Expansion Strategy in Translating English Subtitle of A Series "The Recruit" Season 2 Episode 1 Into Indonesian

Sunarti Desrieny Tambunan
Faculty of Letters and Cultures/English Literature Department, Gunadarma University

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Abstract: Translation is the process of transferring or transposing a message or knowledge from texts or utterances from at least two different languages. This present research specifically discusses the work of Audiovisual Translation (AVT), subtitling. This present research will find out the English subtitle that is translated into Indonesian using expansion strategy from a series entitled "The Recruit" Season 2 Episode 1. The theory about expansion strategy is based on Gottlieb (1992). A descriptive qualitative research is applied in this present research. The result reveals that 11 data of English subtitle are translated into Indonesian using expansion or addition strategy.
Keywords: Audiovisual Translation (AVT), Subtitling, Expansion Strategy, English to Indonesian Translation, Descriptive Qualitative Research

INTRODUCTION

Audiovisual Translation (AVT) are closely related to technology. The areas covered by AVT are subtitling, dubbing, SDH and audio description (Diaz-Cintas & Neves, 2015). This present research will discuss the area of subtitling. The process of transferring or transposing (Perego & Bruti, 2015) a message or knowledge (Johnson, 2020) from texts or utterances from one language to another is called translation. Nowadays, people around the world are so easily to access movies or tv series from many platforms anywhere and anytime. Some are free, some need subscription. Because of this high demand, certainly, each movie or series subtitle must be translated. To have an accurate and acceptable result of translation, one must master techniques or strategies. The very well-known strategies in audiovisual translation (AVT), subtitling, are proposed by Gottlieb (1992). He proposed ten (10) strategies. However, the researcher focuses only on the application of expansion strategy. The application of expansion strategy occurs when the original text (source language) needs explanations or additions because some cultural differences in the target language. To make this strategy clearer, some explanations from experts are added. Chesterman (2016) stated that expansion is a change by adding more items (words) with the same semantic components. Therefore, the result turns out to be longer (Nida & Taber,

1982). While Molina & Albir (2002) called it amplification which means to add details (words) in the target language that is not expressed in the source text.

Some previous researchers regarding the use of expansion strategy are added to support this research. Al-Badani, *et.al* (2016) examined how expansion strategy was used in translation a holy Qur"ān "iltifāt in Sūrat al Baqarah". They found that it is challenging for the translator to create a translation through expansion or explicitation faithfully. Then Abbasi & Koosha (2016) investigated how frequent the application of two strategies, expansion and reduction, in translating "Masnavi". They found that the application of expansion strategy is more frequent than reduction. The reason is the poems in Masnavi were short and they were written using classic words that made it difficult for the target language readers to understand the contents. Last, Dastjerdi & Rahekhoda investigated how expansion strategy was applied in three English films with Persian subtitles. They found that the use of this strategy was inappropriate. However, it was acceptable if it was applied based on the context of the conversation.

Based on the previous researches above, this present research and the first research have differences in choosing the object of the research, Qur'an, which is translated from Arabic into English. The second research discussed about the result of poems translation from Persian into English. The third research discussed about the use of expansion strategy in translating a movie from English into Persian while this research is tv series from English into Indonesian. Hence, this present research will find out the English subtitle that is translated into Indonesian using expansion or addition strategy from a series entitled "The Recruit" Season 2 Episode 1.

RESEARCH METHOD

In addition to finding and describing the English subtitle that is translated using expansion strategy into Indonesian, therefore, the suitable method is descriptive qualitative because this research has no relation to statistical procedures or other methods of quantification (Strauss & Corbin, 1990, as cited in Abdelaal & Sarhani, 2021). The data are taken from a series tv entitled "The Recruit" Season 2 Episode 1 (54 minutes). The data are the English subtitle and the result of translation in Indonesian using expansion strategy.

Some techniques are applied to gather the data. The techniques are reviewing as well as understanding more about the expansion strategy by Gottlieb (1992). Then collecting and listing utterances both English and Indonesian manually which are translated using expansion strategy. The next step is analysing the data. There are also some techniques applied, such as choosing the most suitable ones that can be described based on the context of the conversation. Moreover, making sure that the data chosen are different based on its sentence structure. Last, describing the data representatives.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research will find out the English subtitle that are translated into Indonesian using expansion strategy proposed by Gottlieb (1992) from a series entitled "The Recruit" Season 2 Episode 1. It shows that there are 11 data English utterances which are translated using expansion strategy into Indonesian. The data representatives are described in the following discussion:

Data 1

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
00:07:23,083 --> 00:07:25,583	00:07:23,166 --> 00:07:25,708
So ask her out.	*Ajak saja dia kencan.*
00:07:26,750 --> 00:07:30,624	00:07:26,750 --> 00:07:30,625
- Or I'll do it for you.	- *Mau kuwakili saja?*

- You wouldn't. 00:07:30,625 --> 00:07:33,333 **I will!**	- *Tidak. Jangan.* 00:07:30,708 --> 00:07:31,958 *Akan kuwakili!*

From the data above, it can be seen that the English subtitle "**I will!**" is translated becomes "*Akan kuwakili!*" in Indonesia. The added item is the word "*wakili*". This is because it is implicitly stated in original language. Therefore, the result of the translation is expanded by adding a word to make the conversation clearer. So that the audience of the target language understands what the speakers are talking about. Expansion strategy is closely related to addition because there are cultural differences in communication between the two languages. If it is translated literally, without an addition, the result cannot be accepted in the source language.

