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks for the identity of the person who did something. the sentence is a direct question asking for the identity of the person who did something. Subtitle : the sentence "Who did?" and its translation "Siapa?" can be classified as 'deletion', because the translation is more concise than the original sentence and some words have been omitted. In the original sentence "Who did?", the subject is "who" and the verb is "did". However, the object is missing, and it is not clear what the speaker is referring to. In the translation "Siapa?", the meaning of the original sentence has been preserved, but the word "did" has been omitted. This deletion is acceptable in subtitling because the context of the dialogue will help the viewer to understand the meaning of the sentence without the need for the word "did".	
140.	140/D EC/Q U/DE L/01.1 8.18	01.18.18	She may steal my creation. I mean, that's a very good idea, right, if you were her?	Mungkin dia mencuri karyaku. itu Ide yang bagus, jika kau	Dec	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the speaker is making a statement about the possibility of someone stealing their creation and then expressing their opinion on whether it is a good idea. Speech Act : according to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for the hearer's opinion on whether stealing their creation would be a good idea or not, because question speech act is a type of	v

				adalah dia?				illocutionary act that seeks information or clarification from the hearer. the speaker is directly quoting themselves when they say "I mean, that's a perfect idea, right, if you were her?" Subtitle : the sentence "She may steal my creation. I mean, that's a perfect idea, right, if you were her?" and the translation 'Mungkin dia mencuri karyaku, itu ide yang bagus. Jika kau adalah dia?' can be classified as 'deletion', because in this case the word "creation" in the original sentence has been translated as "karyaku" in the target language. The translation has removed the possessive pronoun "my" from the original sentence, and has also omitted the article "a" before the word "very" in the original sentence. These omissions make the translation more concise and easier to read.	
141.	141/ WH/ QUE/ TR/ 01.19.18	01.19.18	What?	Apa?	WH	Ques	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence uses wh-word 'What'. Wh-questions are questions that start with a word such as "what," "where," "who," "when," "why," or "how" that are used to ask for specific information or clarification. In this case, the speaker seeks more information or context to understand the situation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified 'questioning' speech act, according to Yule's theory, the sentence "What?" can be classified as a questioning speech act. The speaker is using this sentence to seek more information or clarification and is not making a request or giving a command. Moreover, the question does not directly correspond to the speaker's intended meaning. The speaker may be using this sentence to express confusion, disbelief, or surprise and is indirectly asking for more information or clarification. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer' because in the	v

								Indonesian translation, "Apa?" directly reproduces the English sentence "What?" conveying the same meaning in both languages. The translator has not needed to paraphrase, summarize, or use any other type of strategy to convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Instead, they used the target language equivalent for each word in the source sentence, resulting in a clear and direct translation.	
142.	142/D EC/Q U/TR/ 01.19. 30	01.19.30	The dogs?	Anjing - anjing?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the sentence "The dogs?", the sentence is structured like a declarative sentence with the subject "the dogs" followed by a question mark. However, the rising intonation at the end of the sentence indicates that the speaker is seeking confirmation or clarification from the listener. The sentence could be rephrased as a declarative statement by adding a period at the end of the sentence, such as "The dogs are outside." Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking whether dogs are present or have been seen. the speaker is asking whether dogs are present or have been seen. Subtitle : the sentence "The dogs?" and the translation "Anjing - anjing?" can be classified as 'transfer', because both the source language sentence "The dogs?" and the target language translation "Anjing-anjing?" have a similar structure and meaning, and the translation has simply conveyed the source language sentence directly into the target language. the translator is attempting to preserve the original meaning and intent of the sentence while making it accessible to the target language audience.	v

| 143. | 143/D EC/Q U/TR/ 01.19. 39 | 01.19.39 | You know what I miss? | Kau tahu apa yang kurinduk an? | Dec | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the sentence "You know what I miss?", the sentence has a declarative form, starting with a subject "you" and followed by a predicate "know what I miss". However, the rising intonation at the end of the sentence indicates that the speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. The sentence is not a typical question, which usually starts with an auxiliary verb or a question word, but is still considered a question because it seeks information or confirmation.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because according to Yule's theory questionign speech act the speaker is asking the listener for information or to confirm something they already know. In this sentence, the speaker asks if they know what the speaker misses. the speaker is directly asking the listener if they know what the speaker misses, without any implied meaning or intent.

Subtitle : the sentence "You know what I miss?" and the translation 'Kau tahu apa yang kurindukan?' can be classified as 'transfer', because both the source language sentence and the target language translation have a similar structure and meaning, and the translation has simply conveyed the source language sentence directly into the target language. the translator is attempting to preserve the original meaning and intent of the sentence while making it accessible to the target language audience. | v |
| 144. | 144/R HE/R | 01.19.48 | That's all I'm asking. Is it so | Itu saja yang kuminta. | Rhe | Req | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'rhetorical' question, because the speaker is not expecting a response to the question "Is it so hard to back me up?" but is using it to emphasize | v |

	EQ/TR/ 01.19.48		hard to back me up?	Begitu sulitkah untuk mendukungku?				their point that they are not asking for much. According to Quirk's theory, rhetorical question is a question asked for effect or to make a point, rather than to elicit an answer. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' speech act, because the speaker is asking the listener to back them up, implying that they need support or help. the speaker is directly asking the listener if it is difficult to support them, without using indirect or implied language. Subtitle : the sentence "That's all I'm asking. Is it hard to back me up?" and the translation 'Itu saja yang kuminta. Begitu sulitkah untuk mendukungku?' can be classified as 'transfer', because in this case the sentence in the source language and the translation in the target language have a similar structure and meaning. The translation has preserved the sentence structure of the source language and conveyed it directly into the target language.By using the transfer strategy, the translator attempts to preserve the original meaning and intent of the sentence while making it accessible to the target language audience.	
145.	145/A LT/Q U/TR/ 01.21. 06	01.21.06	Do I pay for your opinions or for your obedience ?	Kau kubayar untuk pendapat mu atau kepatuha nmu?	Alt	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'alternative' question, because the question offers two alternatives: "opinions" and "obedience." The person asking the question is seeking to clarify whether they are paying for the employee's opinion or their obedience. The question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no," but it requires a choice between the two options. the sentence presents two or more options or alternatives, and the person asking the question is seeking a choice between them. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks whether they pay for the listener's	v

								opinions or obedience, indicating that they are seeking information. according to Searle's theory, Questioning is a type of illocutionary act used to elicit information from the listener or seek clarification. the speaker is asking the listener whether they pay for their opinions or obedience. Subtitle : the sentence "Do I pay for your opinions or your obedience?" and the translation 'Kau kubayar untuk pendapatmu atau kepatuhanmu?' can be classified as 'transfer', because in this case the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian. The sentence "Do I pay for your opinions or for your obedience?" can be translated to "Kau kubayar untuk pendapatmu atau kepatuhanmu?" in Indonesian. The meaning and context of the sentence are transferred accurately from English to Indonesian without any loss of meaning.	
146.	146/Y N/ QU/D EL/01 .21.08	01.21.08	Well, are you asking my opinion?	Kau minta pendapat ku?	Y/N	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Well, are you asking my opinion?" can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the speaker is asking whether the listener is asking for their opinion or not, and the expected response would be either "yes" or "no." According to Quirk's theory, yes-no question is an interrogative sentence designed to elicit a simple affirmative or negative response from the listener. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks a question to determine whether the listener is asking for their opinion. According to Yule's theory, a questioning act is an illocutionary act performed by a speaker to obtain information from the listener. the speaker is directly asking the listener whether they are asking for their opinion, without any implied meaning. Subtitle : the sentence "Well, are you asking my opinion?" and the	v

								translation 'Kau minta pendapatku?" can be classified as 'deletion', because the word "well" has been deleted from the English sentence, and the phrase "are you" has been abbreviated to "kau" in the Indonesian translation. These deletions do not change the meaning or context of the sentence, but make the subtitles more concise and easier to read.	
147.	147/ WH/ COM/ TR/01 .21.33	01.21.33	What do you mean, it's stuck? The guest are already arriving	Apa maksud mu, macet? Para tamu sudah tiba.	WH	Com	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence uses wh-word "What" to seek the information. According to Quirk's theory, wh-question is a type of interrogative sentence that begins with a question word like "what," "where," "when," "why," or "how." Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'commanding', because the speaker's position of power and authority may suggest that they are instructing someone else to take action to resolve the situation. When a person has a high hierarchical position, they often have more power and authority to give commands or orders to others. This is because people in lower positions are expected to follow the instructions given by those in higher positions. In the sentence "What do you mean, it's stuck? The guests are already arriving," the speaker could be seen as commanding someone else to take action to fix the problem of the stuck situation. Subtitle : the sentence "What do you mean, it's stuck? The guest are already arriving" and the translation 'Apa maksudmu, macet? Para tamu sudah tiba" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation accurately conveys the same meaning as the original sentence. The subtitler has transferred the meaning of the sentence from the source language to the target language while retaining the same intent and meaning. the subtitler has translated the sentence into Indonesian	v

								while still maintaining the same tone and meaning as the original English sentence. The sentence is a direct question in English, and the subtitler has accurately conveyed the same directness in the Indonesian translation.	
148.	148/T AG/Q U/TR/ 01.25. 05	01.25.05	Yeah, real gracious, wasn't she?	Sungguh ramah, bukan?	Tag	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'tag' question, because tag question is a type of sentence formed by adding a short interrogative clause to the end of a declarative statement, turning it into a question. In this sentence, the declarative statement is "Yeah, real gracious," and the tag question is "wasn't she?" The speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is questioning the behavior of the person being talked about and is seeking agreement or confirmation from the listener. The tag question "wasn't she?" at the end of the sentence indicates that the speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the listener. the sentence also can be classified as 'direct' speech act, because the speaker is directly quoting someone else's words, indicating that the sentence is an example of direct speech. Using the past tense verb "wasn't" indicates that the sentence is reporting something that was said in the past. Subtitle : the sentence "Yeah, real gracious, wasn't she?" and the translation "Sungguh ramah, bukan?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translated subtitle 'Sungguh ramah, bukan?' is a direct translation of the spoken sentence 'Yeah, real gracious, wasn't she?'. The translation accurately conveys the meaning of the original sentence, while also taking into account the cultural and linguistic differences between the source and target languages.	v

| 149. | 149/ WH/ QU/P R/ 01.25. 12 | 01.25.12 | Whatever happened to that cute litltle girl crying on a bench? | ke mana gadis kecil lucu yang menangis di bangku? | WH | Ques | Phrp | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Whatever happened to that cute little girl crying on a bench?" can be classified as 'WH' question, because the speaker is asking about the fate of the little girl who was crying on a bench—the question "whatever" is used as a placeholder for any possible outcome.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks a question to find out what happened to the little girl they saw crying on a bench. The speaker seeking for the information or simply trying to start a conversation. According to Yule's theory, a questioning sentence is a speech act that seeks information or clarification from the listener. the speaker is asking a direct question to find out what happened to the little girl they saw crying on a bench. The question is direct because it is asking for a specific piece of information.

