

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON YOUTUBE'S AUTOMATIC
TRANSLATION IN *FOUR LIONS* MOVIE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the
Bachelor's Degree in English Literature



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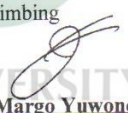
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MOTTO

“It’s just pathetic to give up on something before you even give it a shot.” –

Reiko Mikami

“Life is not a game of luck. If you wanna win, work hard.” – Sora



DEDICATION

The researcher dedicates this graduating paper to:

1. My beloved parents
2. My Sisters



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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

TL : Target Language

SL : Source Language

TT : Target Text

ST : Source Text

MT : Machine Translation



A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON YOUTUBE'S AUTOMATIC TRANSLATION IN *FOUR LIONS* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and describe the Indonesian translation in the *Four Lions* movie using the method of translation by Peter Newmark, the translation error by Koponen, and the quality of the translation by Nababan. A translation can be acceptable if the target language's reader feels the same way as the source language's reader. Therefore, this research focuses on the quality of the automatic translation from Youtube in the movie *Four Lions*. This type of study is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher found 303 data from all of the data that contained the translation method, and then the data was divided into seven categories. The researcher found the most dominant translation method is the faithful translation method. Furthermore, there are six categories of translation errors in the translation, and the most dominant is the omitted concept. Last, there are three categories of readability levels, and the most dominant is the high readability level, which is 157 data. The average readability from the translation of this movie is 2.3% of the data obtained. According to the data, the translation of this movie can be said to be a low readability translation.

Keywords: *Translation Method, Translation Error, Quality of Translation, movie*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan metode terjemahan dari Peter Newmark, terjemahan error dari Koponen, serta kualitas terjemahan dari Nababan dalam terjemahan Inggris-Indonesia dari movie *Four Lions*. Sebuah terjemahan dapat dikatakan sebagai terjemahan yang baik jika pembaca dalam bahasa target merasakan seperti yang dirasakan oleh pembaca bahasa sumber. Jadi, penelitian ini berfokus pada bagaimana kualitas terjemahan otomatis dari youtube dalam movie *Four Lions*. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti hanya menemukan 303 data dari keseluruhan data yang terdapat metode terjemahan, kemudian data dibagi menjadi tujuh kategori. Metode terjemahan yang paling dominan ditemukan oleh peneliti adalah metode terjemahan setia. Selanjutnya terdapat enam kategori terjemahan eror yang ada dalam terjemahan tersebut, dan yang paling dominan adalah konsep penghilangan. Terakhir, terdapat tiga kategori tingkat keterbacaan dan yang paling dominan adalah tingkat keterbacaan tinggi yaitu 157 data. Rata-rata keterbacaan terjemahan terjemahan movie ini adalah 2.3% dari data yang didapat. Hasil akhir dari terjemahan movie ini dapat dikatakan sebagai terjemahan dengan keterbacaan rendah.

Kata Kunci : *Metode Terjemahan, Terjemahan Error, Kualitas Terjemahan, movie*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In Indonesia, the growth of popular culture is growing. The various kinds of popular culture are mixed into one with Indonesian culture. The influence of western popular culture is no exception, one of them is film and cartoon animation. Animation is the creation of different images or contents in each frame, and then the series of frames is executed into a motion or movement to look like a film (Zeembry, 2001, p. 43). According to Baskin (2003, p. 4), a Movie is a form of mass communication media from various technologies and various elements of art. The film is one of the media to know history, culture, science, and others. A movie usually uses a foreign language that is not the audience's language. The viewers will have difficulty understanding the film because they do not understand the language.

Therefore, a translator is a very important profession today. Translation is the process of translating one language into another language. According to Nida (1974, p.12), a translation consists of reproducing words from the source language to the target language with the closest equivalent of the source language message in terms of meaning and style. In other words, translating from one language to another is not easy. A translator must have the ability of the source language and the target language, so the translation result has the same meaning and message as the original language.

If the translator can understand each component of the word, it will get a meaning that follows the source language and the target language, so the reader can also understand the meaning. In translation activities, the interpreter has to discover the equal of the message content material inside the source language and specific it to the target language (Nida et al., 1982, p. 12). According to J.C. Catford (1965, p. 22), the main thing that needs to do in translation activities is to find equivalents in equivalent words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and elements of the source of the target language.

Translating from the source language into a target language is not just changing from one language to another, but it is also changing the words into the target language according to the meaning of the source language text. The translation is the transfer of the source language's meaning to the target language by re-expressing it in the target language using the format of the target language that has the same meaning as the format of the source language (Simatupang, 2000, p. 2).

