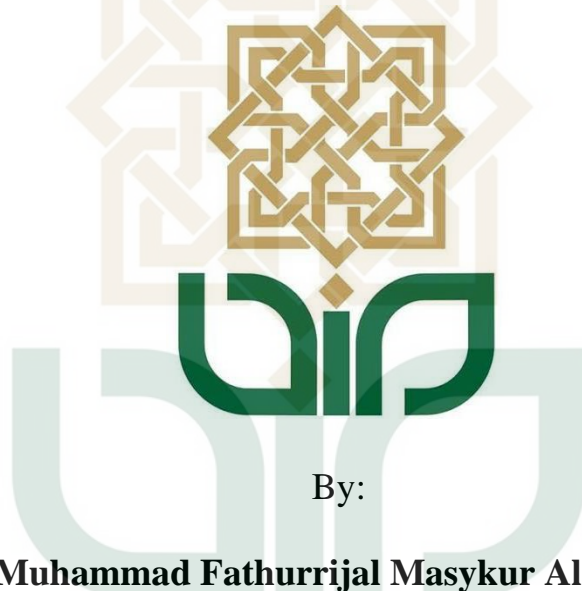**Translation Errors Found in the Animated Movie *The Breadwinner* (2017) from English to Indonesian Subtitle**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining

the Bachelor's Degree in English Literature

By:

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FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN KALIJAGA

YOGYAKARTA

2024

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Assalamu 'alaikum wr. wb.

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Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut dapat diajukan pada siding Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, 18/01/2024
Pembimbing

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MOTTO

"You either die a hero or you live long enough to see yourself become the villain"

-Harvey Dent from "The Dark Knight"

DEDICATION

The researcher dedicates this graduating paper to:

My beloved parents

My beloved brothers and sisters

Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd., as my graduating paper's advisor

All lectures in English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

All of my best friends all friends from childhood until now

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FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researchers' opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited according to the ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 18th January 2024

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I give all praise and thanks to Allah, who with His grace and guidance I was able to complete this graduating paper entitled "Translation Errors Found in the Animated Movie *The Breadwinner* (2017) from English to Indonesian Subtitle". This graduating paper is submitted to fulfill one of the requirements to gain the Bachelor's Degree in English Department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

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Yogyakarta, January 18th, 2024

Muhammad Fathurrijal Masykur Al-Fajar

19101050022

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ST:	Source Text
TT:	Target Text
SL:	Source Language
TL:	Target Language
ATA:	American Translators Association
TLM:	Target Language Mechanic
MT:	Error Meaning Transfer
WQ:	Writing Quality
G:	Grammar
SYN:	Syntax
WF/PS:	Word Form/Part of Speech
C:	Capitalization
D:	Diacritical Marks/Accents
P:	Punctuation
OTH-TLM:	Other Errors in Target Language Mechanics
A:	Addition
O:	Omission
T:	Terminology
FA:	*Faux Ami*
VF:	Verb Form
AMB:	Ambiguity
COH:	Cohesion
F:	Faithfulness
L:	Literalness
MU:	Misunderstanding
IND:	Indecision
UNF:	Unfinished
OTH-MT:	Other Errors in Error Meaning Transfer
U:	Usage
TT:	Text Type
R:	Register
ST:	Style
ILL:	Illegibility

Translation Errors Found in the Animated Movie *The Breadwinner* (2017)

