

AN ANALYSIS OF SUBTITLING STRATEGIES USED IN THE EXPRESSIVE UTTERANCES IN THE 'THE FATHER' MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research discusses subtitling strategies for expressive utterances of a movie entitled 'The Father' from English into Indonesian. The objectives of this research are to identify types of expressive utterances and to investigate subtitle strategies used in translating the expressive utterances of the main character in 'The Father' movie. The researcher uses the qualitative method. The sources of the data are English and Indonesian original subtitles of 'The Father' movie. The data of this research are expressive utterances produced by the main character in 'The Father' movie. The results show that there are six types of expressive utterances in 'The Father' movie, including boasting (22), deploring (20), lamenting (15), thanking (6), apologizing (5), and forgiving (1). Besides that, there are eight subtitling strategies are used, including transfer (40), paraphrase (25), condensation (4), expansion (3), deletion (2), imitation (2), decimation (1), and transcription (1). Based on the results of the analysis, the most dominant type of expressive utterances used in the movie is Boasting (32%) and the subtitling strategy frequently used is Transfer (51%).

Keywords: expressive utterances, subtitling strategy, movie.

INTRODUCTION

Language is not only used to explain spoken words but it is also intended to perform utterances being spoken which are called speech acts. Yule (1996) stated that speech acts are actions represented by utterances. In speech acts, communication is not only limited to a word in an utterance, but also the intention of the speaker in saying his utterance. It means that in order to understand what the speaker means, context is required as part of communication. Searle (1979) stated that acts performed by utterances are classified into five categories including assertive, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. This research discusses expressive utterances as a subject of research.

The expressive speech act is an act expressing the speaker's feelings and psychological thoughts about something, such as asking for an

apology, thanking someone, blaming someone, or congratulating someone. The expressive speech act is necessary to be analyzed because it is used in everyday conversation. In this research, the source of the data used is a movie entitled 'The Father'. The movie focuses on everyday situations, reflects everyday life, and serves as a reflection of real phenomena. The researcher focuses on analyzing the use of expressive speech acts of utterances in the movie because movies usually reflect and represent real conversations in society.

To understand foreign utterances in a movie, audiences can use translation services such as subtitling or dubbing. The translation is useful for assisting audiences to understand communication across cultures. Nida (1964) stated that translation is a major means for constructing representations of other cultures. The translation is used

not only for interpersonal communication but also for electronic appliances with a screen, such as videos, cinemas, movies, and video games. Translation on screen is called audio-visual translation including subtitling and dubbing. Subtitles make it much easier for people to understand foreign languages in movies by providing translation text on the screen.

Besides discussing expressive speech acts, the researcher also chooses a translation topic for this research. The researcher wants to analyze transferring source messages using subtitling strategies and focusing on expressive utterances in 'The Father' movie subtitles. The movie, entitled 'The Father', is a psychological drama that told about the psychological situation of a father, the main character, who suffers from dementia. Because of the illness he faces, the main character's emotional side is described as someone who likes to blame or accuse others when his belongings are lost, even though he actually forgets where he put them. The researcher uses this movie because contains the speaker's feelings and describes a person's psychological states or emotions.

There are previous researches discussing subtitling strategies. One of them is Dwianasaria (2018) that examines the translation techniques and their equivalences in the promising and offering utterances in the commissive speech acts of the Forrest Gump movie. examine translation techniques and their equivalences in the promising and offering utterances in the commissive speech acts of the Forrest Gump movie. The similarities between this research and Dwianasaria (2018) lie in the problem of research including the speech acts theory proposed by Searle, and the translation study. The difference only lies in the use of translation theory. Dwianasaria (2018) used Molina and Albir's theory.

Meanwhile, this research uses Gottlieb's theory.

This research aims at identifying types of expressive utterances and investigating subtitle strategies used in translating expressive utterances in the main character in 'The Father' movie. To achieve the objectives of this research, the researcher employs Norrick's (1978) and Gottlieb's (1992) theories. The researcher employs a qualitative method. The sources of the data are English and Indonesian original subtitles of 'The Father' movie. The data of this research are expressive utterances produced by the main character in the 'The Father' movie.