Subtitle : the sentence "Whatever happened to that cute litltle girl crying on a bench?" and the translation "Kemana gadis kecil lucu yang menangis di bangku?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because in the example sentence "Whatever happened to that cute little girl crying on a bench?" the original sentence cannot be translated directly into the target language without losing its meaning. Therefore, the subtitle translator uses paraphrasing to convey the same idea in the target language. The paraphrased translation "ke mana gadis kecil lucu yang menangis di bangku?" conveys the same idea as the original sentence but uses different words and sentence structure. | v |
| 150. | 150/T AG/Q U/DE | 01.25.30 | Anything I can get | Bisa kuambilk | Tag | Ques | Del | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence 'Anything I can get you, please?' can be classified as 'tag' question, because it consists of two parts: the first part is a statement ("Anything I can get you") and the second | v |

	L/01.25.30		you, please?	an sesuatu?				part is a tag question ("please?"). The tag question seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener, as if to say "isn't that right?" or "don't you agree?". In this case, the speaker is offering to get something for the listener and then asking for confirmation or agreement that they would like something. Speech Act : the sentence 'Anything I can get you, please?' can be classified as 'questioning', because it is an inquiry directed at the listener, seeking information or a request for permission or approval. In this case, the speaker is asking the listener if they need anything, and the "please" at the end of the sentence indicates that the speaker is making a polite request. By using a question, the speaker is opening up the conversation to the listener, giving them the opportunity to make a request or express their needs. Subtitling Strategies : the sentence 'Anything I can get you, please?' and its translation 'Bisa kuambilkan sesuatu?' can be classified as 'deletion', because he translation omits the word "please" from the original sentence. In subtitling, omissions are often used to condense the dialogue and make the subtitles easier and faster to read. In this case, the omission of "please" does not significantly affect the meaning of the sentence and the politeness of the speaker is still conveyed in the translation.	
151.	151/Y N/ QU/C ON/0 1.25.5 0	01.25.50	Madam, are you celebratin g?	Nyonya, kau sedang merayak an?	Y/N	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'Yes/No' question because the answer is either yes or no. In the example sentence, the speaker asks if the person being addressed is celebrating, and the expected response would be "yes" or "no." According to Quirk's theory, Yes-No question is a type of interrogative sentence that is used to seek confirmation or denial of a statement	v

								Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is using questioning to ask whether or not the hearer is celebrating. the sentence can also be classified as 'direct' question, because the speaker asks the hearer if she is celebrating. direct question is a type of question where the speaker directly asks for information from the hearer. Subtitle : the sentence "Madam, are you celebrating?" and the translation "Nyonya, kau sedang merayakan?" can be classified as 'condensation', because The translation "Nyonya, kau sedang merayakan?" is longer and more detailed. It not only translates the question, but also includes an address to "madam" and a statement about "celebrating". This is an example of condensation in subtitling strategies, where the translator compresses a longer sentence into a shorter one while still conveying the main idea of the original sentence.	
152.	152/Y N/ QU/T R/ 01.26. 35	01.26.35	Oh, am I late for work?	Apa aku terlambat bekerja?	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'yes/no' question, because it asks for a simple "yes" or "no" answer. The speaker is wondering if they are late for work and is asking the listener to confirm or deny it. Yes/no questions are a type of interrogative sentence that are used to solicit a simple affirmation or negation, rather than a more detailed response. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' and 'direct' speecg act, because the speaker is asking if they are late for work, and is seeking confirmation or denial from the listener and the speaker is directly asking if they are late for work.	v

								Subtitle : the sentence "Oh, am I late for work?" and its translation "Apa aku terlambat bekerja?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the meaning of the sentence is transferred from one language to another without changing the content or the meaning of the sentence. The translator simply translates the sentence from English to the target language, in this case, Indonesian, without any changes to the content or meaning of the sentence. This is one of the common subtitling strategies used by translators to provide accurate subtitles that convey the same message as the original content.	
153.	153/ WH/ QU/P R/ 01.26. 39	01.26.39	Gee whiz, boss, how was the show?	Bos, bagaima na acaranya ?	WH	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because it is asking for information about a specific aspect of the show, in this case, the boss's opinion of the show. The word "how" is a wh-word that introduces the question and indicates that the speaker is seeking information about the boss's evaluation of the show.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking the boss to provide information about their experience of the show. The illocutionary force of the sentence is directly related to the speaker's intention.

Subtitle : the sentence "Gee whiz, boss, how was the show?" and the translation "Bos, bagaimana acaranya?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because "Gee whiz, boss, how was the show?" has been restated in Indonesian as "Bos, bagaimana acaranya?" while retaining the same meaning. | v |
| 154. | 154/ WH/ QU/T R/ | 01.26.55 | For what? | Untuk apa? | WH | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence "For what?", the speaker is asking for the purpose or reason for something. Wh-questions are questions that start with a wh-word (e.g., what, when, where, why, who, whom, | v |

								which, how) and are used to ask for information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is attempting to elicit information or clarification from the listener. the speaker is not just asking a question to get information, but is also expressing their frustration or annoyance with the situation. Subtitle : the sentence "For what?" and the translation "Untuk apa?" can be classified as 'transfer', because transfer refers to the direct translation of a word or phrase from the source language to the target language, without any change in meaning or adaptation to the target language. In this question, the word "for" in English is directly translated as "untuk" in Indonesian, and the word "what" is directly translated as "apa."	
	01.26.55									
155.	155/DEC/QU/TR/01.26.56	01.26.56	Dognapping?	Menculik anjing?	Dec	Ques	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Dognapping?" can be classified as a 'declarative' question, because the sentence "Dognapping?" is formed as a question but does not express any particular emotion or emotion strong feeling. Instead, it is a straightforward request for information or confirmation, like asking "Is it true that there has been a dognapping?" Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question to obtain information about whether dognapping has occurred. The questioning aims to gather information, clarify understanding, or seek confirmation. the speaker's intention to convey a specific meaning, which the listener understands without any need for inference or interpretation. The sentence's meaning is unambiguous, and the listener must respond directly to the question.	v

								Subtitle : according to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "Dognapping?" and tha translation "Menculik anjing" can be classified as 'transfer', because they involve the translation of a colloquial English term "dognapping" into the target language, which in this case is Indonesian. Transfer refers to the process of retaining certain linguistic and cultural elements of the source language and transferring them to the target language, which is a common subtitling strategy used to convey meaning and preserve cultural references. In this case, the translator chose to retain the term "dognapping" rather than translating it to a different Indonesian term, which allows the audience to understand the specific nature of the crime being referred to.	
156.	156/R HE/Q U/TR/ 01.27. 21	01.27.21	You're going to kill me because I upstage you?	Kau akan membun uhku karena mencuri perhatian darimu?	Rhe	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'rhetorical' question because the speaker is making an accusation and using a rhetorical question to emphasize their point. The speaker is not expecting a response from the listener but instead using the question to emphasize their disbelief or accusation. According to Quirk's theory, rhetorical question is asked for effect or emphasis, rather than to elicit a response or information. The speaker often knows the answer to the question or assumes that the listener does. Rhetorical questions are typically used to make a point, emphasize a statement, or engage the listener. Speech Act : the sentence "You're going to kill me because I upstage you?" can be classified as 'questioning', because the speaker is asking a question to the listener, seeking information about the reason for the accusation that they are going to be killed. Subtitle : the sentence "You're going to kill me because I upstage	v

								you?" and the translation "Kau akan membunuhku karena mencuri perhatian darimu?" can be classified as 'transfer' because the translation accurately conveys the meaning of the original sentence in Indonesian, without adding or removing any information. The translation also maintains the grammatical structure of the original sentence, with a subject-verb-object construction.	
157.	157/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.27. 35	01.27.35	What?	Apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence uses wh-word 'What'. Wh-questions are questions that start with a word such as "what," "where," "who," "when," "why," or "how" that are used to ask for specific information or clarification. In this sentence, the speaker seeks more information or context to understand the situation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified 'questioning' speech act, according to Yule's theory, the sentence "What?" can be classified as a questioning speech act. The speaker is using this sentence to seek more information or clarification and is not making a request or giving a command. Moreover, the question does not directly correspond to the speaker's intended meaning. The speaker may be using this sentence to express confusion, disbelief, or surprise and is indirectly asking for more information or clarification. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer' because in the Indonesian translation, "Apa?" directly reproduces the English sentence "What?" conveying the same meaning in both languages. The translator has not needed to paraphrase, summarize, or use any other type of strategy to convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Instead, they used the target language equivalent for each word in the source sentence, resulting in a clear and direct translation.	v

| 158. | 158/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.27. 39 | 01.27.39 | Who exactly? | Siapa tepatnya ? | WH | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence uses wh-word "Who" to ask for more information about the identity of a person or group of people. The question seeks clarification or specificity on the subject, as "exactly" implies a need for a specific answer.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because according to Yule's theory, questioning speech act is a type of illocutionary act that is used to request information from the listener or interlocutor, the speaker is attempting to elicit a response from the listener by posing a question, in this sentence, the speaker is seeking more information about a specific person or group of people and seeking more information about a specific person or group of people, and it is formed with an inverted word order, "Who" is the subject and "exactly" is an adverb.