In line with science and technology advancements, animation and film have become means to convey information for entertainment and learning (Piccirillo, 2011). In the context of delivering this information, language plays an important role. However, every country has its language, and only a few people can understand other languages. For this reason, many translators need to translate animations, films, or books. With the development of technology, a media provides watching movies for people, namely YouTube.

YouTube is a video-sharing service provided by Google for users to download, view, and share video clips for free (Muslem et al. 2021, p.107). This has made YouTube one of the most convenient and accessible social media (Almurashi, 2016, p. 32). Today, YouTube is the most popular site and is watched by thousands of people everyday. To make the content more accessible for the viewers, YouTube has partnered with Google by providing a YouTube CC feature or subtitles with automatic translation or machine translation. This feature can help people who would not otherwise understand the language used in the video, especially those who speak other languages or are hard to hear (The YouTube Team, 2008, p. para 1).

Although auto-captioning has many languages to be chosen by the viewer, it still has limitations (The YouTube Team, 2008, p. para 1). The subtitle quality may vary as they are machine-generated. The auto-captioning system only generates subtitles based on the system algorithm. This means that subtitles may be inaccurate or inappropriate for the specific contexts. Since the automatic caption system does not include every word, it may not be able to recognize the word if it is not included in the system. However, if the words are lost, the user will lose so much meaning that the meaning is not conveyed.

There has found a research about the quality of machine translation from the previous research. The research found that the quality of machine translation has been improved. Nonetheless, there are still some flaws in the machine-translation output. It is proposed to create a quality translation using a post-editing engine integrated into the translation process (Sepesy Maučec &

Donaj, 2020, p. 17). Munkova et al also stated that it is necessary to include in the evaluation the quality of machine translation output resulting in errors in translation and accuracy for each sentence/segment separately (Munkova et al., 2020, p. 1335).

In this study, the object used as study material is a Movie on Youtube.com entitled *Four Lions*, uploaded by a youtube account named JLC. *Four Lions* is a movie about a group of British who push their idealistic of Jihadi. This film is filled with *black comedy* about mujahids. This film also tells about the attacks by terrorists in several European countries, one of which is in America. In 2001 there was a terrorist attack that blew up a WTC building by crashing a plane, known as the 9/11 tragedy. Then came several cases of terrorism in the name of Islam in several European countries. Because of this, films began to appear something that showed Islamic attributes. The messages usually contain harmful elements about Islam and impact the emergence of stereotypes about Islam that are identical to the violence.

The researcher is interested in studying this film because it is a *black comedy* that tells about Islamophobia and corners the Islamic religion by installing terrorism attributes against the actors. Thus, this film indirectly builds a stereotype about Islam and terrorism that can not be separated. In addition, the researcher also sees a translation error made by Youtube CC. Many conversations do not have the appropriate meaning, making it difficult for the audience to understand. The researcher wants to know whether the subtitle made by Machine Translation can help the audience fully understand the film.

This research uses the Indonesian translation of the automatic translation and the English transcript of the film. In the automatic translation in the movie, there are translation methods used.

The translation of the *Four Lions* film in the target language, namely Indonesian, which is available on youtube.com through the Closed Captions (CC) feature, there are several inconsistencies in the meaning of the translation. For example :

ST : Proper replica, man

SL : Replika pria yang tepat

There is a discrepancy in the actual meaning of the conversational sentences. The translation of the TL sentence from SL does not have the exact meaning according to the meaning of SL. This translation becomes ambiguous because of the choice of words and sentence structures that do not match the TL.

This study's source language of the subtitle translation process is a foreign language learning process. The errors in the translation of meaning and diction suitability and the strategies used by the translators found in the film *Four Lions* will be analyzed and described in the results of this paper.

1.2 Research Questions

The problems that the author will examine in this study are:

1. What translation methods are found on Youtube CC in Indonesian translation of the film *Four Lions*?
2. What error types are found in Indonesian Translation of film *Four Lions* by

Youtube CC?

3. How is readability of machine translation of film *Four Lions*?

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the problem statements above, this research has three objectives of the study. They are :

1. To find out translation methods on Youtube CC in translating the subtitles.
2. To find out types of error in Youtube CC's subtitles Translation of film *Four Lions*.
3. To find out How is readability of machine translation.

1.4 Scope of Study

The study focuses on the film *Four Lions* based on the Youtube CC subtitles and the film's entire dialogue. The research focuses on three things. The first is the Youtube CC's method in choosing the diction used in the target language. The second is to find the errors in the translation's result, which do not have the same diction and meaning as the source language. The third is how the translation quality by machine translation of Youtube CC.

