

**ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION
DEVIATION FOUND IN AMATEUR
SUBTITLES OF THE MOVIE *BOOKSMART***



THESIS

*Submitted to the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin
University in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements to Obtain Graduate Degree*

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2020

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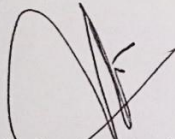
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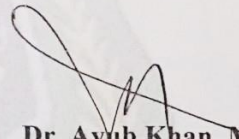
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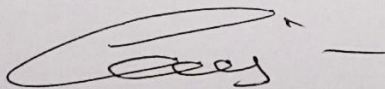
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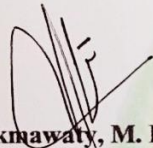
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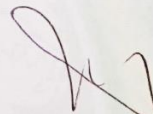
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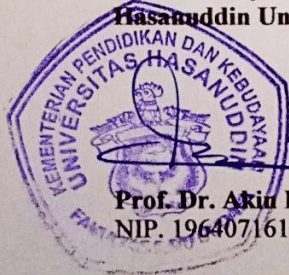
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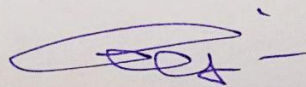
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AMATEUR SUBTITLES OF THE MOVIE *BOOKSMART***

Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Mega Zasmi Wahidatunnisa

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The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfection. Therefore, the writer is openly encouraged to any criticism and suggestion for improvements in any upcoming studies. Finally, the writer hopes that this research can be useful for education in general and for all of us in particular.

Makassar, 14th August, 2020

The Writer

ABSTRACT

MEGA ZASMI WAHIDATUNNISA. *English-Indonesian Translation Deviation Found in Amateur Subtitles of The Movie Booksmart.* (supervised by Sukmawaty and Ayub Khan)

The research aims to identify the types of translation deviation found in the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart* and to suggest the solution for the translation deviation in the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data source were taken from the film transcript (English subtitle) of *Booksmart* and its amateur subtitles in Indonesian that include all the phrases, clauses, and sentences spoken and narrated in the movie. The data collecting and analysis in this research used content analysis or document analysis technique. Newmark's translation deviation theory was used to analyze the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*.

The findings show that five types of translation deviation based on Newmark's theory were found in the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart* within 230 initial data. Based on their frequency, the type of translation deviation found are grammatical and lexical error (62,45%), omission (15,28%), different point of view (8,63%), individual language use (2,32%), and sentence shift (0,99%). In other word, the translation deviation in the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart* is mostly caused by grammatical and lexical error. The finding also shows another situations that lead to deviation, including completely different translation and wrong pronoun use. Meanwhile, the solutions for the translation deviation in the amateur subtitles based on the suggested translation from the writer are by determining the most suitable translation technique or strategy for the subtitles and by polishing translator's writing skills and vocabulary enrichment.

Keywords: translation deviation, amateur subtitles, movie.

ABSTRAK

MEGA ZASMI WAHIDATUNNISA. *English-Indonesian Translation Deviation Found in Amateur Subtitles of The Movie Booksmart.* (dibimbing oleh Sukmawaty and Ayub Khan)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis penyimpangan penerjemahan yang terdapat dalam *subtitle* amatir film *Booksmart* dan menentukan solusi untuk penyimpangan penerjemahan yang terdapat dalam *subtitle* amatir film *Booksmart*.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data diambil dari transkrip film (*subtitle* Bahasa Inggris) dan *subtitle* amatir Indonesia film *Booksmart* yang mencakup semua frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang terdapat dalam percakapan dan narasi di film tersebut. Pengumpulan dan analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis isi. Teori penyimpangan penerjemahan oleh Newmark digunakan untuk menganalisis *subtitle* amatir pada film *Booksmart*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa lima jenis penyimpangan penerjemahan berdasarkan teori Newmark ditemukan pada *subtitle* amatir film *Booksmart* dari 230 data awal. Berdasarkan frekuensinya, kelima jenis penyimpangan terjemahan itu adalah kesalahan tata bahasa dan pemilihan kata (62,45%), penghilangan kata (15,28%), perubahan sudut pandang (8,63%), penggunaan bahasa individu (2,32%), dan pergeseran kalimat (0,99%). Dengan kata lain, penyimpangan penerjemahan *subtitle* amatir film *Booksmart* sebagian besar disebabkan oleh kesalahan tata bahasa dan pemilihan kata. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan beberapa situasi lain yang menyebabkan penyimpangan, yaitu penerjemahan tidak akurat dan penggunaan kata ganti yang salah. Sementara itu, solusi untuk penyimpangan penerjemahan pada *subtitle* amatir berdasarkan penerjemahan yang disarankan oleh penulis adalah dengan menentukan teknik atau strategi penerjemahan yang paling sesuai bagi *subtitle* terkait dan dengan meningkatkan kemampuan menulis dan kosakata bagi penerjemah.