Subtitle : the sentence "Who's exactly?" and the translation "Siapa tepatnya?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation "Siapa tepatnya?" can be considered a transfer because it directly translates the meaning of "Who exactly?" into Indonesian without any significant changes to the structure or wording of the sentence. According to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer is a translation strategy that involves transferring the meaning of a word or phrase from the source language to the target language without any significant changes. | v |
| 159. | 159/Y N/ REQ/ TR/ 01.28. 16 | 01.28.16 | Will you let me go for moment? | Bisa kalian lepaskan aku sebentar? | Y/N | Req | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the setence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because these questions are formed by inverting the subject and the auxiliary verb in a declarative sentence. In the this sentence, the subject is "you," and the auxiliary verb is "will." Therefore, by inverting them, we get the question "Will you let me go for a moment?". | v |

								Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'request', because the speaker uses an interrogative sentence with the modal verb "will" to make the request. The speaker could also have made the same request using an imperative sentence such as "Let me go for a moment" and the speaker's intended meaning is to ask the listener if they will allow them to go for a moment. The sentence is not intended to convey any additional meaning beyond its literal interpretation. Subtitle : the sentence "Will you let me go for moment?" and the translation "Bisa kalian lepaskan aku sebentar?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the sentence is transferred from English to Indonesian, and the meaning of the sentence remains the same, because according to Gottlieb's theory, transfer involves changing the language of a text while maintaining its original meaning.	
160.	160/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.30. 26	01.30.26	What?	Apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence uses wh-word 'What'. Wh-questions are questions that start with a word such as "what," "where," "who," "when," "why," or "how" that are used to ask for specific information or clarification. In this case, the speaker seeks more information or context to understand the situation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified 'questioning' speech act, according to Yule's theory, the sentence "What?" can be classified as a questioning speech act. The speaker is using this sentence to seek more information or clarification and is not making a request or giving a command. Moreover, the question does not directly correspond to the speaker's intended meaning. The speaker may be using this sentence to express confusion, disbelief, or surprise and is indirectly asking for more information or clarification.	v

								Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer' because in the Indonesian translation, "Apa?" directly reproduces the English sentence "What?" conveying the same meaning in both languages. The translator has not needed to paraphrase, summarize, or use any other type of strategy to convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Instead, they used the target language equivalent for each word in the source sentence, resulting in a clear and direct translation.	
161.	161/Y N/ REQ/ TR/ 01.30. 33	01.30.33	Tea, Miss Cruella? offering	Teh, Nona Cruella?	Y/N	Req	Trans	Intterogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes?no' because "Tea" is the subject, and "Miss Cruella" is the vocative. The sentence is a simple yes-no question because it asks whether Miss Cruella wants tea. The speaker intends to seek a straightforward answer, either "yes" or "no." According to Quirk's theory, yes-no question is an interrogative sentence that asks for a yes or no answer. The sentence bassically begins with an auxiliary verb or the verb "to be" followed by the subject the sentence. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' peech act, because the speaker is asking Miss Cruella to provide tea. Requesting can be further classified into different types, such as making a request, asking for permission, or seeking information and the speaker is directly asking Miss Cruella for tea, with no other intended meaning. Subtitle : the sentence "Tea, Miss Cruella?" and the translation "Teh, Nona Cruella?" can be classified as 'transfer' because the translator has transferred the word "tea" as "teh," and the name "Miss Cruella" as "Nona Cruella" without making any significant changes. According to Gottlieb's theory, transfer involves directly transferring	v

									the source language into the target language without any significant changes to the content or structure of the original text.	
162.	162/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.30. 35	01.30.35	Why am I alive?	Kenapa aku masih hidup?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word "Why" which is used to asking for an explanation or reason for why the speaker is alive. Wh-questions are used to gather information, seek clarification, or initiate a conversation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because "Why am I alive?" is a direct question, meaning that it is directed towards the listener and expects a response. The speaker is requesting information about the reason for their existence and its addressed directly to the listener. Subtitle : According to Gottlieb's theory, the sentence "Why am I alive?" and the translation "Kenapa aku masih hidup?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation "Kenapa aku masih hidup?" is a transfer of the meaning of the original sentence "Why am I alive?" into the Indonesian language. Transfer involves transferring the meaning of the source text into the target language without necessarily retaining the same linguistic form. Transfers are used in translation to convey the original text's meaning in a way appropriate for the target language and culture.	v
163.	163/D EC/Q U/TR/ 01.30. 54	01.30.54	You found it?	Kau menemu kannya?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'declarative' question, because although it is structured as a question, it functions as a statement that seeks confirmation or affirmation. In this sentence, the speaker is making an assumption that the listener has found something, and is seeking confirmation of that assumption. Declarative questions often have a rising intonation at the end, which is a characteristic of questions, but they do not necessarily require an	v

								answer in the form of a yes or no.	
								Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence "You found it?" the speaker is asking whether the listener has found something, the speaker is using language to ask for confirmation or denial of a statement or assumption. The speaker is seeking information and asking the listener to respond. The speaker also intends to ask whether the listener has found something, and the sentence directly conveys this intention.

Subtitle : the sentence "You found it?" and the translation "Kau menemukannya?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translator has simply replaced the English words with their Indonesian equivalents, maintaining the original word order and the basic structure of the sentence. The sentence involves the transfer of meaning from one language to another without any significant changes in the form or structure of the sentence. | |
| 164. | 164/Y N/ REQ/ TR/ 01.31. 03 | 01.31.03 | May I show you something ? offering | Boleh kutunjuk kan sesuatu? | Y/N | Req | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the speaker is asking permission to show something to the listener, and the listener can respond with either "yes" or "no."

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'request' speech act, because the speaker is asking for permission to show something to the listener using word 'may', and the speaker is asking for permission to show something to the listener, and there is no additional meaning beyond the literal interpretation of the sentence.

Subtitle : the sentence "May I show you something?" and the | v |

								translation "Boleh kutunjukkan sesuatu?" can be classified as 'transfer' because the translation accurately conveys the meaning of the original sentence without altering its structure or form. The only change is in the choice of words and grammar to make it appropriate in Indonesian. The original sentence is a polite question asking for permission to show something, and the translation in Indonesian conveys the same meaning and intention.	
165.	165/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.31. 17	01.31.17	What's it to?	Untuk apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word "What" and the sentence is asking for an explanation or clarification. Acording to Quirk's theory, wh-question is an interrogative sentence that begins with a question word (who, what, when, where, why, how, which) and expects an answer that provides information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence asks for information or clarification and the sentence is a straightforward question asking for information or clarification. Subtitle : the sentence "What's it to?" and the translation "Untuk apa?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the two sentences have the same length and convey the same meaning. According to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer is a translation technique in which the target language is the same length as the source language and conveys the same meaning.	v
166.	166/D EC/Q U/TR/ 01.31. 37	01.31.37	The Baroness has a kid?	Baroness punya anak?	Dec	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Declarative' question, because the question mark at the end can indicate a rising intonation, which suggests uncertainty or seeking confirmation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because it	v

								is a question that seeks information and clarification about whether the Baroness has a child or not. In this sentence, the speaker is asking a question about the identity of the Baroness's child, which requires the listener to provide more information or clarification. The speaker is not making a statement or command, but rather seeking information from the listener. Thus, this sentence can be used to seeks the confirmation or clarification that the Baroness has a child—the declarative question it is typically used to express surprise, or disbelief. Subtitle : the sentence "The Baroness has a kid?" and the translation in Indonesian "Baroness punya anak?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation "Baroness punya anak?" preserves the same grammatical structure and meaning as the English sentence "The Baroness has a kid?" The verb "has" is translated as "punya" which means "has" in Indonesian. The noun "kid" is translated as "anak" which also means "kid" in Indonesian.	
167.	167/Y N/ REQ/ PR/ 01.31. 45	01.31.45	May I walk you through it? offering	Boleh kujelaska n?	Y/N	Req	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the speaker is expected to answer "yes" or "no" depending on whether the listener would like the speaker to guide them through a process or not. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'request' speech act, because the speaker requests permission from the listener to guide them through a process or explain something. The speaker is not commanding the listener to follow them or informing them of something, but rather asking for their consent before proceeding with their offer to help. The literal meaning of the words is a question. However, the intended meaning is a polite request for permission to guide the listener through a process or explain something.	v

								Subtitle : the sentence "May I walk you through it?" and the translation in Indonesian "Boleh kujelaskan?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the translator uses different words or expressions to convey the same meaning as the original text. In this sentence, "May I walk you through it?" is paraphrased into "Boleh kujelaskan?" which means "May I explain it to you?". While the literal meaning of the Indonesian translation is little different from the original English sentence, the intended meaning and function is the same, which is to ask for permission to guide the listener through a process or explain something to them.	
168.	168/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.32. 27	01.32.27	I knew I needed to protect you. But how?	Aku tahu aku harus melindun gimu. Namunm bagaima na caranya?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classfied as 'WH' question, because it begins with the word "how," which is a wh-word that asks for more information or clarification about a specific detail or process. In this case, the speaker is asking for clarification or advice on how to protect the listener. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks the listener for information on how to protect them. The speaker intends to elicit a response from the listener that will help them understand how to protect them best and the speaker intends to ask the listener for information on how to protect them. The speaker's intention is clear and has no hidden meaning or intention. Subtitle : the sentence "I knew I needed to protect you. But how?" and the translation in Indonesian "Aku tahu aku haru melindungimu. Namun bagaimana caranya?", can be classified as 'transfer', because the meaning of the sentence is retained, but it is expressed in a different language. Transfer is a subtitling strategy where the	v

									translation is made as literally as possible, with the goal of retaining the original meaning of the source language while still being grammatically correct in the target language. In this case, the translation is faithful to the original sentence and conveys the same meaning in a different language.	
169.	169/T AG/Q U/TR/ 01.34. 58	01.34.58	I guess you were always scared, weren't you, that I's be a psycho like my real mum?	Kurasa kau selalu takut bahwa aku akan menjadi sinting seperti ibu kandung ku?	Tag	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "I guess you were always scared, weren't you, that I's be a psycho like my real mum?", can be classified as 'tag' question, because it is a statement followed by a question tag that seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener. The question tag, "weren't you?" is added to the end of the statement, inviting the listener to respond and confirm whether or not they were scared. In this case, the speaker is expressing their assumption that the listener was always scared that the speaker would turn out like their real mother, and they are seeking confirmation from the listener through the use of the tag question.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking the listener if they were always scared that the speaker would turn out like their "real mum" and become a psycho. The tag question "weren't you?" at the end of the sentence makes it clear that the speaker is seeking confirmation or rejection of their assumption. The speaker directly expresses their assumption that the listener was always scared that the speaker would turn out like their "real mum" and become a psycho.