Data 2

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
00:10:07,166 --> 00:10:10,499 Well, the asset's dead, shot up half of Europe, 00:10:10,500 --> 00:10:13,832 **and... just pulled a lawyer out of a death pit**	00:10:07,500 --> 00:10:10,500 *Aset kita tewas, terlibat baku tembak di Eropa,* 00:10:10,583 --> 00:10:15,250 *dan kami baru menyelamatkanmu dari lubang maut.*

From the data above, it can be seen that the English subtitle "**and... just pulled a lawyer out of a death pit**" is translated becomes "*dan kami baru menyelamatkanmu dari lubang maut*" in the Indonesian. The added time is the word "*kami*". This conversation involves combatants who save a lawyer. They also sacrifice themselves during the gunfighting. In addition, to make audience in the target language fully understand the context and the nuance, therefore, the translator applies expansion strategy. Even though the utterance can be translated literally or using other strategies, the result using expansion is much better.

Data 3

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
00:26:28,083 --> 00:26:32,250 The number written on it is a latitude-longitude position for Paradox Hotel in Seoul. 00:26:36,791 --> 00:26:39,833 That's where Agency personnel stay **when they're in-country.**	00:26:28,083 --> 00:26:32,375 *Angka di situ adalah koordinat Hotel Paradox di Seoul.* 00:26:36,791 --> 00:26:40,000 *Para agen menginap di sana **tiap bertugas di negara itu**.*

From the data above, it can be seen that the English subtitle "**… when they're in-country.**" is translated becomes "**…** *tiap bertugas di negara itu*." in Indonesian. The added item is the word "*bertugas*". This conversation talks about a hotel where the agents stay whenever they have operation. To make the nuance clearer, the translator must add the word "*bertugas*". An important information but it is stated implicitly in the target language. If it is translated literally, the result will be unacceptable and inaccurate.

Data 4

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
00:27:15,958 --> 00:27:18,082	00:27:16,041 --> 00:27:18,083
What's the over-under on Owen quitting?	*Berapa lama Owen akan bertahan di CIA?*

From the data above, it can be seen that the English subtitle "**What's the over-under on Owen quitting?**" is translated becomes "*Berapa lama Owen akan bertahan di CIA?*" in Indonesian. The added item is a phrase "*di CIA*". This conversation talks about Owen, a new lawyer, who is at the moment in the process of interrogation by CEG. CEG will be the one who decides whether he will continue to work or he will be fired. Then, his colleagues bet whether he will stay or quit from the CIA. To make the nuance clearer and to make the audience fully understands the context, the translator adds the phrase "*di CIA*" or else it will be more confusing whether quitting here means quitting from an operation or from the CIA. In addition, applying expansion strategy in this utterance is acceptable and accurate.

Data 5

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
00:37:42,500 --> 00:37:43,583	00:37:42,500 --> 00:37:45,083
Wasn't in my file?	*- Di berkasku tak ada?*
00:37:44,166 --> 00:37:46,915	*- Maaf? Apa…*
- Excuse me? What...	00:37:45,166 --> 00:37:49,000
- No, no, no, no, that's all right.	*Tak apa.*
00:37:46,916 --> 00:37:49,000	*Aku suka taktik pura-pura tak tahu.*
I actually appreciate the rope-a-dope.	

From the data above, it can be seen that the English subtitle "**I actually appreciate the rope-a-dope.**" is translated becomes "*Aku suka taktik pura-pura tak tahu.*" in Indonesian. The added item is the word "*taktik*". This conversation takes place in Korea the moment Owen and his colleague, Janus, arrive. If the agents suddenly make a move to a different country, the Director of the CIA must beforehand interrogate them. Therefore, to find out the reasons why the agents are there, there must be a strategy. One of the Director's subordinates is pretended to be a clerk. They have a small chit chat. However, Owen knows that it is a strategy or tactic in order to find the information the CIA needs. To make the nuance clearer and to make the audience fully understands the context, the translator adds the word "*taktik*". In addition, applying expansion strategy in this utterance is acceptable and accurate.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result above, a conclusion can be drawn that expansion strategy can only be applied when the translator knows or familiar with the background as well the context of the conversation. It can also be added that the translator has all the necessary background to understand the contents of the message. From the data found, they are all translated accurately. Moreover, the sentence structure in the target language must also be mastered. This will help the result of the translation clearer and more accurate. For future research, other researchers can choose other strategies applied in the series.

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