1.5 Significance of Study

The research's significance is to contribution the development of knowledge in general, particularly in Linguistics and translation. This study is one of the knowledge sources for future scholars working on the same topic. Furthermore, the outcomes of this study are intended to broaden the researcher's understanding of translation methodology, translation error, and translation quality.

1.6 Literature Review

This research refers to several sources such as theses and journals. The followings are some literature reviews that serve as research references.

The first research was written by Laksana and Putri, entitled "An Error Types Analysis on YouTube Indonesian-English Auto-Translation in Kok Bisa? Channel," published in 2018. They use Vilar et al error classifications to discuss the different types of errors found on YouTube subtitle translation. According to their findings, the most common error types are incorrect lexical choice and inappropriate word form, which account for more than 20% of all errors, while long-range phrase-level word order accounts for only 0.44% of all errors.

The second research was written by Sukma, entitled "YouTube Auto Generated Subtitle Performance in Translating Content in Vogue Magazine Channel," published in 2019. She discussed the several types of errors that YouTube's auto-generated subtitles make and how to determine the quality using Koponen's error analysis. According to her research, mistranslated concepts were the most common mistake in the videos she analyzed. Sukma found that 57% of the concepts in the first film had been mistranslated, 30% had been removed, and 10% had been substituted. She found that 62% of the concepts in the second film were mistranslated, 15% were removed, and 8% were substituted.

Based on the previous research, the researcher found similarities and differences with this study. The similarity with this research is the object of the research, namely YouTube subtitles, and it uses one of the same theories from Koponen regarding translation errors. There are two differences. First, the

previous study only used one theory about translation error, while this study used two different theories about translation method and translation's quality to deepen the research. Another difference is in the type of object. The previous researcher chose the science and science video category, while the researcher in this study used a comedy film object with Islamic elements.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

The researcher uses theoretical books proposed by Peter Newmark, Eugene A. Nida, Charles R. Taber, and Maarit Koponen. The first is a book written by Peter Newmark (1988) with the title "A Textbook of Translation", and the second is a book written by Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber (1974) with the title "The Theory and Practice of Translation". The two books have different translation backgrounds. Newmark says that translation theory is a derivative of comparative Linguistics. Newmark defines translation as transferring the meaning of a text from one language to another, focusing on functional meaning. Meanwhile, Nida and Taber define translation as "the process of reproducing the equivalent message in the target language, primarily in meaning and form.". This reproduced equivalent is a natural equivalent in the target language that conveys the same or a similar message.

According to Nababan (Nababan & Nuraeni, 2012, pp. 44-45), a quality translation must fulfill three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. First, Accuracy is used for evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equal or not. Second, The term acceptability refers to whether a translation has been expressed following the

applicable rules, norms, and culture in the target language or not. The last, Readability, measures a text's readability level.

As a result, the primary purpose of the translation is to establish equivalence in the message effect on the reader between the target and source languages. On the other hand, the effect perceived by the target language text reader must be comparable to that felt by the source language text reader. This equivalence idea is known as dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence is contrasted with formal equivalence (form). If dynamic equivalence emphasizes the effects experienced by the readers of the target language text, then form equivalence seeks to match the form and content of the message from the source language text in the target language text (Nida and Taber, 1969).

The researcher uses *A Textbook of Translation* (Newmark, 1988, p. 45) to answer the first question. Newmark established eight translation methods. They are :

1. Word-for-word Translation.
2. Literal Translation.
3. Faithful Translation.
4. Semantic Translation.
5. Communicative Translation.
6. Idiomatic Translation.
7. Free Translation.
8. Adaptation.

To answer the second question, the researcher uses Koponen's (Koponen, 2010, pp. 4-5) error translation to identify the errors that occur on the Youtube automatic translation. They are :

1. Mistranslated concept : A TL concept has the incorrect meaning.
2. Substituted concept : TL concept is not a direct lexical equivalent of SL concept
3. Omitted concept : The TL does not convey the SL concept.
4. Untranslated concept : SL words that appear in TL
5. Added concept : A TL concept has the incorrect meaning in the SL context.
6. Explicated concept : translation from SL to TL provides implied information without adding any information

To answer the third question, the researcher uses Nababan's translation's quality assessment, and the researcher will categorize the subtitle translation as low readability, medium readability, and high readability.

1.8 Method of Research

1.8.1 Type of Research

The researcher uses qualitative because the data collection is in words, pictures, and not numbers (Sutikno & Hadisaputra, 2020, p. 4). The researcher uses a descriptive method which is carried out solely based on facts or existing phenomena that are empirically alive in speakers, so what is produced or recorded is in the form of a description of the language. It is usually said to be like a portrait, which explains what it is (Sudaryanto, 1986, p. 62).