Searle (1979) distinguished speech acts into 5 categories, including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Assertive speech acts state the speaker's belief about something true or false. It expresses the speaker's belief and commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. This act is used for telling people how things are. The statements of this speech act are facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. One example is 'woman is always right', which is an example of the speaker presenting a woman as he or she believes it.

Directive speech act aims to influence the listener to do something as the speaker says. The performative verbs of directives, such as commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. One example is 'I command you to leave. In that example, the speaker intends to tell the listener to go, and with this utterance, the listener will take action according to the speaker's intention. Besides that, commissive speech acts are the different types of speech acts that speakers use to make a promise to do something in the future and express the speaker's intention. This act includes a promise, threat, refusal, and pledge. The speaker attempts to make

the world conform to the words through the speaker when using a commissive.

Expressive speech acts express a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. Expressive speech act expresses how the speaker feels about the speaker's personal experience. Examples of expressive verbs include thank you, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome. The last is declarative speech acts that show the power to change the world through utterances. Declarations cause some change in the status or condition of the referred-to object or objects solely because the declaration was successfully performed. An example of this act is "if I successfully perform the act of appointing you as chairman, you are chairman, if I successfully perform the act of nominating you as a candidate, you are a candidate".

Of those five speech acts, this research only discusses expressive speech acts. According to Norrick (1978, p. 279) expressive speech act is distinguished from other types of speech acts as it is an expression of someone's psychological state. The expressive speech act is an act in which the speaker expresses feelings and psychological concerns about something, such as asking for an apology, thanking someone, blaming someone, or congratulating someone. Norrick (1978, p. 284) distinguished the class category of expressive illocutionary acts into nine subcategories including apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, deploring, lamenting, welcoming, forgiving, and boasting.

Apologizing is an expression used to make amends with someone who has been wronged. Apologizing is a necessary social expression to avoid accusations of retaliation, to express regret, to receive forgiveness, and to

avoid guilt. Examples of apologizing phrases include forgive me, excuse me, and pardon me. Thanking someone means expressing gratitude for someone's previous actions. It is intended as a compliment, perhaps in the hope of receiving a favor one day. Examples of thanking phrases include thank you, and that is very kind of you.

Congratulation is an expression of joy at someone's success or good fortune. Congratulating someone is a friendly gesture that strengthens relationships between people. Examples of congratulating phrases include congratulation on your success! you did it! well done and fantastic! Condoling is used to mean that we sympathize with someone. Condolences are used to express sympathy for someone who is going through a difficult time but not necessarily by anyone in particular. Example of condoling phrases includes we are sorry for him or sorry to hear that.

Deploring refers to neutral expressions about the speaker's personal injury, such as chide, disapprove of, and condemn, in descending order of outrage. Acts of deploring can also be a display of self-righteousness or a way of expressing moral outrage. Lamenting then becomes an act of self-condescension. Lamenting is an expression of someone's misfortune as a result of bad luck. Lamenting is similar to condoling, but condolence is directed at the misfortune of others, whereas lamentation is directed at someone's own misfortune.

The act of welcoming is unique to the situation in which someone has arrived at a particular location. Acts of welcome demonstrate the speaker's willingness to fulfill his guest's wishes. Welcoming refers to a respectful way of making people or newcomers feel welcome. Forgiving is to show that an apology has been accepted or is not

expected and to finish the matter. Forgiving refers to stopping blaming or being angry with someone or something that someone has done, or not disciplining someone for something. Examples of forgiving phrases include it is nothing, forget it, never mind.

The last is boasting, which is an expression used to inspire and create admiration in others by impressing them. Boasting is used to impress others with someone or their own past achievements, but it can extend beyond that. The speaker may intend to impress others to gain their trust and admiration.

After identifying types of expressive utterances, the researcher investigates subtitle strategies used in translating expressive utterances in the main character in 'The Father' movie. Catford (1974, p. 20) stated that translation is concerned with the equivalence of changes from one language to another. According to Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997, p.161), subtitling is the process of synchronizing the dialogue of the original speaker with the text dialogue that appears on the screen. In the subtitling process, the translator conveying the message requires strategies to make the text in the target language seem natural. According to Gottlieb (1992), there are ten subtitling strategies, including expansion, paraphrase, transfer, imitation, transcription, dislocation, condensation, decimation, deletion, and resignation.