Subtitle : the sentence "I guess you were always scared, weren't you, that I's be a psycho like my real mum?" and the translation in Indonesian "Kurasa kau selalu takut bahwa aku akan menjadi sinting seperti ibu kandungku?", can be classified as 'transfer', because because it involves the transfer of meaning from the source language | v |

								(English) to the target language (Indonesian). In this case, the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence in a different language.	
170.	170/ WH/ QU/E XP/ 01.37. 21	01.37.21	What are you talking about?	Apa maksud mu?	WH	Que s	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word "What", the speaker is asking for specific information about the topic of conversation. The question requires a detailed answer, including a summary of the topic, clarification of a particular point, or a specific example or illustration. According to Gottlieb's theory, A wh-question is an interrogative sentence that begins with one of the wh- words (who, what, when, where, why, or how), followed by a finite verb. These questions are used to inquire about specific information and generally require a more detailed answer than a yes/no question.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because in this sentence the speaker is asking the listener to provide more information about the topic of conversation. The speaker intends to gain knowledge and understanding about the topic and the speaker is performing a questioning speech act, and to elicit the information from the listener about the topic of conversation. The listener is expected to provide a response that gives the speaker a better understanding of the situation.

Subtitle : the sentence "What are you talking about?" and the translation in Indonesian "Apa maksudmu?" can be classified as 'expansion', because the translation "Apa maksudmu?" literally translates to "What do you mean?", but conveys the same meaning as the original English sentence. By adding additional words or information to the target language text, the translator can ensure that the whole meaning of the source language text is conveyed | v |

								accurately. According to Gottlieb's theory, Expansion is a translation strategy that involves adding additional words or information to a target language text to convey the whole meaning of the source language text.	
171.	171/Y N/ QU/T R/ 01.38. 43	01.38.43	Did you hear that?	Kau dengar itu?	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the speaker is asking the listener whether they heard something or not. The expected response would be either "yes, I heard it" or "no, I didn't hear it." According to Quirk's theory, Yes/No question is a type of interrogative sentence that requires a response of either "yes" or "no." In other words, the speaker seeks confirmation or denial of a particular information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because according to Yule's theory questioning is a type of speech act that seeks information or confirmation from the listener. In this sentence, the speaker is asking whether the listener heard something or not, and the speaker is asking whether the listener heard something, and the intended meaning is conveyed directly through the words of the sentence, because direct speech act is a type of speech act where the speaker's intended meaning is conveyed directly through the utterance. Subtitle : the sentence "Did you hear that?" and the translation in Indonesian "Kau dengar itu?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the subject pronoun "you" is directly transferred into the Indonesian translation as "kau." the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence in the source language. The translator has transferred the meaning of the source language sentence into the target language without changing its meaning. This is a common subtitling strategy used when translating dialogue in movies, TV	v

								shows, and other forms of media. In this case, the translator has transferred the interrogative nature of the original sentence and its implied meaning, which is to ask if the person being spoken to heard something, into the target language.	
172.	172/Y N/ REQ/ PR/ 01.40. 51	01.40.51	Want a ride? offering	Perlu tumpang an?	Y/N	Req	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as a 'Yes/No' question, because it asks for a straightforward answer, either "yes" or "no." The sentence lacks an auxiliary verb or a modal verb, but the structure of the sentence indicates that it is a question, as it ends with a question mark. Yes/No question is a type of question that requires a simple "yes" or "no" answer. In other words, the answer to a yes-no question is either affirmative or negative. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' speech act, because the speaker requests that the listener take a ride with them and directly asks if they want a ride. the speaker is making an offer to give someone a ride and is asking if the other person wants to accept that offer. A request is a speech act that seeks to get the listener to do something, such as providing information, taking an action, or granting a favor. In this case, the speaker is requesting the listener to accept the offer of a ride. Subtitle : the sentence "Want a ride?" and the translation "Perlu tumpangan?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because they convey the same meaning using different words. The original sentence "Want a ride?" can be paraphrased as "Do you want a lift?" or "Would you like a ride?" The translation "Perlu tumpangan?" can be paraphrased as "Mau diantarkan?" or "Butuh antar?". because paraphrasing is a subtitling strategy used to convey the meaning of the original sentence using words that are more suitable for the target language or to fit the time and space constraints of the subtitles.	v

| 173. | 173/ WH/ QU/D EL/01 .42.42 | 01.42.42 | So, what's the plan? | Apa rencanan ya? | WH | Que s | Del | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the word "what" is used to inquire about the plan, and the sentence is structured as a question using rising intonation at the end. The speaker is seeking information about the plan from the person being addressed.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks a question to get the information about the plan from the person being addressed. The illocutionary force of the sentence is to question, and the speaker intends to elicit a response from the listener. the speaker is directly asking for information about the plan, and the listener is expected to respond with a direct answer. The sentence is not intended to convey any other message or meaning.

Subtitle : the sentence ""So, what's the plan?" and the translation in Indonesian "Apa rencananya?" can be classified as 'deletion', because the translation "Apa rencananya?" omits the word "so" which is not essential to the meaning of the sentence. "So" is often used as a filler word or to connect ideas and is not necessary to convey the main message. Therefore, in subtitling, it is common to omit such filler words to make the translation more concise and easier to read. | v |
| 174. | 174/Y N/ QU/T R/ 01.43. 03 | 01.43.03 | Should we write this down? | Perlu kami catat? | Y/N | Que s | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the speaker is asking whether it is necessary to write something down, and the answer could be either "yes" or "no". According to Quirk's theory, yes-no question is a type of question that seeks a simple affirmation or negation from the hearer. It is called a yes-no question because the answer can be either "yes" or "no". | v |

								Speech Act : the sentenc can be classified as 'questioning' because the speaker asks the hearer whether it is necessary to write something down. The speaker is seeking information and clarification from the hearer. According to Yule's theory questioning speech act is an utterance that seeks information or clarification. The speaker is requesting the hearer to provide information or to confirm something. the speaker is asking a question and the sentence's meaning is clear. It is an utterance where the speaker expresses their intended meaning explicitly. The sentence's meaning is clear and there is no need for further interpretation. Subtitle : the sentence "Should we write this down?" and the translation in Indonesian "Perlu kami catat?" can be classfied as 'transfer', because the translation conveys the same message as the original sentence using a different language. The words used in the translation have the same meaning and intention as the original sentence. This strategy is commonly used when translating dialogue in movies or TV shows where the subtitles need to be translated into different languages for the audience to understand. The transfer strategy involves reproducing the original sentence into the target language, with the aim of conveying the same meaning as the original text.	
175.	175/Y N/ QU/D EL/01 .43.51	01.43.51	Small point, aren't you dead?	Bukanka h kau sudah mati?	Y/N	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because it can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no" response. The question is asking whether the person being addressed is dead or not, and the answer could be either "yes, I am dead" or "no, I am not dead." The word "aren't" is a contraction of "are not," which makes the sentence a negative question. However, it still falls under the category of yes/no questions because the answer will be either "yes" or "no."	v

								Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence asks whether the person referred to as "small point" is dead. the sentence conveys a message indirectly, often through a question, suggestion, or implication. In this sentence, the sentence is a question that implies that the speaker has doubts or suspicions about whether the person referred to as "small point" is dead or not. Subtitle : the sentence "Small point, aren't you dead?" and the translation in Indonesian "Bukankah kau sudah mati?" can be classified as 'deletion', because the subtitler has deleted the word "small point" in the subtitle, probably because it is not essential to convey the meaning of the sentence. The subtitler has also rearranged the sentence structure by starting the sentence with "Bukankah" (Aren't you), which is a more common way of expressing the same question in the Indonesian language.	
176.	176/ WH/ QU/P R/ 01.44. 05	01.44.05	Mmm, What do I get?	Apa imbalank u?	WH	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence uses wh-word "What" to ask specific information. the question is asking for information about what the speaker will receive. The intonation in the sentence indicates that the speaker is likely curious or uncertain about what they will receive.. Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because questioning speech act is used to request information or to seek clarification about something. In this sentence, the speaker asks for information about what they will receive. the speaker asks for information about their reward or outcome, without any indirect or implicit meaning.	v

No.	Code	Time	SL	TL				Analysis	
								Subtitle : the sentence "Mmm, What do I get?" and the translation in Indonesian "Apa imbalanmu?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the translation conveys the same meaning as the original sentence but uses different words. In this case, the speaker is expressing a desire for something in return for their actions or services. The original sentence uses the phrase "What do I get?" while the translation uses the phrase "Apa imbalanku?", but both phrases communicate the same idea. Subtitling strategies often use paraphrase when the original sentence cannot be translated directly or when the translated sentence needs to fit within certain time constraints or limitations.	
177.	177/DEC/QU/TR/01.45.08	01.45.08	For me?	Untuk-ku?	Dec	Ques	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Declarative', because the speaker is seeking confirmation or clarification that something is meant for them. The sentence is technically a question, but it is asked in a declarative way because it is assumed that the speaker already knows the answer and is simply seeking confirmation.

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker requests clarification or confirmation about who the item or action in question is for. The speaker asks the listener to provide information that will help them determine if the item or action is intended for them. the speaker's intention is clear - they are asking for clarification or confirmation about who the item or action in question is for. There is no ambiguity or hidden meaning in the speaker's intention.

Subtitle : "Untuk ku?" directly transfers the meaning of the English sentence "For me?". the sentence can be classified as 'transfer', because according to Gottlieb's theory, transfer as a translation | v |

No.	Code	Time	Source	Target				Analysis	
								technique is appropriate when the meaning of the source text can be easily conveyed in the target language without needing modification or interpretation.	
178.	178/DEC/QU/CON/01.45.46	01.45.46	Sure about this?	Kau yakin?	Dec	Ques	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Sure about this?" can be classified as 'declarative' question, because the sentence has a declarative statement, but has a function as a question. The speaker is seeking confirmation or agreement from the person they are talking to

Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking if the listener is sure about something. According to Yule's theory, questioning speech act is an utterance that is intended to elicit information or clarification from the person being addressed. the speaker is conveying a straightforward message or request to the listener, without any ambiguity or indirectness, and the speaker is directly asking if the listener is sure about something.