Kata kunci: penyimpangan penerjemahan, *subtitle* amatir, film.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discussed about the research background, the problems brought up in the study, the objectives, and the significance of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Translation is a form of meaning transferring that has been used by people for many years. The importance of translation is to help in delivering the message or main idea of an information from one language to another language. The language in the original source is called Source Language (SL) and the language that the SL will be translated into is called Target Language (TL). There are many occasions where people need to get information from certain sources but they are held back by the foreign language used in the sources, thus they become inaccessible. This is where translation is required for people to be able to understand reading sources in another language.

Many reading sources and media are being translated into other languages with the purpose that people can get an easier access to the said sources such as textbooks, fictions, audio books, videos, or movies. In audiovisual media like movies, a wider range of translation is needed because movies have both sound and visual components that should be taken into consideration when doing the translation. Not only the dialogues, but the intonations, the expressions, the mimic and gestures of the characters in movies are some other factors that must be put attention to in the translation of movies. Many people can enjoy movies from various foreign countries with the help of subtitle,

which is a form of audiovisual translation. Subtitles are the product of subtitling activity where one language in the form of spoken dialogue is translated into another language in the form of written text that appears on screen. Subtitles are basically translation product which involves two dimensions, speech and writing.

People's understanding in watching foreign movies is helped by the existence of subtitles which is mostly provided in the official CDs or DVDs. However, since the internet has becoming more advanced and more accessible to everyone, people now can enjoy watching movies not only from official CDs or DVDs but also from the internet. On the internet, people can download movies online or simply do online streaming in various sites or online application. There are many streaming sites available on the internet. Not only legal streaming sites, illegal streaming sites are also increased in numbers and become easier to access than the legal ones because they are free and can be found easily on *Google*. Besides providing movies to watch, most online streaming sites also provide subtitles for the movies available in the streaming sites as well, both the legal and illegal ones.

The amount of subtitle providers has become more various along with the increasing numbers of online watching on the internet. Movie subtitles available on the internet can be from many sources. Besides official subtitles from official DVD and legal streaming sites or application, there are also amateur subtitles that can be downloaded for free on the internet. Amateur subtitles are done by people who willingly do translation for movies or any

kind of videos either being paid or not. To be exact, amateur subtitles are subtitles from non-professional translators. Amateur subtitling translators, as how they are called, respond to viewers' needs of another alternative of subtitles provider. Amateur subtitles also are provided on free basis for almost all movies; old and new regardless of the economic gains. Therefore, foreign movies' viewers can have access to these movies through the internet without paying for the CD or DVD versions (Khalaf, et.al., 2014: 39).

There are some online sites that provide amateur subtitles from various non-professional translators. One of the online subtitle providers on the internet is *subscene.com*. This site provides subtitles from many amateur subtitling translators for free, hence this site becomes one of the most popular subtitle providers on the internet. Amateur subtitling translators can submit their work on this site and people can download the subtitles for free. But the flexibility of this submission does not guarantee the accuracy of the subtitles. Ratings shown for each subtitle represents the satisfaction of the subtitle users.

As explained before, translators of amateur subtitles do their work, translating, with the aim to give another alternative subtitles provider for movie viewers. Since most of them are not professional translators, they are not too dependent on the regular translation standards. González (2007) states that amateur subtitling allows amateur subtitling translators an immeasurable scope for freedom of action and that it is admittedly the undermined version of a solid practices from mainstream subtitling, given that most translators of amateur subtitles are not formally trained to do their job. Translators of

amateur subtitles mostly follow their own will in translating and have their own standard of 'suitable' translation as long as it suits their online audiences. Wang (2009; in Wang, 2014) states that amateur subtitling translators in general are more flexible and their translation are closer to people's daily life.