Expansion is a strategy used to explain a cultural nuance that is not retrievable in the target language. Because of its explanation, this strategy requires expanding expression in the target language. The second strategy is a paraphrase, which is used when the phraseology of the original language has a different syntactic way in the target language. There is a distorted expression that cannot rebuild in the

same way. The third is transfer, which is completely and accurately translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The entire expression is included in the translation, with no changes or explanations.

Imitation is used to keep the target language's (TL) expression the same as the source language's (SL), typically with names of people and places. Besides that, the transcription strategy is used when there is an anomalous expression in the source language (SL), the use of a third language, or the use of nonsense language. The fifth, dislocation is a strategy in which the translation of the effect is more important than the translation of the content. It is used when the source language contains a special effect, such as a silly song in a cartoon film. The next is condensation is a common strategy for condensing expression by shortening the target language (TL) as short as possible.

Decimation is the strategy used when the actors are dealing at high speeds. This strategy forms extreme reduction in which content from the source text is omitted, even if potentially essential elements are omitted. The eighth is deletion, which is a strategy that refers to the complete elimination of parts of a text. The last strategy is resignation, which is a strategy used when no translation solution can be found and the meaning is inevitably lost.

The importance of using the appropriate subtitling strategy in translating a movie's dialogue from the source language to the target language text on the screen. Therefore, this research aims to investigate subtitling strategies in translating expressive utterances in 'The Father' movie by focusing on expressive utterances produced by the main character in that movie's subtitle.

RESEARCH METHOD

To achieve the objectives of this research, the researcher employed a qualitative method. Miles and Huberman (2014) explained that the qualitative method can provide well-supported, detailed descriptions and explanations of human processes. By using qualitative data, it is possible to maintain chronological flow, understand which events lead to which outcomes, and acquire useful explanations. The researcher chose the qualitative method because this research focused on data collection, classification of the data, and the result of the data analysis to make the proposition in order to know expressive utterances which are found in the main character in 'The Father' movie and what kind of subtitling strategies are mostly used in this movie.

This research employed the qualitative method since the data are in the form of documents that are expressive utterances in the 'The Father' movie. This type of research is descriptive as the researcher writes the analysis in a description or words. This research uses criterion sampling based on the typology of sampling strategies in qualitative inquiry. According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 28), criterion sampling is used for "all cases that meet some criterion, useful for quality assurance." In this research, there are two criteria including (1) expressive utterances, and (2) expressive utterances spoken by the main character. After the data was collected, the researcher analyzed all the data and reported some propositions in this research.

The source of data for this research is the script of the movie subtitle and its translation in Indonesian. The data of this research are expressive utterances produced by the main character in 'The Father' movie, which was released in 2020 and

directed by Florian Zeller. The researcher did following the steps of the data collection procedure including downloading the video of the 'The Father' movie from the internet, watching the movie carefully and understanding it, downloading the movie script and the movie subtitle from the internet, reading and observing the movie script and the movie subtitle, and identifying the sentences to find out expressive utterances and subtitling strategies used in this movie.

The researcher used Miles and Huberman's (2014, p. 31) theory for the data analysis procedure. Miles and Huberman's (2014, p. 31) stated that the analysis consists of three flows of activities including data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification. In the data condensation procedure, the researcher selected data that is included in the expressive utterance, classified data based on the subtitle strategy used in expressive utterances, and eliminated data that are not included in the expressive utterances. The second is the data display procedure, in which the researcher categorized data into kinds of expressive utterances and subtitling strategies used in the 'The Father' movie. The last is drawing and verifying conclusions. In that procedure, the researcher made conclusions and verification of the data analysis results by consulting with a supervisor in order to characterize all of the results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research show that there are sixty-nine utterances which indicate six categories of expressive utterances, including apologizing (5), thanking (6), deploring (20), lamenting (15), forgiving (1), and boasting (22) that are found in the main character's utterances in the 'The Father' movie. Besides that, the results

of the subtitling strategies analysis show that there are eight types of subtitling strategies in the expressive utterances of the main character in 'The Father' movie, including transfer (40), paraphrase (25), condensation (4),

expansion (3), deletion (2), imitation (2), decimation (1), and transcription (1). The results of this research are presented in Table 1 and Table 2.