from English to Indonesian Subtitle

By: Muhammad Fathurrijal Masykur Al-Fajar

ABSTRACT

Translation is a critical element of this developing film industry. In order to make the original content understandable to audiences abroad, translation is used. However, even in the most precisely constructed translations, mistakes can occur, and these inaccuracies can have a significant influence on the message and interpretation of a work. While translation errors can occur in any sort of text, they can be particularly harmful in the context of animated films, which tend to be viewed by teens and kids. In this research, a mixed method research methodology was used to perform the research. The mixed method is a study design that incorporates elements of both qualitative and quantitative research approaches to achieve a greater goal. Researchers utilize quantitative and qualitative methods to combine or expand discoveries, testing specific theories and examining various cases and individuals. Researchers used quantitative methods to look for data from films and put them into types of translation errors based on the ATA standardization framework and summarizing the data using measures like mean, median, and standard deviation. Then followed by the qualitative method by explaining several case examples that have been determined from the quantitative method. The researcher discovered 25 translation errors in *The Breadwinner* (2017) subtitle, using the American Translators Association Standardization Framework (2022 version), from the translator's work. The most prevalent error in the category is Error Meaning Transfer (MT), which accounts for 56.25% of all translation errors. The Target Language Mechanic (TLM) then becomes the second most common mistake, making up 43.75% of all translation error occurrences. The overwhelming amount of translation errors that occur are of the Literalness (L), *Faux Ami* (FA), and Misunderstanding (MU) type, showing that translators are still confused in word selection and lack knowledge of the film's context.

Keywords: Translation Errors, Movie Subtitle, American Translators Association (ATA) Standardization Framework

Translation Errors Found in the Animated Movie *The Breadwinner* (2017)

from English to Indonesian Subtitle

Oleh: Muhammad Fathurrijal Masykur Al-Fajar

ABSTRAK

Penerjemahan merupakan elemen penting dalam industri film yang sedang berkembang ini. Untuk membuat konten asli dapat dimengerti oleh penonton di luar negeri, terjemahan digunakan. Namun, bahkan dalam terjemahan yang dibuat dengan sangat teliti sekalipun, kesalahan dapat terjadi, dan ketidakakuratan ini dapat memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap pesan dan interpretasi sebuah karya. Meskipun kesalahan penerjemahan dapat terjadi pada semua jenis teks, kesalahan penerjemahan dapat sangat berbahaya dalam konteks film animasi, yang cenderung ditonton oleh remaja dan anak-anak. Dalam penelitian ini, metodologi penelitian metode campuran digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian. Metode campuran adalah desain penelitian yang menggabungkan elemen-elemen pendekatan penelitian kualitatif dan kuantitatif untuk mencapai tujuan yang lebih besar. Peneliti menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif untuk menggabungkan atau memperluas penemuan, menguji teori tertentu dan mengkaji berbagai kasus dan individu. Peneliti menggunakan metode kuantitatif untuk mencari data dari film dan memasukkannya ke dalam jenis kesalahan terjemahan berdasarkan kerangka standarisasi ATA dan merangkum data menggunakan ukuran seperti mean, median, dan standar deviasi. Kemudian dilanjutkan dengan metode kualitatif dengan menjelaskan beberapa contoh kasus yang telah ditentukan dari metode kuantitatif. Peneliti menemukan 64 kesalahan penerjemahan dalam teks film *The Breadwinner* (2017), dengan menggunakan *American Translators Association (ATA) Standardization Framework* (versi 2022), dari hasil kerja penerjemah. Kesalahan yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam kategori ini adalah *Error Meaning Transfer* (MT), yang menyumbang 56.25% dari seluruh kesalahan penerjemahan. Kemudian, *The Target Languade Mechanic* (TLM) menjadi kesalahan paling umum kedua, yaitu sebesar 43.75% dari seluruh kejadian kesalahan penerjemahan. Banyaknya kesalahan penerjemahan yang terjadi pada jenis kesalahan *Literalness* (L), *Faux Ami (FA)* dan *Misunderstanding* (MU) menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah masih kebingungan dalam pemilihan kata dan kurangnya pengetahuan tentang konteks film.

Kata kunci: Kesalahan penerjemahan, Subtitel Film, *American Translators Association (ATA) Standardization Framework*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Film is a powerful medium that combines pictures, sound, music, and text to produce a visual story that tells stories and affects the audience's emotions. Based on the previous explanation, Ajish G. Mangot (2017, p. 51-55) thinks that film is a popular form of artistic expression that touches upon various issues of human interest and induces unique emotional and cognitive experiences. The media formats of film, television, and other digital platforms can be used to understand film. Movies come in a wide variety of genres, including action, drama, comedy, horror, documentaries, and fiction. Film is an effective medium for shaping culture and public opinion. According to Hornby (2006, p. 950), a film is an accumulation of images that move with sound that tell a story and can be witnessed in a cinema or movie theater. There are many components in a film that contribute to it becoming an enjoyable film and more interesting to watch.