However, with this flexibility, it is not uncommon to find subtitles with wrong translation when watching movies that use amateur subtitles. The writer watched many movies in streaming sites before or simply downloaded the amateur subtitles from subtitle provider sites and has found quite some mistakes in the translation of the amateur subtitles that make it hard for viewers to understand the subtitles. From the writer's experience, most common mistakes in amateur subtitles are usually about the equivalents of words chosen that does not match the context of the movie dialogue at all which lead to confusion. Bogucki (in Cintas, 2010) states that an amount of mistakes and misinterpretations in amateur subtitles are likely to be found a lot because amateur subtitling translators tend to have poor grasp or understanding of the original dialogue (source language) in movies. This factor results in translation problems in their work, amateur subtitles, and may lead to meaning deviation.

Movies are one of entertainment sources for many people. With the sophisticated technology nowadays, people expect easier access to watch movies with proper translation and resolution. And with the amount of official subtitles provided by online legal streaming sites, the amount of amateur subtitles on the internet are also plentiful. And it is not uncommon to find

translation deviation in the amateur subtitles. One of the newer movies released these days is called *Booksmart*, which was released on May 24, 2019. This movie is available in online streaming sites Netflix and Hulu and also in many illegal download and streaming sites. Its amateur subtitles are also available in some subtitle provider sites, one of them is *subscene.com*. The writer will conduct a research regarding translation deviation found in amateur subtitles and the movie *Booksmart* and its amateur subtitles, specifically the Indonesian subtitles, will be the data source of this research. *Booksmart* is an American movie so the English transcript will be the base of the target language and the Indonesian amateur subtitles will be the source language, which are the one to be analyzed in this research. Moreover, the data that will be analyzed from the amateur subtitles are all the phrases, clauses, and sentences spoken in the movie and translated into the subtitles.

With the problems stated above, the writer is interested to find out about translation deviation in amateur subtitles found on the internet, specifically the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*. Hence, the writer titles this research **English-Indonesian Translation Deviation Found in Amateur Subtitles of The Movie *Booksmart***.

B. Identification of the Problems

Having found the subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*, there are problems found:

1. Amateur subtitles are easily accessible on the internet but the convenience does not reflect the quality of the subtitles.
2. Translation mistakes can be easily detected in Indonesian amateur subtitles by amateur subtitling translators.
3. Amateur subtitling translators have poor understanding on the source language that they translate to target language.
4. The different types of translation deviation are found in the amateur subtitles obtained from subtitle provider sites.

C. Scope of the Problems

This research is focused on the translation deviation found in the English-Indonesian amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart* which is taken from the subtitle provider site *subscene.com*. The data covers all of the phrases, clauses, and sentences which are found in the movie *Booksmart*.

D. Research Questions

This research will discuss two main parts, which each of the parts is united below the topic of this study:

1. What are the types of translation deviation found in the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*?

2. How is the solution for the translation deviation found in the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*?

E. Objectives of Study

Based on the above problem statements, this study intends to:

1. Identify the types of translation deviation found in amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*.
2. Analyze the solution for the translation deviation found in the amateur subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*.

F. Significance of Study

Theoretical Significance

From the theoretical view, the result of this study is expected to provide knowledge about amateur subtitles for movies and what kind of deviation characteristics that can be found in amateur subtitles, as well as finding solution on how to solve the problem in the translation deviation of amateur subtitles. Moreover, this study is also expected to be beneficial for the society both as reference and reading source.

Practical Significance

For the writer, this study is expected for the future researchers or writers to gain information about translation deviation that can be found in amateur subtitles for movies and the solution to resolve the problems in the translation deviation in amateur subtitles.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discussed about previous study, theoretical background, and theoretical framework. The previous study included several studies with similar research variables with this research. Theoretical background included theories from previous studies that can support this research's variables. Theoretical framework illustrated the writer's thinking framework in conducting the research.