Subtitle : the sentence "Sure about this?" and the translation "Kau yakin?" can be classified as 'condensation', because the subtitler condensed the sentence "Are you sure about this?" to "Sure about this?" while still conveying the same meaning. This strategy is used to make the subtitles more concise and readable for the viewer. | v |
| 179. | 179/YN/QU/TR/01.46.51 | 01.46.51 | Do you know what this car's called? | Kau tahu mobil ini disebut apa? | Y/N | Ques | Trans | Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the question can be answered with either a "yes" or "no", depending on whether or not the listener knows the name of the car.

Speech Act : the sentence "Do you know what this car's called?" can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking | v |

									the listener if they have knowledge of the name of the car, and the speaker is directly asking the listenr if they know the name of the car. Subtitle : the sentence "Do you know what this car's called?" and the translation in Indonesian "Kau tahu mobil ini disebut apa?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the transfer strategy closely following the structure and wording of the English original. The Indonesian sentence uses the same question word "apa" which means "what" in English, and also includes the word "mobil" which means "car" in Indonesian. The pronoun "kau" is used to address the listener directly, which is similar to the English "you". Overall, the Indonesian translation accurately conveys the same meaning and information as the English original, while following the same structure and wording as closely as possible.	
180.	180/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.47. 28	01.47.28	When I said, all those years ago, 'take care of it' what did you think I meant?	Ketika kukataka n bertahun - tahun lalu, "urus itu" , menurut mu apa yang kumaksu d?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence uses wh-word "What" to gather information about the listener's interpretation of the speaker's previous statement. The speaker is asking the listener to explain or clarify what they understood by the statement "take care of it." Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is seeking information from the listener by asking them what they thought the speaker meant when they said "take care of it." The speaker is not commanding or requesting the listener to do something, nor are they merely providing information to the listener. the speaker is not simply asking the listener to explain their interpretation of "take care of it." Instead, the speaker is indirectly expressing their frustration or disappointment at the listener's failure to understand what was meant by "take care of it." Using a question, the speaker indirectly conveys that the listener did	v

								not fulfill their expectations to "take care of it." Subtitle : the sentence 'When I said, all those years ago, 'take care of it' what did you think I meant?' and its translation 'Ketika kukatakan bertahun - tahun lalu, "urus itu" , menurutmu apa yang kumaksud?' can be classified as 'transfer', because the sentence and its translation have the same meaning and intention, and there is no addition, deletion, or rephrasing of the original sentence. The translator has transferred the sentence from the source language (English) to the target language (Indonesian) without making any changes to its structure or meaning. according to Gottlieb's theory, Transfer is a subtitling strategy where the source language is translated directly into the target language, without any modification or adaptation	
181.	181/T AG/Q U/PR/ 01.47. 51	01.47.51	Well?	Bagaima na?	Tag	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence "Well?" can be classified as 'tag' question, because it is a short statement followed by a question tag that seeks confirmation or agreement. In this case, "well" is the statement and the tag question is implied, such as "Well, isn't it?" or "Well, don't you think?" The speaker is seeking a response or confirmation from the listener, similar to other tag questions like "right?" or "isn't it?" Speech Act : the sentence "Well?" can be classified as 'questioning', because it is a short and informal way of asking someone for their opinion or response. It is used to prompt the person to speak and give a reaction or further information. The speaker is expressing their expectation for the listener to provide some kind of input or feedback, which is why it is considered a questioning speech act. Subtitle : the sentence "Well?" and the translation "Bagaimana?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because it conveys the same request for	v

								information or clarification, but uses different words and sentence structure. according to Gottlieb's theory, paraphrase occurs when the meaning of the source language is conveyed in a different way in the target language, without changing the overall message.	
182.	182/ WH/ QU/P R/ 01.48. 43	01.48.43	Why am I the only one who's competent ?	Kenapa hanya aku yang kompete n?	WH	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the question using wh-word "Why", the wh-word "why" is used to ask for an explanation or reason for the speaker's perceived competence. The sentence asks for more information or clarification about the speaker's current situation or circumstances. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker asks for an explanation or reason for why they are the only competent person. The question is being asked to gain more information and better understand the situation. the speaker is directly asking for an explanation or reason for their perceived competence. The sentence's meaning is clear and there is no ambiguity or confusion in its interpretation. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'paraphrase' because the translation "Kenapa hanya aku yang kompeten?" captures the same meaning as the original sentence "Why am I the only one who's competent?" but uses different words and structures to convey the same idea in Indonesian.	v
183.	183/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.49. 41	01.49.41	What's going on?	Apa yang terjadi?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence uses wh-word "What" to ask for the information about what is happening or occuring. According to Quirk's theory, wh-question is a type of question that begins with a wh-word such as "what," "when," "where," "who," or "why" and is used to ask for specific information.	v

								Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker seeks information about the situation or event occurring and wants to know more about it. questioning is a type of speech act seeking information from the listener. the speaker asks for information about the situation or event directly and without any ambiguity. The meaning of the sentence is clear and straightforward. Subtitle : the sentence "What's going on?" and the translation "Apa yang terjadi?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the meaning of the source language sentence is directly conveyed in the target language without any changes. The translator simply translates the words and meaning of the source sentence into the target language without adding, omitting, or changing any information.	
184.	184/Y N/ QU/P R/ 01.49. 46	01.49.46	Is she here?	Dia di sini?	Y/N	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because in the sentence has auxiliary verb "is" which is used form the question and the speaker is asking whether the subject is present or not, and expected to response will be either 'yes, she is here' or 'no, she is not here'. Speech Act : according to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because he speaker is asking whether the subject is present or not, and expects the listener to provide an answer and the speaker intends to elicit information from the listener and expects them to respond appropriately. Moreover, the speaker asks whether the subject is present or not, and expects the listener to provide a direct answer. Subtitle : the sentence "Is she here?" and the translation "Dia disini?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the target language, it might	v

								be necessary to use a paraphrase to convey the same meaning because the grammatical structure and vocabulary of the two languages are different. While English uses the auxiliary verb "is" to form the question, Indonesian uses a question word "apakah" to indicate a yes-no question. Additionally, Indonesian may have different ways of expressing the concept of "here" depending on the context and the specific location being referred to.	
185.	185/ WH/ REQ/ CON/ 01.49. 52	01.49.52	Police. How can I help?	Polisi, bisa kubantu?	WH	Req	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word 'How' in the second sentence. Wh-question is questions that begin with wh-words such as who, what, when, where, why, or how, and are used to ask for information or clarification. In this sentence, the speaker asks the police how they can assist, which is a request for information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' speech act, because the speaker is using an interrogative sentence to request information from the police. The word "help" indicates that the speaker is asking the police to do something for them. the speaker intends to ask the police how they can assist. The words "How can I help?" directly convey this meaning without the need for any additional context or interpretation. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because the original sentence consists of two separate speech acts: stating one's identity (police) and offering assistance. In the translation, these two speech acts are condensed into one sentence, with the offer of assistance implied by the use of "bisa kubantu?" (can I help?).	v
186.	186/ WH/	01.49.56	Who is this?	Siapa ini?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the question is start with wh-word "Who" which is used to asking for the identity of the person being reffered to. this	v

	QU/T R/ 01.49. 52							question is used when the speaker trying to identity someone on the phone. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the sentence asks for the identity of the person being referred to. Subtitle : the sentence "Who is this?" and the translation "Siapa ini?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the Indonesian translation "siapa ini?" directly transfers the meaning of "Who is this?" into the Indonesian language without changing the word order or structure of the sentence. The translation maintains the same interrogative form as the original sentence and conveys the same meaning in both languages.	
187.	187/T AG/Q U/EX P/ 01.52. 36	01.52.36	Did you, though?	Masa?	Tag	Que s	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'tag' question, because the sentence using tag question "though?" is used to seek confirmation or agreement from the listener. according to Quirk's theory, a tag question is a declarative or imperative sentence followed by a question tag, a short question added at the end. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because in the sentence used to seek information from the listener. The speaker is asking whether or not the listener did something, and is seeking confirmation or denial of their assumption, and the speaker is asking a direct question and seeking information from the listener. There is no actual meaning or intention beyond asking a question and seeking a response. Subtitle : the sentence "Did you though?" and the translation "Masa?" can be classified as 'expansion', because in the sentence "Did you,	v

								though?" is translate as "Masa?" in Indonesian. The Indonesian translation is an expansion because it adds word "Masa" to the sentence that is not present in the original English sentence. The Indonesian word "Masa" can be translated to mean "Really?" or "Is that so?" and conveys a sense of surprise or disbelief. Therefore, the Indonesian translation expands on the original English sentence by adding a sense of surprise or disbelief to the question.	
188.	188/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.52. 51	01.52.51	Where is she?	Dimana dia?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because wh-question is a type of question that begins with a wh-word (who, what, when, where, why, how), which is used to ask for specific information. "Where is she?", the wh-word "where" is used to ask for the specific location of a person, in this sentence is "she". Speech Act : According to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is attempting to elicit a response from the listener or the speaker is asking for the location of a specific person. the speaker is directly asking the question without any indirect or implied meaning. In this sentence, he speaker is directly asking the listener for the location of a particular person. There is no hidden or indirect meaning behind the question, and the speaker is seeking a straightforward answer. Subtitle : the sentence "Where is she?" and the translation "Dimana dia?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the sentence translate with no significant change in its meaning or structure.	v
189.	189/Y N/QU /TR/	01.52.52	Didn't you just toast her death?	Bukanka h kau bersulan g untuk	Y/N	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the sentence has form as declarative sentence "You just toats her death", but by adding the auxiliary verb "didn't" and inverting subject and auxiliary verb, declarative sentence becomes a	v