One of those important elements is the subtitles. Subtitling is the process of transcribing spoken words into text that can be written on a screen. It is a type of audiovisual translation that has its own set of standards and requirements. Mihaela Visky (2015, p. 2641-2644) also states that subtitles are condensed translations of dialogue in a foreign film that are projected at the bottom of the screen. Subtitles are subtitles that appear down the bottom of the screen and have been carefully

translated into the target language. They show up and vanish on the screen in accordance with the dialogue or monologue.

Subtitling is essential for a variety of reasons. According to Julia Morris (2009, p. 4), subtitles can be intralingual, interlingual, or multilingual. Intralingual subtitles are generally of the closed caption kind, in the identical language as the title itself, and are primarily intended for hard-of-hearing audience members. Interlingual subtitles, on the other hand, are those that allow a foreign audience to comprehend a film's dialogue; they are a type of language transfer and are normally designed for adults or children who do not have hearing issues. For starters, it gives deaf and hard-of-hearing people access to crucial information and amusement. Second, it can aid understanding, particularly for non-native speakers of the language in which the audio is delivered. Third, it enables audiences to consume audiovisual information in their own language, even if the original content is in another language.

Yan Chang (2012, p. 74) thinks Subtitling can be useful for explaining the meaning of the sign and assisting them in carrying out their functions (which may be very important) within the entire plot by entering a subtitle together with the language of the target audience equivalent (e.g., in capital letters or italics to distinguish it from spoken utterances). Elisa Perego et al. (2010, p. 244) also stated that Subtitles has also been utilized in educational settings to assist learners of second languages, with a shown benefit for lexical acquisition. Subtitles may be used to study translation in addition to being a medium for learning a second

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language. Aside from that, subtitle translation can assist in the promotion of films in different regions of the world.

Translation is a critical element of this developing film industry. In order to make the original content understandable to audiences abroad, translation is used. Yasuyo Fukunaga (2018, p. 157) agreed that translation is an essential sort of film language for worldwide audiences, and having some understanding of cinema translation may help viewers have a better comprehension of translated films, i.e. to grow more film literate. However, even in the most precisely constructed translations, mistakes can occur, and these inaccuracies can have a significant influence on the message and interpretation of a work.

Translation includes the transmission of meaning from one language to another, and translators must select between semantic and communicative techniques depending on the context and needs of the translation process. According to Newmark (1988, p. 70), a translation must take into consideration the context and scenario in which it is being used, and it must be modified accordingly.

Catford (1965, p. 1) defines translation as an activity that occurs in language, specifically the process of translating text from a particular language into another. Catford investigates the notion of translation as the transmission of text, which, obviously, conveys meaning. According to *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (1969, p. 22), translation activities are divided into two types. The first approach is more concerned with form and style, while the second is more concerned with the response of readers who accept the translation results. A

dynamic equivalent is related with the translation focus. If the responses of the reader of the source text (ST) and the reader of the target text are identical, the translation is deemed dynamic equivalent.

The translation process is usually a tug of war between two fundamental concerns, also known as accuracy and acceptance. These two poles each serve two distinct interests. Accuracy serves the interests of the source language text, especially the meaning or message with all of its rules and norms. Meanwhile, acceptability serves the interests of the target language text, especially grammatical rules, word choice, and cultural background and norms, or, in other words, in favor of the target language text's audience. Yan Chang (2012, p. 74) Many factors influence the translation process, resulting in a best estimated translation. Movie translation makes no exception, since it imposes a number of limits on the translator. Unlike other forms of translation, movie translations does not allow for unrestricted condensation or deletion. It imposes greater requirements for accuracy and rationality.