A. Previous Studies

Previous studies related to this research including a study by Khalaf, et.al. (2014) about amateur subtitling with title "Problems in Amateur Subtitling of English Movies into Arabic". This study identifies some problems encountered in the process of subtitling English movies into Arabic by amateur subtitling translators, and the findings indicates that the most predominant problems in Arabic amateur subtitling including the technical, translational, and linguistic domains.

Another study concerns with amateur subtitles was conducted by Sari, et.al. (2014) with title "Analisis Perbandingan Teknik Penerjemahan Istilah Tabu dalam Film *The Wolf of Wall Street* dan Dua Terjemahannya (*Subtitle Resmi VCD dan Amatir dari Situs Subscene.com*) Serta Dampaknya pada Kualitas Terjemahan" (Comparison Technique Analysis of Taboo Words Translation in The Movie *The Wolf of Wall Street* and Its Subtitles (VCD Official Subtitle and Amateur Subtitle from *Subscene.com*) and The Impact on Translation Quality). One of the aims of

this study is to identify the translation technique and quality of amateur subtitles used in the movie, and the findings indicates that there are seven translation techniques used including equivalence, reduction, amplification, borrowing, generalization, literal, and compensation.

On the other hand, related studies regarding translation deviation include a research by Haq (2017) with title “Penerjemahan *Subtitle dari Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia (Penelitian Analisis Isi pada Subtitle Film *Contraband*)*” (*Subtitle Translation from English to Indonesian (Content Analysis Research on Movie Subtitle *Contraband*)*). One of the keywords in this paper is *translation deviation/error*, which is analyzed and the result indicates that there are at least two phrases with translation deviation in the movie subtitles and the type of deviation is omission and grammatical and lexical error in translation.

Another study about translation deviation is also conducted by Nurmalia (2017) in her research titled “Penerjemahan Dialog Berimplikatur dari Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia dalam Novel *A Game of Thrones*” (*Translation of Implied Dialogue from English to Bahasa in The Novel *A Game of Thrones**). One of the sub-focus of the study is to find any deviations in the implied dialogue translation using Newmark’s translation deviation theory. The research then resulted in the finding that there are three types of translation deviation found in this study, including grammatical error, omission, and different point of view from the translator.

Three of the studies above had presented problems regarding subtitles in which all of them mentioned grammatical and lexical error as one of the main factors of the problem in subtitle translation. The writer's research itself added more factors to this discussion according to Newmark's theory that is used in this research and presented solution regarding translation deviation in amateur subtitles as will be shown in Chapter 4.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Translation

a. Definition of Translation

Translation, according to Catford (1980), is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language). Handayani (2009) states translation as an effort to re-express the meaning from one language to another language, so translation is not only about replacing text from one language to another language, but there should be an equivalent in the message that is trying to be conveyed in the original text.

Newmark (1988) defines translation as "*rendering meaning of a text into another language in the way that author intended the text*", which means translation is a process of interpreting meaning of a text to another language in equivalent with what the original author want to convey.

Meanwhile according to Nilda and Taber (1982, in Nugroho; 2011), translation is “*reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style*”. This definition refers to the equivalence in source language (SL) and target language (TL) which covers the equivalence of meaning and style.

From several definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is an effort to transfer messages from one language to another language, where the equivalence of the meaning and style must be highly considered so the message the original author trying to convey from the source language matches with the target language text.

b. Types of Translation

Types of translation also refer to translation strategy used in translating activity. There are two categorization of types of translation according to Newmark (1988:45), namely source language (SL) emphasis and target language (TL) emphasis. SL emphasis includes types of translation that emphasize on the source language: *word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation*, meanwhile TL emphasis includes types of translation that emphasize on the target language: *adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation*. The explanation is as follows:

SL Emphasis

a) Word-for-word translation

This type of translation is also called interlinear translation. It simply follows the grammatical structure or word order of the source language and the translation also leans to the most common meanings of the source language.

Example: SL = I hate bubblegum

TL = Aku benci permen karet

b) Literal translation

Literal translation is similar with word-to-word translation. The difference is that the process of literal translation starts with translation word by word, but then the word order is converted to adjust with the structure of target language. While the structure follows TL's grammatical constructions, the lexical words translation remains follow the SL.