		01.52.52			kematiannya?				Yes/No question. according to Quirk's theory, Yes/No question is an interrogative sentence requiring a yes or no answer. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for yes or no answer to the listener, and seeking information about whether they caused the death of someone. Questioning speech is used to request information or elicit a respone from the listener. the speaker is asking a question, but the utterance's intended meaning may differ from the sentence's literal meaning. Using the negative auxiliary verb "didn't" and the slang term "toats" may suggest a tone of accusation or blame, rather than a genuine request for information. Subtitle : the sentence "Didn't you just toats her death?" and the translation "Bukankah kau bersulang untuk kematiannya?" can be classified as 'transfer', because in the source text the speaker is using colloquial expression that could be challenging to translated directly.However, the translator used the transfer technique to preserve the structure and meaning of the sentence in the target language, the translator maintains the interrogative form and the meaning of the original sentence.	
190.	190/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.53. 20	01.53.20	Where are my guards?	Dimana para penjagaku?	WH	Ques	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence using wh-word "Where" which is used to inquire about the location of the speaker's guards. Wh-questions are used to gather information and typically require a more detailed response than yes-no questions. The answer to a wh-question provides specific information directly addressing the question. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking about their guards' location and	v

								intends to obtain an answer from the person they are addressing. Questioning is a type of illocutionary force that is used to elicit information or to seek clarification about something. the speaker asks about their guards' location, and the question is directed at the person they are addressing. Subtitle : the sentence "Where are my guards?" and the translation "Dimana para penjagaku?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the sentence is translated from source language to target language without altering the structure or meaning of the original sentence. The Indonesian translation uses the same wh-question word "dimana" to ask about the location of something, and the possessive pronoun "ku" to indicate the speaker's guards.	
191.	191/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.56. 38	01.56.38	What?	Apa?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as WH question, because the sentence uses wh-word 'What'. Wh-questions are questions that start with a word such as "what," "where," "who," "when," "why," or "how" that are used to ask for specific information or clarification. In this case, the speaker seeks more information or context to understand the situation. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified 'questioning' speech act, according to Yule's theory, the sentence "What?" can be classified as a questioning speech act. The speaker is using this sentence to seek more information or clarification and is not making a request or giving a command. Moreover, the question does not directly correspond to the speaker's intended meaning. The speaker may be using this sentence to express confusion, disbelief, or surprise and is indirectly asking for more information or clarification. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'transfer' because in the	v

								Indonesian translation, "Apa?" directly reproduces the English sentence "What?" conveying the same meaning in both languages. The translator has not needed to paraphrase, summarize, or use any other type of strategy to convey the intended meaning of the sentence. Instead, they used the target language equivalent for each word in the source sentence, resulting in a clear and direct translation.	
192.	192/T AG/Q U/CO N/01. 58.09	01.58.09	You are?	Benarka h?	Tag	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Tag' question, because it uses a rising intonation at the end, making it sound like a question despite its short form. It also invites confirmation or clarification from the listener, similar to other tag questions. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is questioning the identity of the addresse and the speaker is not directly requesting information or confirmation, but is instead using the question "You are?" to imply the request for the addressee to identify themselves. Subtitle : the sentence "You are?" and the translation "Benarkah?" can be classified as 'condensation', because the sentence "you are?" is condensed form of a longer question such as "are you (someone specific?)" The word "Benarkah?" is an abbreviated form of "Apakah benar?" which translates to "Is it true?" or "Really?". Using this abbreviated form, the speaker condenses the original question while preserving its meaning.	v
193.	193/Y N/RE Q/TR/ 01.58. 18	01.58.18	Can I hug you?	Boleh aku memeluk mu?	Y/N	Req	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because the speaker is asking whether it is possible to hug the listener, and the listener can respond with 'yes' or 'no' answer. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'requesting' speech act,	v

								beccause the speaker is asking the listener for consent to hug them, and the sentence is a typical example of a "request for permission" directive. the speaker is not directly asking a question, but is instead using a polite form of request, the speaker is using an indirect question to ask for permission to hug the listener politely. Subtitle : the sentence "Can I hug you?" and the translation "Boleh aku memelukmu?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the meaning of the source text is conveyed into the target text with minimal changes. The translation is a straightforward rendering of the source text's meaning into the target language without any additional elaboration or explanation. In other words, the translator has transferred the meaning of the source text as accurately as possible into the target language without altering the original intent or meaning.	
194.	194/T AG/Q U/TR/ 01.58. 42	01.58.42	You're not going to push me off the cliff, are you?	Kau tak akan mendoro ngku dari tebing, bukan?	Tag	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'tag' question, because the tag question is "are you?" and it is added to the end of the negative statement "You're not going to push me off the cliff". The speaker seeks confirmation or agreement from the listener that they will not be pushed off the cliff. The tag question is typically formed by inverting the auxiliary verb "are" and adding a pronoun "you". according to Qurik's theory, ag question is a type of question added to the end of a statement to confirm or seek agreement from the listener. Speech Act : according to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question and seeking clarification or confirmation about the other person's intentions. The speaker is not commanding, requesting, or informing the other person to do something specific but questioning	v

									their intentions. The speaker is using a question to express their concern and make a request at the same time. The speaker is not seeking an answer to their question but using the question to convey their message indirectly. Subtitle : the sentence "You're not going to push me off the cliff, are you?" and the translation "Kau tak akan mendorongku dari tebing, bukan?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the translation conveys the same meaning as the source text in a different language. The words used in the source language are directly translated into the target language without any change in meaning or structure. In this case, the source sentence is a rhetorical question expressing a doubt or concern about the intentions of the person being addressed, and the translation conveys the same idea in the target language.	
195.	195/Y N/ QU/C ON/0 1.59.2 2	01.59.22	Did you see? She jumped	Kalian lihat? Dia melompa t	Y/N	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because it asks if the person being addressed saw what happened. The question can be answered with a simple "yes" or "no". Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' and 'direct' speech act, ebcause the speaker asks the listener whether they saw a specific event - a woman jumping. The use of the question word "did" indicates that the speaker is asking for past information or confirmation and the illocutionary force is to ask a question and seek information from the listener. The use of the question word "did" and the rising intonation at the end of the sentence make it clear that the speaker is asking a question. Subtitle : the sentence "Did you see? She jumped" and the translation in Indonesian "Kalian lihat? Dia lompat" can be classified as 'condensation', because the translation condenses the original	v

								sentence by omitting the subject "you" and changing it to plural "kalian". The verb "see" is also left in the present tense in the translation, while the original sentence uses the past tense "saw". Additionally, the translation omits the contraction "she'd" and changes it to the full form "dia", but this can also be considered a form of condensation. Overall, the translation has condensed the original sentence to make it more concise and easier to read in the limited space and time of subtitles.	
196.	196/ WH/ QU/T R/ 01.59. 36	01.59.36	Why are you looking at me like that?	Kenapa kalian menatap ku seperti itu?	WH	Que s	Trans	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence begins with a wh-word "Why" and the question is requesting an explanation for how the speaker is being looked at. Speech Act : according to Yule's theory, the sentence can be classifeid as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking for an explanation for the way they are being looked at, the sentence uses the question word "why", making it a direct questioning speech act. the sentence is a direct question, asking for an explanation for how the speaker is being looked at. Subtitle : the sentence "Why are you looking at me like that?" and its translation in Indonesian, "Kenapa kalian menatapku seperti itu?" can be classified as 'transfer', because the meaning of the source language sentence is directly conveyed in the target language translation. There is no omission or addition of information, and the sentence is simply translated into the target language.	v
197.	197/ WH/ QU/C ON/0	01.59.43	What are you doing with those handchuff	Mau apa kalian dengan borgol	WH	Que s	Cond	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the speaker is asking about the reason or purpose for the handcuffs, using the wh-word "what". wh-question is a type of sentence that uses a wh-word (such as "what," "where," "when,"	v

	1.59.43		s? She jumped!	itu? Dia melompat!				"who," "which," or "why") to ask for information. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question to elicit information or clarification from the listener. The question "What are you doing with those handcuffs?" is a direct question, and the second part of the sentence "She jumped!" is a statement that provides additional information. the speaker is directly asking a question and providing a statement about what happened. The meaning is straightforward and does not require any additional inference or interpretation. Subtitle : the sentence can be classified as 'condensation', because the translation has condensed the longer sentence into a shorter one, while retaining the main meaning and essence of the original sentence. In this case, the translation has removed the question word "what" and the auxiliary verb "are" from the original sentence and replaced it with "mau apa kalian" which translates to "what do you want".	
198.	198/ WH/ QU/P R/ 02.02. 08	02.02.08	How can you not get choked up at all this?	Bagaima na bisa kau tidak bersedih dengan semua ini?	WH	Que s	Phrp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, the sentence using wh-word "How" to ask for an explanation or description of the situation being referred to. The speaker expresses surprise or disbelief that the listener is not feeling emotional about something and is asking for an explanation of this apparent lack of emotion. Speech Act : the sentence can be classfiied as 'questioning' speech act, because Questioning is a type of illocutionary act that seeks information or confirmation from the listener. In this sentence, the speaker asks the listener about their emotional response to something, expressing surprise that they are not feeling moved or choked up. the	v

								speaker expresses surprise or disbelief that the listener is not feeling emotional about something that the speaker finds emotional. The sentence is not asking for information but expressing a feeling indirectly. Subtitle : the sentence "How can you not get choked up at all this?" in Indonesian "Bagaimana bisa kau tidak bersedih dengan semua ini?" can be classified as 'paraphrase', because the translator has replaced "get choked up" with "bersehdi" and "all this" with "semua ini," while maintaining the overall meaning of the sentence.	
199.	199/Y N/QU / EXP/ 02.03. 22	02.03.22	Has, uh, Genghis put on a bit of weight?	Apakah Genghis tampak semakin gemuk?	Y/N	Que s	Exp	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'Yes/No' question, because yes-no question requires a simple answer of "yes" or "no". These questions are typically used to seek confirmation or denial of information. In the given sentence, the speaker asks for a simple answer of "yes" or "no" in response to their question about Genghis's weight. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning', because This type of speech act is used to gather information or seek clarification from the listener. In this sentence, the speaker is asking a question about Genghis' weight and is expecting an answer. The intonation and pause in "uh" suggest that the speaker is uncertain or hesitating while asking the question. However, the sentence is still classified as questioning and the speaker is providing information or making a statement about Genghis's weight. the sentence is a direct question asked by the speaker to someone else about Genghis's weight. Subtitle : the sentence "Has, uh, Genghis put on a bit of weight?" and the translator "Apakah Genghis tampak semakin gemuk?" can be	v

								classified as 'expansion', because the translator used the expansion strategy by adding the word "tampak" in the Indonesian translation, which means "looks like" or "seems." This addition provides more information about the speaker's perception of Genghis' weight, which was not explicitly stated in the original English sentence.	
200.	200/ WH/ QU/ DEL/ 02.03. 50	02.03.50	So, what now?	Sekarang apa?	WH	Que s	Del	Interrogative Sentence : the sentence can be classified as 'WH' question, because the sentence is using wh-word "What" to ask for information about the current situation or what action should be taken next. The question word "what" is a typical marker for wh questions, which are used to request specific information about something. Speech Act : the sentence can be classified as 'questioning' speech act, because the speaker is asking a question to elicit information from the listener about what should happen next or what the next course of action should be. the speaker is not directly asking a question or making a request, but instead expressing uncertainty or seeking guidance. Subtitle : the sentence "So, what now?" and the translation "Sekarang apa?" can be classified as 'deletion', because the subtitle removes the word "so" in the source language and does not include an equivalent word in the target language. The word "so" in the source language is used as a filler or transition word, which does not contribute to the meaning of the sentence. Therefore, it is omitted in the target language to avoid unnecessary words and make the subtitle easier to read and understand.	v