Table 1.
Expressive utterances in The Father movie

No	Category of Expressive Speech Act	Number of Data
1	Boasting	22
2	Deploring	20
3	Lamenting	15
4	Thanking	6
5	Apologizing	5
6	Forgiving	1
7	Congratulating	0
8	Condoling	0
9	Welcoming	0
Total		69

As it is presented in Table 1, there are sixty-nine data utterances produced by the main character in 'The Father' movie that is classified as expressive speech acts. The most common type of expressive speech act is boasting (32%). In this research, the researcher found 22 expression speech acts of boasting. Following is an example of the use of boasting expression in the father's utterances:

SL: I'm very intelligent.

TL : *Aku sangat cerdas.*

(01:05:38,641 --> 01:05:42,005)

This is classified as a boasting act because the Father expresses his pride in himself. The scene was set when the Father expressed to his caregiver that he did not want to be treated like a retard. He demonstrated his pride in being an intelligent individual. In this scene, the father wishes to impress his caregiver with his pride in his intelligence.

The second most common type of expressive speech act is deploring. In this research, the researcher found 20 expression speech acts of deploring.

Following is an example of the use of deploring expression in the father's utterances:

SL: This woman is *raving mad.*

TL : *Wanita ini sudah gila.*

(00:03:56,935 --> 00:03:59,179)

The above utterance was spoken by the father as the speaker and Anna as the hearer. Father said the sentence firmly to express his emotions and anger. The scene is set in the afternoon when Anne returns home and informs her that a woman is crying because her father called her a little bitch and physically threatened her. As a result, this speech is an expressive speech that is classified as deploring.

The third most common type of expressive speech act is lamenting. In this research, the researcher found 15 expression speech acts of lamenting. Following is an example of the use of boasting expression in the father's utterances:

SL: *You're abandoning me.*

TL : *Kau mengabaikan ayah.*

(00:09:43,396 --> 00:09:45,188)

The function of a father's lament is to express it and try to tell his daughter what he is going through. The setting of story occurs when Anne tells about her plans to live in Paris. The father was miserable because of his daughter. The father feels abandoned by his daughter. The father spoke his thoughts at the time, filled with loneliness and abandonment. Therefore, this speech includes expressive speech which is categorized into lamentation.

The fourth most common type of expressive speech act is thanking. In this research, the researcher found six expression speech acts of thanking. Following is an example of the use of thanking expression in the father's utterances:

SL: **Thank you** for everything.

TL: *Terima kasih untuk semuanya.*

(00:52:16,512 --> 00:52:18,555)

The setting of story takes place when Anne comes home from shopping and sees her father struggling to put on his sweater. Anne immediately helped her father. The Father performs an act of gratitude by simply saying "Thank you" to Anne. The purpose of Father's utterances was to express his appreciation to Anne for helping him in putting on the sweater.

The fifth type of expressive speech act is apologizing. In this research, the researcher found five expression speech acts of apologizing. Following is an example of the use of

the apologizing expression in the father's utterances:

SL: **Sorry**, dear. I may as well tell you now.

TL: *Maaf, sayang. Aku mungkin sebaiknya memberitahumu sekarang.*

(00:33:32,596 --> 00:33:35,307)

In this example, the father who is arguing with his daughter apologizes to her because he will not leave the flat. The father thought that his son-in-law would send him somewhere to make him leave his flat. Therefore father apologized in order to avoid further argument and guilt.

The sixth type of expressive speech act is forgiving. In this research, the researcher found one expression of the forgiving speech acts. Following is an example of the use of the forgiving expression in the father's utterances:

SL: **Never mind.**

TL: *Lupakan saja.*

(00:16:57,515 --> 00:17:00,056)

The above example of Father's utterance is a direct response to James's request for forgiveness. As a result, this utterance includes expressive speech that is classified as forgiving. The story takes place during an argument between Father and James about Anne's decision to live in Paris. James acted as if he was unaware of the situation. The father chose to forget it by not continuing the conversation, not getting angry and forgiving James for what he had done because he did not want to continue the argument and calmed down.