Example: SL = His mind is at peace

TL = Pikirannya berada dalam ketenangan

c) Faithful translation

Faithful translation strictly relies on the contextual meaning and intention of SL, which tends to result in translation that is too stiff or awkward for TL context. In this type of translation, cultural

words are ‘transferred’ but the grammatical and lexical deviation from SL norms are preserved in TL translation.

Example: SL = This whole thing is too good to be true
 TL = Semua ini terlalu bagus untuk menjadi
 kenyataan

d) Semantic translation

Different from faithful translation, semantic translation pays attention more to the aesthetic value of SL and still bounded to the culture of SL. This type of translation attempts to transfer the contextual meaning of SL that is the closest to the syntactic structure and semantics of TL.

Example: SL = Keep off the grass!
 TL = Jauhi rumput ini!

TL emphasis

e) Adaptation

This type of translation converts the SL culture with the TL culture in the translation. According to Newmark, adaptation is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is usually used in the translation for plays or poetry that preverse their theme, characters, and plots.

Example: SL = white as snow
 TL = seputih kapas

f) Free translation

Instead of looking for the word equivalents of source language in target language, this type of translation focuses on the transfer of meaning which is usually in the form of paraphrasing that will be much longer than the original text (SL). Free translation is also called intralingual translation.

Example: SL = the early bird catches the worm

TL = siapa cepat, dia dapat

g) Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation tends to reverse the nuance of meaning of the SL by using colloquations and idiomatic expressions in its translation that does not exist in the SL.

Example: SL = Both of them are on the same page

TL = Keduanya sependapat

h) Communicative translation

This type prioritizes a comprehensible delivery of meaning. The translation is attempted to deliver the exact contextual meaning of SL so that it can be thoroughly acceptable and comprehensible for the readers of TL.

Example: SL = Don't litter!

TL = Dilarang membuang sampah di sini!

c. Translation Technique

Translation technique refers to the procedure to analyze and categorize to which extent the equivalent of meaning is achieved in translation (Molina, 2002). It is explained that translation technique is used to describe the actual steps the translators taken in each textual micro-unit and acknowledge the general methodological option chosen. There are several translation technique according to Molina (2002), including:

a) *Borrowing*, where a word is taken directly from another language.

For example, English word *sandwich* which is also translated to *sandwich* in Indonesian.

b) *Calque*, this technique adjusts the translation with the structural and lexical elements of TL. For example: *expensive shoes* is translated to *sepatu mahal*.

c) *Literal translation*, is a word-for-word translation. For example, *killing two birds with one stone* is translated to *membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu*.

d) *Transposition*, this technique is done by changing grammatical category or shifting word class. For example, *the raw meat is edible* is translated to *daging mentah itu bisa dimakan*. The word *edible* is shifted to phrase *bisa dimakan*.

e) *Modulation*, a technique that requires a shift in point of view. Meanwhile transposition is a shift between grammatical

categories, modulation is a shift in cognitive categories. For example, *he takes over the authority* is translated to *wewenang itu diambil alih olehnya*.

- f) *Adaptation*, this technique changes the elements of SL with the elements that is acceptable in TL. Adaptaion technique delivers the message of the original using a different situation. For example, *don't cry over the split milk* is translated to *nasi sudah menjadi bubur*.
- g) *Amplification*, where an additional information is put in the TL without changing the message of SL. For example, *Ramadhan* is translated to *bulan puasa umat Muslim*.
- h) *Description*, this technique substitutes a term or phrase with the clear description of the term itself. For example, *rendang* is translated to *spicy coconut beef*.
- i) *Reduction*, this technique reduces or omits certain words in SL with the aim to condense the information from SL to TL. This technique is used when the omission is considered to not cause a distortion of meaning. For example, *the sullen boy with red hair leaves the room* is translated to *bocah yang cemberut itu meninggalkan ruangan*.
- j) *Particularization*, a technique that translates a general term to a more specific and concrete term. For example, *air transportation* is translated to *pesawat*

k) *Substitution*, this technique changes paralinguistics elements (intonation, gestures, etc.) to linguistics and vice versa. For example, the polite gesture *bowing* in East Asian's culture is translated to *memberi salam*.

l) *Generalization* is the opposite of particularization in which a specific term is translated to a more general term. For example, *mansion* is translated to *rumah*.

d. Translation Ideology

Ideology in general is a perspective or belief held by a person or a group. Ideology in translation, according to Hoed (2006, in Ardi; 2010) is a principal or belief about “right-wrong” or “good-bad” in translation. This right-wrong and good-bad evaluation is related to the principal believed in a society.