APPENDICES IV

DATA TRANSLATION QUALITY

Abbreviations :

SL   : Source Language

TL   : Target Language

SE   : Semantic Error

StE   : Stylistic Error

GE   : Grammar Error

SpE   : Spelling Error

IE   : Idiomaticity Error

SSE   : Segmentation and Spotting Error

PG   : Punctuation and Graphics

RL   : Reading Speed and Line Length

NO	Text		Functional Equivalence								Acceptability												Readability											
	SL	TL	SE				StE				GE				SpE				IdE				SSE				PG				RL			
			NE	M	S	S	NE	M	S	S	NE	M	S	S	NE	M	S	S	NE	M	S	S	NE	M	S	S	NE	M	S	S	NE	M	S	S
1.	Oh, no. We're starting here? Okay	Ya, ampun. Kita mulai dari sini? Baik.	v				v				v				v				v				v				v				v			
2.	Hey. What do you say to Cruella when she tries to get the better of you?	Bilang apa ke Cruella saat dia memancing emosimu?	v				v				v				v				v				v				v				v			

No.	English	Indonesian																										
3.	How does the saying go?	Bagaimana bunyi pepatah itu?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	
4.	Ignore them?	"Abaikan mereka"?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	
5.	Didn't I just say, 'hear me roar'?	Bukankah aku baru bilang, 'dengarkan aku mengaum'?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	
6.	There's a dog?	Ada anjing?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	

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No.	English	Indonesian																											
7.	Can we go here?	Bisa kita ke sini?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v
8.	Regent's Park? Perfect	Regent's Park? Sempurna	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v
9.	Why are you in your best dress?	Kenapa berpakaian rapih?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v
10.	What friend?	Teman apa?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v
11.	What is this place?	Tempat apa ini?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v
12.	Will you mind	Bisa jaga untu	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v

No.	English	Indonesian																										
	it for me?	k ibu?																										
13.	Really?	Sungguh?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
14.	Is that fur and chiffon? In the one gown?	Itu bulu dan sifon? Dalam satu gaun?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
15.	It usually is, isn't it?	Biasanya begitu, bukan?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
16.	Sir, please could you spare some	Pak, boleh minta uang receh?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	

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	chan ge?																													
17.	Ya think ?	Mas a?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
18.	Wher e are we?	Di man a kita?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
19.	So, what' s your story ?	Cerit akan tenta ng diri mu.	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
20.	Wher e are your paren ts?	Di man a oran g tuam u?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
21.	She shoul d what ? what ? what	Dia apa? apa? Kita belu m mem bicar	v					v		v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																								
	? what ?	akan ini.																								
22.	Is she crying again?	Dia menangis lagi?	v			v			v		v		v			v		v			v		
23.	What are you doing?	Apa yang kau lakukan?	v			v			v		v		v			v		v			v		
24.	Bored? Are you kidding?	Bosan? Kau bercanda?	v			v			v		v		v			v		v			v		
25.	Uh, excuse me, who are you three?	Siapa kalian bertiga?	v				v		v		v		v			v		v			v		
26.	Who's	Siapa	v			v			v		v		v			v		v			v		

	Judy?	Judy?																								
27.	What's this?	Apa ini?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
28.	Oh, I hope it's a burger place, right?	Kuharap itu restoran burger	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
29.	How did you do this?	Bagaimana caramu melakukannya?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
30.	So, what is the angle?	Apa niatmu?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
31.	What is it	Sungguh	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian				v			v			v		v			v		v		v		
	real? What 's the angle ?	? Apa niatn ya?																						
32.	Why are you talkin g and not clean ing?	Ken apa kau bicar a dan tidak bersi h - bersi h?	v				v			v			v		v			v		v		v		
33.	Did you do all the bathr ooms accor ding to the regul ation s I gave you?	Suda h besi hkan kam ar man di sesu ai atura n yang	v				v			v			v		v			v		v		v		

		kube ri?																								
34.	soap, water , mop, bleac h, polis h?	sabu n, air, pel, pem utih, pole s?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
35.	In that order ?	Sesu ai urut an itu?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
36.	What ?	Apa ?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
37.	That' s not the angle ?	Itu buka n niatn ya?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
38.	What do you mean , there' s no angle	Apa mak sud mu tak ada niat? Ayo,	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

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No.	English	Indonesian				v				v				v				v				v			v			v				v	
	? Come on, Wink!	Wink!																																		
39.	Really?	Serius?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v				v	
40.	What?	Apa?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v				v	
41.	Why'd you go to sleep in a window?	Kenapa kau tidur di jendela?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v				v	
42.	Oh, but seriously, how much better do you look?	Serius, kau terlihat jauh lebih baik.	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v				v	
43.	What?	Apa?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v				v	
44.	So she	Dia beke	v				v				v				v				v				v			v			v				v	

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No.	English	Indonesian																																
	works here?	rja di sini?																																
45.	Need I say more?	Perlu aku berbicara lebih banyak?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
46.	So she doesn't work here?	Dia tidak bekerja disini?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
47.	Card?	Kartu?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
48.	This was the angle, then?	Jadi ini niatnya?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
49.	I'll read that bit again	Aku akan membaca bagi	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																										
	, shall I?	an itu lagi.																										
50.	Why are you speaking?	Kenapa kau bicara?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
51.	Fabrics! Can you get me a red like that?	Kain! Bisa carikan yang merah seperti itu?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
52.	How does that look go on the streets?	Apa pendapat publik?	v					v		v			v			v			v		v			v		
53.	Oh, great. I'll	Oh, bagus.	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																												
	start, shall I?	Aku akan mulai.																												
54.	Estella, did you make it pencil thin?	Estella, kau membuatnya sangat tipis?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
55.	All right, how do I look?	Bagaimana penampilanku?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
56.	How would you have done it?	Kau lebih suka seperti apa?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
57.	Oh, you thoug	Oh, begitu u	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	

No.	English	Indonesian																															
	ht, did you?	menurutmu?																															
58.	No, she did not. Did she work for you?	Tidak mungkin', dia bekerja untukmu?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
59.	Who was the woman?	Siapa wanita itu?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
60.	You all right?	Kau baik-baik saja?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
61.	What? Your mum? She knew your	Apa? Ibumu? Dia kenal	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

	actual mum?	ibu mu?																					
62.	Right, so what is the distraction?	Apa pengalih perhatiannya?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v
63.	What about one of the elderly broads?	Bagaimana kalau wanita tua?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v
64.	Won't she recognize you?	Bukankah dia bisa mengenalimu?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v
65.	Won't you	Buk anka	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v

No.	English	Indonesian																													
	lose your job?	h kau akan dipecat?																													
66.	Are you thinking?	Kau berpikir?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v			v	
67.	I mean, she sees you're talented, right?	Dia menganggap mu berbakat?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v			v	
68.	You mean the Baroness?	Maksud mu Baroness?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v			v	
69.	Why? Who did you	Kenapa? Kau pikir	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v			v	

No.	English	Indonesian			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
	think I ...	siapa a ...																										
70.	Well, you know what? They said it was an emergency	Kata mereka ini keadaan darurat	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
71.	Heck of a rat, yeah?	Tikus yang besar	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
72.	Do you have a light?	Kau punya korek api?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
73.	Is there a	Apa ada dokter?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

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No.	English	Indonesian																											
	docto r?																												
74.	So, discu ss amon gst yours elves who that is, hmm ?	Bica raka nlah di antar a kalia n siap a oran gnya .	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
75.	Is that two? I lost count	Suda h dua? Aku lupa	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
76.	Hora ce, how' s it going ?	Hora ce, baga iman a?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
77.	How' s it going ?	Bag aima na?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	

No.	English	Indonesian				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
	Well I ...	Aku ..																										
78.	Who are you? You look vaguely familiar	Siapa kau? Kau terlihat sangat tak asing	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
79.	You hair, is it real?	Rambutmu, asli?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
80.	Right. What was your name?	Benar. Siapa namamu?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
81.	That's quite fabulous, and	Gaunmu luar biasa. Kau	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v	

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No.	English	Indonesian				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	
	you designed this?	merancangnya?																											
82.	Yes. Aren't they gorgeous?	Ya. Mereka cantik, bukan?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	
83.	What do you want?	Apa maumu?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	
84.	Am I going to have to catch you up a lot, or can you keep up?	Perlu kujelaskan panjang lebar, atau kau paham?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	

			v				v			v			v			v			v			v			v				
85.	Where are you from?	Dari mana asal mu?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v			v				
86.	Oh. Is that a rat?	Apa itu tikus?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v			v				
87.	Why, what's plan C?	Kenapa, apa rencana C?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v			v				
88.	Well, what I'm saying is, 'Is there a plan C?'	Maksudku, Apa ada rencana C?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v			v				
89.	What's going on?	Apa yang terjadi?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v			v				

No.	English	Indonesian																											
90.	Hey, hey! What are you doing? Where's she going?	Hei! Apa yang kau lakukan? Dia ke mana?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v				
91.	What? What are you talking about?	Apa yang kau bicarakan?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v				
92.	You think? I fell into a cake	Menurutmu begitu? Aku jatuh ke dala	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v				

		m kue																	
93.	You're not gonna kill her, are ya?	Kau takkan membunuhnya, bukan?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
94.	So, that's a no?	Berarti tidak?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
95.	All right, sorry. Slow down. What? What are we ...	Maaf. Pelan - pelan. Apa? Apa yang kita ...	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
96.	Why you still	Ken apa masi	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	