1.8.2 Sources of Data

The data collection in this study is objective data, which is taken from SL and TL. The primary data is the Indonesian subtitle from Youtube's automatic translation. The second data is the English transcription of the film.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher employs the listening and note-taking techniques in this study. According to Sudaryanto (1993, p. 133), the listening technique provides data by listening to the data on language use. While the note-taking technique proposed by Sudaryanto (1993, pp. 135-136) is an advanced technique for recording data, so it can be directly classified. The researcher watches the *Four Lions* movie with an Indonesian subtitle in the first step. The second step is for the researcher searches the film's English script. Lastly, the researcher notes and classifies the Indonesian subtitle and the English subtitle's script.

The data examined in this study are translation errors and shifts in meaning in conversations in the film *Four Lions*. The data collections are worked by reading and recording all data related to the translation errors and classifying the data according to the main problem, namely translation errors and shifts in the meaning of the film *Four Lions*.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this study, the researcher uses several stages of testing for the results of the data analysis using informal methods. This method presents research results in ordinary words (Sudaryanto, 1993, p. 145). The results of the data analysis

were carried out by presenting verbal descriptions without symbols but in the form of conversational dialogues based on dialogues between characters in the film *Four Lions*. The technique consists of several processes. First, the researcher classifies the translation method used in the movie's subtitle. Second, the researcher identifies the translation error in the Indonesian subtitle. Lastly, the researcher employs Nababan's quality of translation to evaluate the readability.

1.9 Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter discusses the introduction, consisting of several sub-chapters such as research background, research questions, objectives, scope, significance, literature review, theoretical approach, research methods, and paper organization. The second chapter contains an explanation of the theory that will be used. In the third chapter, the researcher explains the findings and the discussions. In the last chapter, there are conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the explanation in the previous chapter, the researcher draws some points as the conclusion of this research about the categorization of translation errors, the translation method, and the average the readability of the English-Indonesian on Youtube's automatically translation in *Four Lions* Movie.

First, the researcher has found 7 of 8 translation methods based on the theory of translation method stated by Peter Newmark. The researcher finds 29 data or 9.6% of word by word translation method, 62 data or 20.5% for literal translation method, 142 data or 46.8% for faithful translation method, 10 data or 3.3% for Semantic translation method, 39 data or 12.9% of communication translation method, 6 data or 1.9% of idiom translation method, 15 data or 4.9% of free translation method.

Second, after identifying the categorization of the translation method, the researcher analyzes the concept of translation error by Koponen to know the translation error in the target language. The researcher finds six types of concept errors such as mistranslated, substituted, omitted, untranslated, added, and explicated concepts. Additionally, the researcher found 24 data or 7.9% of mistranslated concepts, 20 data or 6.6% of substituted concepts, 34 data or 11.2% of omitted concepts, 5 data or 1.6% of untranslated concepts, 29 data or 9.5% of added concept, 4 data or 1.3% of explicated concept.

Third, after identifying the translation method and the concept of translation error, the researcher analyzes the data's readability. The researcher uses the theory from Nababan and finds 157 data or 51.8% with high readability, 76 data or 25.2% with medium readability, and 70 data or 23% with low readability. The average readability of the Indonesian translation in the *Four Lions* movie is 2.3.

It can be concluded that the highest percentage of translation method proposed by Peter Newmark on YouTube automatic translation in *Four Lions* Movie is the faithful translation method, and the highest percentage of translation error proposed by Koponen is omitted concept. In addition, according to the data, 51.8% with high readability, and the average readability is 2.3. From all of the dialogues in the movie, the researcher only found 303 data with translation methods, and from the 303 data, the researcher found 115 data with translation errors. In the translation's quality, there are 157 data with high readability. Therefore, it can be said that the quality of the translation made by automatic Youtube translation in the *Four Lions* movie has low readability, and the features can not help the audience fully understand the film through the translation result.

4.2 Suggestion

This research focuses on three parts, such as translation method, translation error, and the translation's quality in analyzing the translation result made by Youtube CC or MT in the *Four Lions* Movie. The researcher applies the theory of translation method by Newmar, the translation error by Koponen, and the translation's quality by Nababan. Many experts propose translation theories, so the researcher suggests to the next researcher who interested in the same field to use

another theory in other aspects, such as the cultural world, slang, etc., from the SL to the TL.

The researcher uses a movie in the comedy genre as the object of this research. Translating the SL into the TL must have the appropriate meaning and message. Moreover, in comedy genre films, the researchers are needed to express the meanings and messages following what is felt by the reader from the source language. Therefore, the other researchers can research the translation analysis in different objects such as novels, poetries, comics, news, papers, stories, etc.

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