A translation 'error' is defined as a non-equivalence between ST (Source Text) and TT (Target Text) or a lack of TT sufficiency (Koller, 1979, p. 216). The error could exist, for example, regarding one of Koller's five equivalence frames of reference. In functionalistic and skopos theory methodologies, an error is described as significant to the fulfillment of the TT value and the target audience's expectations (Schmitt 1998, p. 394; Nord 2009, p. 190). The translation brief specifies them, namely the communication setting and context in which the TT will be utilized. Stephen Pit Corder et al. pioneered error analysis in the 1960s (Corder,

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1967; Ylmaz & Bircan, 2015, p. 116). According to Dede (1985, p. 123), Error analysis began as an alternate to contrastive analysis; she believes that it is a technique that evaluates contrastive linguistics' assumptions, provides answers to its limitations and concerns, and supports it.

Contrastive analysis correlates the issues of acquisition of languages to the mother tongue initiative and transfer the mother tongue, but it is also clear that there are flaws in the acquisition of languages that cannot be addressed by the mother tongue initiative. As a result, error analysis was used in addition to contrastive analysis in terms of definition and an explanation of errors (Dede, 1985, p. 123; Büyükikiz & Hasrc, 2013, p. 53). The error analysis assists the teacher in analyzing teaching methods and materials, assessing the process of teaching, and redesigning the curriculum (Bölükbaş, 2011, p. 1359).

The American Translators Association created the ATA Framework, a table that identifies many types of translation problems. It is used in translation education as a differentiated error grading scale as well as to grade the ATA Certification Exam. The ATA Framework is a standardized error-marking system that aids in the identification and categorization of translation problems. Fatemeh Soltani et al. (2020, p. 1) also stated that the investigation of translation errors is very important in the field of translation studies.

The Breadwinner, according to Geni Kurniati et al. (2022, p. 162), is an animated film directed by Nora Twomey and published in 2017 by Cartoon Saloon. The film is an adaptation of a novel with the same title, written by Deborah Ellis in

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2001.The film wonderfully shows its characters' struggles, hopes, and dedication as they negotiate a harsh and brutal environment. It has received a lot of praise for its storyline and visual aspects. However, as the film was translated into other markets, the inherent difficulties of portraying the rich cultural features of the original material were revealed. The film depicts how gender and religious identity may make women vulnerable; they lose their subjectivity and must rely on males for protection. It is about 11-year-old Parvana's valiant struggle to assist her family and rescue her father, who was wrongfully accused and detained by the Taliban. It was nominated for best animated film at the 90th Academy Awards. She had to disguise herself as a boy in order to be owed money on the streets. This necessitated the removal of her hair and the use of masculine clothing belonging to her elder, dearly departed brother. As a result of its critical acclaim, distinctive animation technique, and dramatic narration, *The Breadwinner* is a key study object for this thesis, as well as its value in putting light on the problems of a society regularly at war against the backdrop of religious radicalism.

This research is important because, through this research, the researcher can identify areas where translations frequently go wrong. Because translation is a process of meaning transfer, and to fully understand the context of the whole film, this study investigated clauses of the dialogue of the movie. This helps translators learn from their mistakes and improve the quality of their future translations. Also, translation errors may assist translators better comprehend the cultural and linguistic background of the source material. As a result, they can provide more accurate translations that are consistent with the author's original purpose.

Translators and aspiring translators can benefit from error research as a learning resource. Studying popular translation errors might help people understand significant concepts and prevent repeating similar mistakes.

While translation errors can occur in any sort of text, they can be particularly harmful in the context of animated films, which tend to be viewed by teens and kids. By analyzing the translation errors in *The Breadwinner*, the researcher may assist in identifying and fixing the problems they create, resulting in better translation quality and a more helpful experience for Muslim audiences. The thesis highlights the necessity of accuracy and precision in translation, which is an important Islamic value since being truthful and honest in all dealings with people is crucial.

This thesis aims to examine the translation process of *The Breadwinner*, with a specific focus on any subtitling problems that may have occurred during the translation of the original English narrative into several target languages. By examining these translation problems, the researcher hopes to demonstrate the possible difficulties that translators may have when dealing with the film *The Breadwinner*. Furthermore, the researcher intends to study how these inaccuracies may affect the audience's comprehension.