Handayani (2009) defines ideology in translation as a principal believed by a community in a society or a belief about “right-wrong” in a translation. This concept of “right-wrong” in a translation refers to ‘to whom’ and ‘what purpose’ the translation is done (Hoed, 2003, in Handayani; 2009).

Ideology in a society certainly will influence translation, as the translator itself is a part of society. Thus there is no absolute right or wrong translation because the standard of “right-wrong” can be very relative and depends on the translator and the dominating society ideology.

Basically, a translator will decide themselves the kind of good translation for their target language readers according to their beliefs. The “good translation” principal is the mirror of their belief. Lefevere (2017) states that “translation process, whatever their intention, reflect a certain ideology in a given society in a given way”.

Based on several definitions above, it is known that ideology in translation is a belief or principal held by a translator which follows the principal that the majority in a society held.

e. Translation Deviation

According to Merriam Webster, deviation is an action, behavior, or condition that is different from what is usual or expected. Translation deviation expresses some various mistakes found in translating. Newmark (1981:189-192) elaborates that mistakes in translation can be categorized into two, including:

- a) Scientific mistake which consists of referential and linguistic mistake. Referential mistake refers to facts and real world. Meanwhile, linguistic mistake refers to translator’s ignorance of the foreign language they translate, this may include grammatical mistake and lexical mistakes including collocations or idioms.
- b) Mistakes related to translation skill. This refers to translator’s ability to follow or deviate from the appropriate natural usage of style used in translation. The mistake of usage is due to translator’s inability to write well, misuse of dictionary, deceptive

cognates, and the persistency to seek of one-to-one equivalents. Deceptive cognates or false cognates refer words from the same or two different languages that look alike or have similar sounds, but have different etymologies or meaning (*Wikipedia.com*). One-to-one equivalents refer to the situation where each one word in source language is paired with exactly one word in target language.

Moreover, Newmark (1981, in Haq, 2017) also states that translation deviation happens when these 5 certain situations occur, including:

a) Sentence shifts

Sentence shift happens when a sentence experiences a significant change of tone and meaning of the words in it. Sentence shift is legitimate to do, but deviation happens when sentence shift leads to semantic peculiarities due to lexical translation with word order changes.

b) Omission of certain words or phrases

Omission is actually one of translation strategies in film subtitling. According to Ivacovoni (2009, in Hosseinnia, 2014), omission means dropping a word or words from the source language to target language while translating. There are three forms of omission that might be found in translation, including omitting a

word or expression, omitting idiom, and omitting content of information (Baker, 1992, in Hosseinnia, 2014).

Omitting certain parts can be necessary, but sometimes it erases important elements of a context that should not be necessary taken away.

c) Individual language use

Individual language use happens when translators use individual language rather than social language that is commonly used in society. Translators tend to write in their own style. They attach 'private' meanings to a few words which indicate the use of lexical or grammatical idiosyncrasies of their own. Idiosyncrasy means one's peculiar or unusual way of thinking or behavior (Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary).

d) Different point of view from translator and text-writer

This deviation tends to happen when translators use certain translation types or techniques when translating but it leads them to a change of meaning in TL that does not correspond with the message or main idea that text-writers try to imply in the SL.

e) Grammatical and lexical error

Grammar relates to the whole structure of a language, which includes phrase, clause, and sentence. Grammatical error happens when a change in a sentence's structure occurred but the main idea or meaning of the sentence get lost in the process. Meanwhile

lexical relates to words or vocabulary of a language. Lexical error happens when a translator fails to make a choice of appropriate words based on context. This error might occur in the impression that the chosen words are already correct, but actually less precise. To put it simply, grammatical error is an error in the arrangement of words and lexical error is an error in the choice of words.

The category of deviations by Newmark above are used by the writer to analyze the types of translation deviation the amateur subtitles have in the movie *Booksmart*.