Table 2.

Subtitling strategies used in the expressive speech act in the 'The Father' movie

No	Subtitling Strategies	Number of Data
1	Transfer	40
2	Paraphrase	25
3	Condensation	4
4	Expansion	3

Tabel lanjutan 2

5	Deletion	2
6	Imitation	2
7	Decimation	1
8	Transcription	1
9	Dislocation	0
10	Resignation	0
Total		78

The second objective of this research is to identify subtitling strategies applied in 'The Father' movie. As it is presented in Table 2, there are seventy-eight numbers subtitling strategies used to translate sixty-nine data of expressive utterances. The number of strategies transcends the amount of data, for there are some data that used more than one subtitling strategy. It can be seen that subtitling strategies that were found and used in the 'The Father' movie show that transfer is the most commonly used. In this research, the researcher found 40 data of expressive utterances that are translated by transfer strategy. Following is an example of the use of transfer strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: **Thank you for everything.**

TL: *Terima kasih untuk semuanya.*

(00:52:16,512 --> 00:52:18,555)

The use of transfer strategy in this scene is illustrated by expressive utterances classified as thanking. In the SL "*Thank you for everything*" is translated into "*Terima kasih untuk semuanya*" into TL. It is classified as a transfer strategy since the translator completely and accurately translates the meaning of the source language into the target language.

The second most commonly used is paraphrase. In this research, the researcher found 25 data of expressive utterances that are translated by paraphrase strategy. Following is an

example of the use of paraphrase strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: You're abandoning **me**.

TL : *Kau mengabaikan ayah.*

(00:09:43,396 --> 00:09:45,188)

The use of the paraphrase strategy in this scene is taken from expressive utterances classified as lamenting. In the SL, "*You're abandoning me,*" has been translated into TL, "*Kau mengabaikan ayah.*" This strategy was used with the word "*me.*" In literal meaning, "*me*" means "*saya.*" The translator, on the other hand, used the word "*ayah*" in TL to represent the context in this scene in which the Father expresses his feelings to his daughter. The paraphrasing strategy is used to make the utterance more appropriate for the context of the scene.

The third most commonly used is condensation. In this research, the researcher found 4 data of expressive utterances that are translated by condensation strategy. Following is an example of the use of condensation strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: Sometimes I **even** surprise myself

TL: *Kadang aku sendiri terkejut.*

(01:05:42,047 --> 01:05:45,635)

The use of the condensation strategy in this scene is illustrated by expressive utterances classified as boasting. The SL phrase "*Sometimes I even surprise myself*" is translated into "*Kadang aku sendiri terkejut*" in the TL. Since the translator shortened the target language, however, the meaning

remained the same and this utterance employs the condensation strategy. In this scene, the Father wants to impress his caregiver with his pride in having a great memory. The translator did not completely translate the SL, however, the TL retained the SL meaning.

The fourth most commonly used is expansion. In this research, the researcher found three data of expressive utterances that are translated by expansion strategy. Following is an example of the use of expansion strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: All I know is it's nowhere to be found.

TL: *Yang ayah tahu itu hilang, Jika itu tak bisa ditemukan,*
(00:04:39,884 --> 00:04:41,285)

The following is an example of the use of the expansion strategy in expressive utterances classified as deploring. "All I know is it's nowhere to be found," translated as "Yang ayah tahu itu hilang, Jika itu tak bisa ditemukan," can be classified as an expansion strategy because the translator added the word "hilang" in TL. The addition of the words "hilang" is intended to provide the audience with a clear understanding of the meaning of the utterance. In that scene, the Father expresses his anger because his watch has gone missing and cannot be found anywhere.

The fifth is imitation. In this research, the researcher found two data of expressive utterances that are translated by imitation strategy. Following is an example of the use of imitation strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: **Anthony**. It's a nice name.