This thesis will begin with an overview of the animated movie *The Breadwinner*. The ATA Framework will then be introduced, as will how it will be used to identify and evaluate translation problems detected in the film. Finally, it will summarize the thesis's research aims and methods.

1.2 Research Question

According to the explanation above, the researcher formulated two research questions:

1. What translation error types were found in the movie *The Breadwinner*?

2. What are the causes that have an impact on translation errors in animated movie *The Breadwinner*?

1.3 Objective Study

Based on the research question above, this research has the objective to analyze and assess the errors that may have occurred during the translation of the movie's original English script into Indonesia. The thesis might provide a more comprehensive and objective examination of translation quality by using the ATA framework to standardize the assessment of translation faults in *The Breadwinner*. This data may be utilized to improve the film's translation and foster a better knowledge of Islam and Islamic culture.

1.4 Significance Study

The significance of a study on "Translation Errors in the Animated Movie *The Breadwinner*" is to make an impact on the improvement of knowledge in general, specifically in the translation aspect. This study will serve as a resource for future students interested in the same problem. Furthermore, the study's findings are meant to enhance the researcher's understanding of the translation process, translation errors, and translation quality.

1.5 Literature Review

The researcher found five studies that are similar to this research. First, "Translation Errors from Bahasa Indonesia into English (An Analysis of Meaning Errors in Translation)" by An Nissa Indira, and Ruly Adha from IAIN Langsa Aceh in 2022. The purpose of this study was to identify specific translation errors from Indonesian to English and discuss the reasons for these errors. A descriptive qualitative study was conducted at IAIN Langsa. The subjects of the study were students studying Translation III in the Department of English at IAIN Langsa. There were a total of 12 students in this facility. The research instruments used by the researcher were documentation and questionnaires. The documentation was derived from the lecturer's translation exam results. The material was utilized to identify the translation mistakes committed by the students. The students were also given a closed questionnaire with ten questions by the researchers.

Second, "Types of Translation Errors from Indonesia Language into English in Pharmacy Journal Articles" by Widya Dara Anindya, and Aqiana Eka Yonatri from Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta in 2022. The study examined the types of errors in three submitted journal articles translated by Clinical Pharmacy and Pharmacy Community instructors at Akademi Farmasi Surabaya, using ATA Error Categories version 2021. The goal of this study was to identify the types of errors that pharmacy lecturers usually make while translating articles from Indonesian to English, so that the results may help them notice and avoid translation issues. The descriptive qualitative content analysis approach was utilized in the

study. Three journal papers in Indonesian (ST) and English (TT) were the subjects of this research.

Third, "Translation Error In Advertisements", by Kartina Rahmadhani Rambe, Meisuri, I Wayan Dirgayasa Tangkas, Winda Setiasari, and Susi Damaiyanti from Universitas Negeri Medan in 2023. The researcher intends to conduct a study to evaluate advertisement banners that include an error in translating or changing the word from source to target language. The study will look into the many forms of translation issues in commercial banners. The study focuses on erroneous translations of source language to target language in advertisements. This study falls under the category of Descriptive Qualitative Research. Qualitative research is a descriptive approach that collects data through written or spoken words. The researcher collected data from 20 public signage in Medan. The name of the service is shown on these public advertising.

Fourth, "An Error Analysis Of English-Indonesian Subtitle Translation In Avengers: Endgame", by Camelia, and Neneng Sri Wahyuningsih from STBA LIA Jakarta in 2023. The aim of this research is to identify the sorts of faults that the writer discovered in the English-Indonesian subtitles of the film Avengers: Endgame. The qualitative descriptive approach was applied in this investigation. The data only contains dialogs or lines that were wrongly translated by a fansub translator (also known as a non-professional translator). The non-professional subtitler's work is then compared to that of the expert subtitler to detect errors.

Last, "Translation Errors Of Graduate Students In Writing Their Thesis' Abstracts: The Translation Approach On The Graduate Students Of Sharia Economics Of Uin Sunan Kalijaga", by Farhan Fahrezi from UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta in 2022. The purpose of this research is to look at the translation errors produced by Sharia Economics Graduate Students at UIN Sunan Kalijaga when writing their thesis abstracts. The researcher conducted a mixed method study employing a descriptive chronological design. The conditions were met by 98 of 128 thesis abstracts using the purposive sampling technique. The American Translators Association's (ATA) Standardization Framework 2021 version is used to investigate translation error scenarios.