	English	Indonesian																
	talking like that? Grift's over	h bicara begitu? Rencananya sudah berakhir.																
97.	The necklace went in one end, yes?	Kalung itu masuk dari mulut, benar?	v			v			v			v			v		v		v
98.	And what about breakfast? Which is now	Bagaimana dengan sarapan? Yan	v			v			v			v			v		v		v

No.	English	Indonesian																												
	on the floor	g sekarang ada dilantai.																												
99.	What's the rest of the plan? Where are you going?	Apa sisa rencananya? Kau mau kemana?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v			v	
100.	Yeah, but it's her mum, innit?	Ya, tetapi itu ibunya, bukan?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v			v	
101.	So you go to parties and you	Jadi, kau pergi ke pesta,	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v				v

No.	English	Indonesian																												
	take pictures and you print gossip?	memotret, dan mencetak gosip?																												
102.	That's your job?	Itu pekerjaanmu?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v		v		
103.	Why don't we work together to create some buzz for this old rag that you conti	Bagaimana kalau kita bekerja sama menciptakan reaksi untuk kora	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v			v	

No	English	Indonesian																												
	nually fill with that old rag?	n usang yang terus kau isi dengan wanita tua itu?																												
104.	What glint?	Cahaya apa?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
105.	Well, then you remember what fun that is?	Maka kau ingat betapa menyenangkannya itu?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
106.	You notice	Kau perhatika	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																											
	how some dog owners look a lot like their dogs?	n beberapa pemilik anjing mirip dengan anjingnya?																											
107.	What about now?	Kalau sekarang?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v
108.	We got a job to do, all right?	Kita punya tugas, kan?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v
109.	How can you not	Mana mungkin gkin	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v

No.	English	Indonesian																													
	love this face?	kau tak men cinta i waja h ini?																													
110.	I want to make art, Artie , and I want to make troub le. You in?	Aku ingi nme mbu at seni, Arti e dan aku ingi n buat mas alah. Kau ber mina t?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
111.	Yeah , well.	Kau juga ajak	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v		

	Can't you walk' em as well?	jalan mereka? Kita satu tim.																		
112.	Seriously?	Serius?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v		v	
113.	Did you happen to notice her hair?	Kau melihat rambutnya?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v		v	
114.	What did I just say?	Apa kataku barusan?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v		v	
115.	What do you mean, the dogs have gone?	Anjing anjingnya hilang?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v		v	

116.	Two minutes. Necklace?	Dua menit. Kalung?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
117.	What sort of a name is that anyway?	Nama macam apa itu?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
118.	Estella, what've you got?	Estella, ada ide apa?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
119.	Can I get you some cucumber? Thinly sliced	Mau kuambilkan timun? Irisan tipis.	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	

No.	English	Indonesian																															
120.	What? Hey!	Apa? Hei!	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v		
121.	Really? You can own alleys?	Sungguh? Kau bisa memiliki gang?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v		
122.	How do you like it?	Kau menyukainya?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v		
123.	You do?	Sungguh?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v		
124.	Who is she? and more importantly, wher	Siapa dia? Lebih penting lagi, dima	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v		

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No.	English	Indonesian				v			v			v			v			v			v			v		
	e is she?	na dia?																									
125.	Did you just lie to me?	Kau baru saja membohongiku?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v		
126.	Getting anything?	Dapat kalungnya?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v		
127.	Nothing?	Tak ada?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v		
128.	What, Estella?	Apa, Estella?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v		
129.	Where's the beading for the dress?	Di mana manik - manik untuk	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																																
		gaun?																																	
130.	Who the hell else I drink to?	Untuk siapa lagi aku minum?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v			
131.	To me?	Untukku?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v			
132.	For creating you signature piece?	Untuk menciptakan busana khasmu?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v			
133.	We just have to get rid of this Cruella perso	Kita hanya perlu menyingkirkan	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v			

No.	English	Indonesian																													
	n, don't you think?	Cruella, benar?																													
134.	Honestly?	Jujur?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		
135.	What about this?	Bagaimana kalau ini?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		
136.	Really?	Sungguh?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		
137.	Yeah, she did, didn't she?	Benar	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		
138.	What's going on?	Apa yang terjadi?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		
139.	Who did?	Siapa?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		
140.	She may steal	Mungkin dia	v			v		v		v		v		v		v				v

	my creation. I mean, that's a very good idea, right, if you were her?	mencuri karyaku. itu Ide yang bagus, jika kau adalah dia?																					
141.	What?	Apa?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
142.	The dogs?	Anjing - anjing?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
143.	You know what I miss?	Kau tahu apa yang kuri ndukan?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
144.	That's all	Itu saja	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	

No.	English	Indonesian																												
	I'm asking. Is it so hard to back me up?	yang kum inta. Begi tu sulit kah untu k men duku ngku ?																												
145.	Do I pay for your opini ons or for your obedi ence?	Kau kuba yar untu k pend apat mu atau kepa tuha nmu ?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
146.	Well, are you askin	Kau mint a pend	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																													
	g my opinion?	apat ku?																													
147.	What do you mean, it's stuck? The guest are already arriving	Apa maksud mu, macet? Para tamu sudah tiba.	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v						
148.	Yeah, real gracious, wasn't she?	Sungguh ramah, bukan?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v						
149.	What ever happened to that cute	ke mana gadis kecil lucu	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v						

No.	English	Indonesian																															
	litltle girl crying on a bench?	yang men angis di bang ku?																															
150.	Anyt hing I can get you, pleas e?	Bisa kua mbil kan sesu atu?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
151.	Mada m, are you celeb ratin g?	Nyo nya, kau seda ng mera yaka n?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
152.	Oh, am I late for work ?	Apa aku terla mbat beke rja?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
153.	Gee whiz,	Bos, baga	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																							
	boss, how was the show?	imana acaranya?																							
154.	For what?	Untuk apa?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
155.	Dognapping?	Menculik anjing?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
156.	You're going to kill me because I upstage you?	Kau akan membunuhku karena mencuri perhatian darimu?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
157.	What?	Apa?	v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No	English	Indonesian																							
158.	Who exactly?	Siapa tepatnya?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
159.	Will you let me go for moment?	Bisa kalian lepaskan aku sebentar?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
160.	What?	Apa?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
161.	Tea, Miss Cruella? offering	Teh, Nona Cruella?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
162.	Why am I alive?	Kenapa aku masih hidup?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	
163.	You found it?	Kau menemu	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v	

No.	English	Indonesian																
		kann ya?																
164.	May I show you something? offering	Boleh kutunjukkan sesuatu?	v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
165.	What's it to?	Untuk apa?	v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
166.	The Baroness has a kid?	Baroness punya anak?	v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
167.	May I walk you through it? offering	Boleh kujelaskan?	v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
168.	I knew	Aku tahu	v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	

No.	English	Indonesian																										
	I needed to protect you. But how?	aku harus melindungimu. Namun bagaimana caranya?																										
169.	I guess you were always scared, weren't you, that I's be a psycho	Kura sa kau selalu takut bahwa aku akan menjadi sinting seperti rti	v			v			v			v			v			v			v		v				v	

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No.	English	Indonesian																												
	like my real mum?	ibu kandungku?																												
170.	What are you talking about?	Apa maksudmu?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v			
171.	Did you hear that?	Kau dengar itu?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v			
172.	Want a ride? offering	Perlu tumpangan?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v			
173.	So, what's the plan?	Apa rencananya?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v			
174.	Should we write this	Perlu kami catat?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v			

No.	English	Indonesian					v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
	down?																													
175.	Small point, aren't you dead?	Bukankah kau sudah mati?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
176.	Mmm, What do I get?	Apa imbalanku?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
177.	For me?	Untuk-ku?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
178.	Sure about this?	Kau yakin?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
179.	Do you know what this car's called?	Kau tahu mobil ini disebut apa?	v				v			v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																									
180.	When I said, all those years ago, 'take care of it' what did you think I meant?	Ketika kukatakan bertahun-tahun lalu, "urus itu" , menurutmu apa yang kumaksud?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v					v	
181.	Well?	Bagaimana?	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v			
182.	Why am I the only one	Kenapa hanya aku	v			v			v			v			v			v			v			v			

No.	English	Indonesian																														
	who's competent?	yang kompeten?																														
183.	What's going on?	Apa yang terjadi?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
184.	Is she here?	Dia di sini?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
185.	Police. How can I help?	Polisi, bisa kubantu?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
186.	Who is this?	Siapa ini?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
187.	Did you, though?	Masa?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
188.	Where is she?	Dimana dia?	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		
189.	Didn't you just	Bukankah	v				v			v			v			v			v		v			v		

No.	English	Indonesian																								
	toast her death?	kau bersulang untuk kematiannya?																								
190.	Where are my guards?	Dimana para penjagaku?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
191.	What?	Apa?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
192.	You are?	Benarkah?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
193.	Can I hug you?	Boleh aku memelukmu?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	
194.	You're not going to	Kau tak akan men	v			v		v		v		v		v		v		v	

No.	English	Indonesian																														
	push me off the cliff, are you?	dorongku dari tebing, bukan?																														
195.	Did you see? She jumped	Kalian lihat? Dia melompat	v			v		v		v		v		v		v			v			
196.	Why are you looking at me like that?	Kenapa kalian menatapku seperti itu?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v			v			
197.	What are you doing with those	Mau apa kalian dengan an	v			v		v		v		v		v		v					v	

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	hand chuffs? She jumped!	borgol itu? Dia melompat!																								
198.	How can you not get choked up at all this?	Bagaimana bisa kau tidak bersedih dengan semua ini?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v		v		
199.	Has, uh, Genghis put on a bit of weight?	Apakah Genghis tampak semakin gemuk?	v			v		v		v		v		v		v	v		v		

200.	So, what now?	Seka rang apa?	v				v				v				v				v				v			v				v			v			
			1 0 0	0	0	0	4 9, 2 5	1, 5	0	0	5 0	0	0	0	5 0	0	0	0	5 0	0	0	0	5 0	0	0	5 0	0	0	0	4 8, 2 5	0	0	0
			0, 5	0	0	0	0, 2 4 6	0, 0 0 8	0	0	0, 2 5	0	0	0	0, 2 5	0	0	0	0, 2 5	0	0	0	0, 2 5	0	0	0, 2 5	0	0	0	0, 2 4 1	0	0	0
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