2. Subtitling

a. Definition of Subtitling

Subtitles, in general, are translated utterances, written translations or written target texts. Subtitles, according to Luyken (1991, in Liu; 2014), are “*condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen*”.

Meanwhile, subtitling is one of translation activities which its demand has increased a lot in this global era because it is cheap and fast. Subtitling is a translation activity on audiovisual media. Audiovisual, according to Wikipedia, is electronic media which involves a sound and a visual component, for example slide-tape presentations, films, TV programs, and live theatre productions.

Cintas (2010) defines subtitling as “*rendering in writing the translation into a target language of the original dialogue exchange uttered by different speakers or other verbal information that is transmitted visually (letters, banners, inserts) or aurally (lyrics, voices off)*”. Subtitling basically provides translated texts with certain rules which can be read and understood while also processing the audiovisual component at the same time. Three main components in subtitled programs include the original spoken/written word, the original image, and the added subtitles.

Shutterworth & Cowie (2004, in Liu; 2014) refers subtitling as a language transfer method used in translating types of mass audiovisual communication such as film and television.

Subtitling is a type of audiovisual translation that has its own specification, rules, and criteria (Permondo, retrieved from *permondo.eu*). In subtitling, it does not only consists of translating the contextual text, but also considering the time and space of the subtitle which need to be synchronized with audio and visual of the media where the subtitles are applied to. Subtitling, besides the translation activity, is also a matter of spotting the subtitle correctly.

Subtitles are the product of subtitling. Subtitling is one of translation forms which requires more challenge than traditional translation as it also deals with audio, image, and text synchronization, not only textual translating.

b. Types of Subtitling

Cintas (2010) classifies the type of subtitling into two, including:

a) Interlingual Subtitling

This type is the subtitling between two different languages. It is basically a language transfer activity from a source language to target language. Not only involving two different languages, this type also involves two dimensions, speech and writing. Thus it refers more as subtitling instead of traditional written translation. In this type, both mode and language are changed, where the subtitling process goes from speech in one language to writing in another language. Interlingual subtitling is also known as ‘diagonal subtitling’.

b) Intralingual Subtitling

This type is the subtitling within the same language. It is also known as “captioning” in American English, as it affirms no change of language and only works within the same language as the source and target language. In this type, the only thing that change is the mode, not the language. The process goes in taking speech down in writing in the original language. Intralingual subtitling is also known as ‘vertical subtitling’.

From the two types explained above, it is clear that the type of subtitling in this research is interlingual subtitling, where the writer used the English and Indonesian subtitles of the movie *Booksmart*.

c. Amateur Subtitling

Amateur subtitling is also called non-professional subtitling according to Carmona and Yvonne (2017). In this term, communities of volunteers come together online and produce non-professional subtitles using the technological resources and distribute them over the internet.

Sajna (2013) defines amateur subtitling translators as *funsubbers*. Despite not being a professional translator, funsubbers appear to be fans of translation and have fun engaging in the very activity of subtitling films. This type of subtitling translators actually attempt to achieve a more professional standard, as they accept commissions for various films and hold a number of internet discussions whose aim to improve the quality of their subtitles. So other than doing translation for their own interest, funsubbers mostly intend to keep increasing their quality as a subtitling translator.

Liu (2014) categorizes amateur subtitling as one of the new types of subtitles because the widespread use of internet and freeware computer programs as the new audiovisual products also need new subtitling possibilities. *Fansubbing* is also related to this category. Bogucki (in Cintas, 2010) outlines the possible disadvantage of amateur subtitling, including an amount of mistakes and misinterpretations which likely to occur because of the poor grasp or

understanding of the original dialogue (source language) by the subtitle translators.

Amateur subtitling is basically subtitle-translating process done by non-professional translators. They do their job for self-satisfaction and to improve their quality as a non-professional worker. Amateur subtitles are product of these amateur subtitling process.

3. Phrase, Clause, Sentence

a. Definition of Phrase

A phrase is a group of two or more words that can occupy the same slot in a sentence as a single word (Davidson, 2006). A group of words are called a phrase if the words belong to *one single slot* (subject, or verb, or direct object, etc) in a sentence. For example, **the tiny lady jumps very excitedly**. The phrases in the sentence are *the tiny lady* and *very excitedly*.