The literature review provides a basis for comprehending the complexity of translation, particularly in the context of audiovisual translation and animated films. The novelty in this research from previous research is in the theory that rarely utilized in previous research, the ATA Framework Theory, which is used to help the research. Aside from the similarities mentioned, there are some significant distinctions between this research and previous studies in that the ATA Framework theory was used to assist the researchers in understanding the complicated interactions between variables and identifying probable causal links. The researchers were able to acquire a more extensive and nuanced knowledge of the occurrences under study because of their use of the ATA Framework theory. Furthermore, the objects that were utilized in this study differ in comparison to those in previous research.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

In this research, the researcher uses the ATA's standardization framework version 2022. The American Translators Association (ATA) developed a framework for standardized error marking, that is used for assessing translations submitted by ATA members seeking to become ATA certified translators. The ATA Framework is a table that lists transfer mistakes, language mechanics problems, and formal property faults. It is employed in translation studies as a distinct error-marking scale, as well as for assessing the ATA certification test. The ATA Framework is a standardized error-marking mechanism that helps identify and categorize translation errors.

The ATA Framework is comprehensive and enables the establishment of an overall quality assessment. It defines the types and severity of transfer and mechanical mistakes, as well as a flowchart for error point judgments, which is used to calculate the point value of an error. The higher the point value, the larger the disturbance. The ATA Framework also provides an explanation of mistake categories, which specifies the different terminology used in the grading forms.

The ATA Framework is used to identify the sort of error in the translation, and it is amended on a regular basis to maximize impartiality and assure uniform and equal grading across all language pairs and directions being evaluated. Graders are ATA-certified translators who excelled on the exam, and they attend continuous training sessions to ensure consistent procedures and respect program standards.

1.7 Methods of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

In the research "Translation Errors Found in the Animated Movie *The Breadwinner,*" a mixed method research methodology was used to perform the research. According to Johnson et al. (2007, p. 123), The mixed method is a study design that incorporates elements of both qualitative and quantitative research approaches to achieve a greater goal. According to Creswell (2018), A mixed method approach has the benefit of relying on qualitative as well as quantitative research. It can also reduce the drawbacks of both procedures (p. 297). This approach might be useful for persons who wish to explain quantitative results with qualitative follow-up data collection and analysis that is compatible with this study (Creswell, 2018, p. 298).

A mixed method of explanatory sequential design was used by the researcher. Researchers use procedures to combine or expand their discoveries from one method with those from other methods. The explanatory sequential mixed methods approach is a mixed methods design suitable for those with a strong quantitative background or those new to qualitative approaches. It involves a two-phase data collection process, with quantitative data collected in the first phase, analyzed in the second, and used to plan the qualitative phase. This design aims to connect quantitative results to qualitative data. The research can commence with quantitative methods, testing a specific theory or concept, followed by qualitative methods, examining various cases and individuals (Creswell, 2018, p. 22-23). This type of mixed approach, according to Ivankova et al (2014), consists of two phases.

The first stage is to collect and evaluate quantitative information (p. 5). In the second stage, the results are utilized to construct, explain, elaborate, or create the qualitative data (Creswell, 2018, p. 304).

1.7.2 Data Sources

The main data used in this research is the subtitle from Netflix in the film *The Breadwinner*. Cartoon Saloon, an Irish animation studio, released the adult animated drama *The Breadwinner* in 2017. It was directed by Nora Twomey. The film, which was a collaboration between Canada, the Republic of Ireland, and Luxembourg and was based on Deborah Ellis' best-selling book, had a limited release on November 17, 2017. The movie had its world premiere in September at the Toronto International Film Festival. At the 90th Academy Awards, *The Breadwinner* was nominated for Best Animated Feature but lost to Coco. This study uses the subtitle of the film *The Breadwinner* as a source of data to be analyzed. With the secondary data in this research, there are several journal articles and books related to this research.