TL: *Anthony*. Nama yang bagus.
(01:28:00,252 --> 01:28:02,895)

The use of the imitation strategy in this scene is taken from expressive utterances classified as boasting. Without changing the name of the

character in the source language, the utterance is translated into "Anthony. Nama yang bagus" in TL. This utterance used the imitation strategy, which is used to translate proper nouns such as names, places, countries, and product brands. In this scene, the father tells the nurse that his name (Anthony) is a good name.

The sixth is deletion. In this research, the researcher found two data of expressive utterances that are translated by deletion strategy. Following is an example of the use of deletion strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: I can manage **very well** on my own.

TL: *Ayah bisa menjaga diri sendiri.*
(00:05:15,662 --> 00:05:17,981)

In this scene, an example of the use of the deletion strategy is taken from expressive utterances classified as boasting. In this utterance, the translator used the deletion strategy, in the SL "I can manage very well on my own" is translated into "Ayah bisa menjaga diri sendiri" in the TL. Moreover, it is not translated into "Saya bisa mengatur dengan baik sendiri" in the TL since the translator deleted the phrase "very well" in the SL to make it simpler for the audience to understand the context of this scene even without that phrase.

The seventh is transcription. In this research, the researcher found one data of expressive utterances that are translated by transcription strategy. Following is an example of the use of transcription strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: **The Pirouette**. Beautiful, isn't it?

TL: *"The Pirouette."* Indah, bukan?
(00:30:24,962 --> 00:30:27,104)

The use of transcription strategy in this scene is illustrated by expressive utterances classified as boasting. The

translator used the transcription strategy. In the SL "The Pirouette. Beautiful, isn't it?" is translated into "The Pirouette." *Indah, bukan?*" The Father used a third language in this translation, which can be classified as a transcription strategy due to the use of a term in French (the pirouette is a type of dancing in France) and the translator does not translate into the target language.

The last is decimation. In this research, the researcher found one data of expressive utterances that are translated by decimation strategy. Following is an example of the use of decimation strategy used in the father's utterances:

SL: Very well. **Very well.**

TL: *Sangat bagus...*

(00:42:33,138 --> 00:42:35,279)

The use of decimation strategy in this scene is taken from expressive utterances classified as boasting. The phrase "Very well. Very well," which translates as "Sangat bagus..." in TL can be classified as a decimation strategy. In the TL, the translator used this strategy to adjust the time of the movie and translate with a simple meaning. The phrase "Very well. Very well" in TL means "Sangat baik. Sangat baik" however, the translator used the decimation strategy to reduce repetition in TL. In this scene, the Father was impressed by a man's watch.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

In this research, there are sixty-nine data of the main character's expressive utterances in the 'The Father' movie. Out of nine types of expressive utterances, there are six types of expressive utterances applied in the main character, including boasting (22), deploring (20),

lamenting (15), thanking (6), apologizing (5), and forgiving (1). Meanwhile, there are seventy-eight data of subtitling strategies used to translate 69 data of expressive utterances. The number of strategies transcends the amount of data, for there are some data that used more than one subtitling strategy. Out of 10 types of subtitling strategies, there are 8 subtitling strategies used to translate expressive utterances in the movie, including transfer (40), paraphrase (25), condensation (4), expansion (3), deletion (2), imitation (2), decimation (1), and transcription (1). From the results found, it can be concluded that the dominant type of expressive utterances is boasting with a total of 22 data. The data results found boasting is the highest percentage because the father's utterances mostly express his pride and great feelings about an action which may be exaggerated to impress the hearer and create admiration. Besides that, the subtitling strategy mostly applied in this movie is a transfer strategy with a total of 40 data. The use of transfer strategy in the highest percentage means that the expressive utterances in the source language translate completely and accurately into the target language.

Suggestion

This research only analyzes the subtitling strategy used in expressive speech acts spoken by the main character in 'The Father' movie. Therefore, the researcher suggests other researchers that study the same topic examine other speech acts uttered by the main character or other supporting characters. Other researchers can also use different data sources such as series, interviews, novels, or even use different theories. Thus, research on this topic can be more varied and can find new findings.

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