There are several types of phrases including prepositional phrases, adjective phrases, adjectival phrases, noun phrases, adverb phrases, adverbial phrases, verb phrases, etc. Any type of phrases with translation deviation found in the movie subtitles of *Booksmart* will be taken as this research's data.

b. Definition of Clause

A clause is a collection of words that has a subject that is actively doing a verb (predicate). Clauses are also "*the smaller sentences that are linked to form a larger sentence*" (Davidson, 2006). For example,

he hit the table and she got shocked by his action. The clauses are *he hit the table* and *she got shock*.

Clauses can be divided into three including co-ordinate clauses, main clauses, and subordinate clauses. Main clauses are also called principal clauses, meanwhile subordinate clauses are also called relative clauses or dependent clauses. Another several types of clauses include adverbial clauses, noun clauses, non-finite clauses, verbless clauses, etc. Any type of clauses with translation deviation found in the movie subtitles of *Booksmart* will be taken as this research's data.

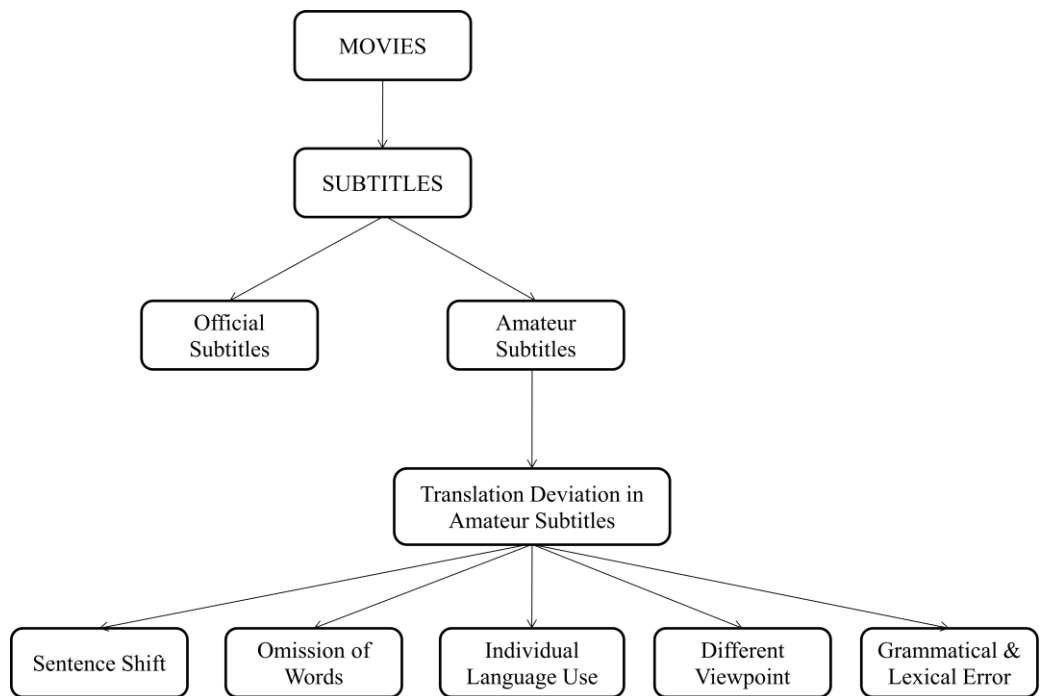
c. Definition of Sentence

A sentence expresses a complete thought in a form of group of words. Sentences consist of subject and predicate and are basically the complete form of two or more clauses. For example, **they picked the best fruits from the carriage and brought them home.** The example is a complete sentence.

There are several types of sentences including simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentences, compound-complex sentences, positive sentences, negative sentences, interrogative sentences, question tags, active and passive sentences, etc. Any type of sentences with translation deviation found in the movie subtitles of *Booksmart* will be taken as this research's data.

C. Theoretical Framework

The following is the theoretical framework based on the implementation of this research.



To find out about translation deviation in amateur subtitles by amateur subtitling translators, the writer will conduct research by identifying the types of translation deviation found in amateur subtitles of *Booksmart* using Newmark's theory of translation deviation which consists of 5 situations: sentence shift, omission of words, individual language use, different point of view, and grammatical and lexical error.