1.7.3 Data Collection Techniques

The researcher utilized documentation techniques to gather data. Sugiyono (2015, p. 329) defines documentation as a method for gathering data and information from various sources such as books, archives, documents, and reports, which are then observed and analyzed to form the research result. Initially, the researcher carefully observes *The Breadwinner* and pays close attention to every word the character says. The researcher then collects various subtitled texts from

the movie. Researchers compared subtitles from English and Indonesian. *The Breadwinner* that are relevant to the research. In addition, the researchers gathered information for this study from a variety of scientific and academic papers.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Recognizing that the researcher utilized a descriptive sequencing mixed methods design, the quantitative and qualitative data from this study will be examined separately. First, researchers used quantitative methods to look for data from films and put them into types of translation errors based on the ATA standardization framework and summarizing the data using measures like mean, median, and standard deviation. Then followed by the qualitative method by explaining several case examples that have been determined from the quantitative method.

The quantitative data are then utilized to inform the qualitative follow-up in the discussion phase. The aim of integration in an explanatory sequential design is "connecting the quantitative results to the qualitative data collection" (Creswell, 2018, p. 304). The researcher devised numerous processes to ensure that the research is carried out in a systematic way. The steps developed by the researcher are described below:

1. Organize the data.

2. Watch the movie and reading both English and Indonesian subtitles.

3. Identify the translation errors occur in *The Breadwinner* movie.

4. Classify the errors according to The American Translators Association (ATA) Standardization Framework (2022 version).

5. Make a table that contain classified errors.

6. Calculate the errors that occur in *The Breadwinner.*

7. Showing the number of errors as a percentage.

8. Explaining and analyze the findings.

9. Making the Result of the Research.

The researcher will present quantitative data in percentage form to demonstrate the number of each category and kind of inaccuracy. The researcher's calculations formula is shown below:

$$P = \frac{\chi}{q} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage.

x = given quantity (category/type error)

q = total amount of the error.

1.8 Paper Organization

There are four chapters in this study. An introduction to this research as well as a general background are provided in the first chapter. Background, research question, scope of research, significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, research method, and paper organization are all included in the first chapter. Further details on the theoretical foundation are provided in the second

chapter. Translation theory is used for data analysis in the third chapter. The final

chapter concludes with recommendations based on this research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

To answer the first the research question in the chapter I, the researcher discovered 64 translation errors in The Breadwinner subtitle, using the American Translators Association Standardization Framework (2022 version), from the translator's work. The most prevalent error in the category is Error Meaning Transfer (MT), which accounts for 56.25% of all translation errors. The Target Language Mechanic (TLM) then becomes the second most common mistake, making up 43.75% of all translation error occurrences with 28 total cases.

To answer the first research question, it can be determined that the type of translation errors found in the film *The Breadwinner* are:

1. In Target Language Mechanic: Grammar (G), Word Form/Part of Speech (WF/PS); Punctuation (P); Other Errors (OTH-TLM).
2. In Error Meaning Transfer: Omission (O); *Faux Ami* (FA); Verb Form (VF); Ambiguity (AMB); Literalness (L); Misunderstanding (MU).

To answer the second research question in chapter I and based on the analysis of chapter III, the researcher concluded that the overwhelming amount of translation errors that occur are of the Literalness (L), *Faux Ami* (FA), and Misunderstanding (MU) type, showing that translators are still confused in word selection and lack knowledge of the film's context.

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4.2 Suggestion

Following the end of this study, the researcher provided several ideas to the reader and another researcher. First, the researcher suggests that another researcher who want to do study in the same subject use a different theory, as there are various theories for investigating translation errors. Second, because the American Translators Association (ATA) Standardization Framework (2022 version) can be used to analyze objects other than movie subtitles, the researcher recommends that another researcher use it to analyze different objects. Third, if another researcher wants to analyze the translation error other than movie subtitles, the researcher suggests looking into other media, such as a novel, article, song, speech, poetry, and so on, because there must be other cases that have remained uninvestigated. Finally, the researcher advises the reader to carefully translate things in order to avoid translation errors.

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