



## TRANSLATION QUALITY OF THE INDONESIAN SUBTITLES IN *CHEF* MOVIE

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### ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for foreign films has resulted in the need for subtitles. However, not all subtitles accurately convey the intended meaning, which can hinder the understanding of audience of the original message. This research aims to assess the accuracy, acceptability, readability, and translation quality of Indonesian subtitles in the declarative sentences used in the movie "Chef" using Nababan's Translation Quality Assessment. The study utilized a descriptive qualitative method with simple random sampling and a checklist containing criteria for declarative sentences, along with content analysis techniques for data collection. The findings indicate that the average scores for accuracy, acceptability, and readability are 2.39, 2.63, and 2.66, respectively. Based on these results, the overall quality of subtitles by Lebah Ganteng is rated at 2.51. Overall, the translation quality of the subtitles was good and easier to understand. The analysis also revealed that 13% of the subtitles were inaccurate, 9% were deemed unacceptable, and 11% had readability issues.

*Keywords:* movie subtitles, Accuracy, acceptability, readability

### INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there has been a growing concern regarding the accuracy of subtitle translations in movies. It has been observed that some subtitles fail to convey the intended meaning in the target language, leading to criticism from viewers. For instance, the popular Korean film, *Squid Game* (Groskop 2021) received backlash for inaccurate subtitles, despite its compelling storyline. This issue is not unique to a single film, as many movies suffer from inconsistent or misleading subtitles. These inaccuracies not only confuse viewers but also hinder their understanding of the storyline. In this context, translators face the challenge of accurately translating movie transcripts, especially when it comes to conveying cultural nuances and maintaining the integrity of the original dialogue.

Priambodo (2016) reported that many movies contain inconsistent subtitles; for example, a dialogue is not fully translated, an error in translating the actual meaning, a literal translation but not connecting, translation into slang that doesn't match the setting, and others. Even though the watched movie has a good storyline and moral message, the audience cannot enjoy it due to the wrong subtitle. This

condition makes subtitle audience confused and do not understand the storyline in the movie—factors that can affect such as ambiguous subtitle translation, not translated, and errors in other translations.

Apart from that, there are challenges that a translator often faces in translating subtitles. According to Sudana et al. (2014), language is the main challenge. The translator needs to know the source and target languages to adjust the use of language so that it is equivalent to the source language. Besides language, culture is also one of the challenges in translating. It is undeniable that the culture of each language will be different, as well as the source language and target language. In contrast, not all terms have equivalent words in other cultures.

This study aims to delve into the quality of subtitles, focusing on declarative sentences in the film, *Chef* (2014), and scrutinize the discrepancies in translation that may impact viewer comprehension.

In this study, the writer intends to study the quality of the subtitles by Lebah Ganteng that focuses on the declarative sentences in the film *Chef* released in 2014. Several strong reasons behind choosing declarative sentences to be studied compared to other types of sentences are :

1. Declarative sentences are more dominantly used in dialogue.
2. Declarative sentences function to convey information or statements, which can be in the form of facts or opinions.
3. The audience gets plenty of information or messages from the dialogue in declarative sentences.

In addition, the writer detects that there are imperfections in the translation of the subtitles in this movie. There are errors with the meaning in translation. For example:

(1) SL: I like food trucks.

TL: Saya tidak suka truk makanan.

(2) SL: And our place is in a fucking creative rut.

TL: Tempat kita ada jadi kreatif membosankan.

In sample (1), the meaning transferred to the target language contradicts the original meaning. The target language should be “Saya suka truk makanan.” which means a truck that sells food not the food in the form of truck. Mistakes like this can result in viewers getting the wrong understanding of the original message. In addition, the writer also found that there are less understandable subtitles in the sample (2). The target language should be “Dan tempat kita berada dalam rutinitas yang kreatif.” Likely, the audience will not understand the expression in the target language. This problem can definitely affect the quality of subtitles in the movie. Based on the experience, the writer is interested in investigating the quality of the subtitles in this movie.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Translation

The translation is one way that can be done to understand a language. Translation can also be referred to as a means of communication wherein translation changes the language from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) to

make the audience understand the language being conveyed. However, translation is not only limited to changing the language. Many things must be considered and equated when they want to translate. For example, cultural awareness and cultural understanding are often overlooked.

Nevertheless, they are essential in translation (Bassnett, 2014). Other things include the theme of language and the difficulty level of vocabulary because they have to adapt to the original target audience. In addition, the natural level of translation is also significant because the more natural the translation, the audience will absorb the translation more easily. The impression given to the audience is also not a rigid language that is less than perfectly translated.

On the other hand, McNamara (2002) writes that translation is a process that changes one language into several other languages without giving a significant difference in complexity and formality to the source language (SL). In addition, the thing to avoid is the presence of confusing words. Of course, this will have a significant effect on the translation results, which will make the audience not capture 100% of the meaning of the translation. Newmark (1988) points out that translation is about changing language and that many complex things must be considered not to cause significant differences. According to the fifth version of the KBBI (2017), translation transfers language from one language to another. House (1997) stated that translation has two primary and bound things related to the source text and communication with the audience. First, there is an approach between the suitability of elements in the source language; the results poured into the target language in translation.

Meanwhile, Machali (2009) argues commensurate text replacement activities from source language texts to target language texts. It should be underlined that the substitution only translates the source language text without changing the meaning. The meaning must be similar to what the author intended for the source language. For this reason, it is stated that the replacement of the text must be commensurate.

From the experts' opinions above, it can be concluded that registers must be considered to keep presenting things equivalent to the original version in translation. Equivalent means having the same level as the source language (SL).

Equivalent associated with theme, readability, language difficulty level, type of language, formal or informal, language culture, to choice of diction. The role of registers in the use of English is as a difference in context and level of formality. Registers play an essential role in translation because they can determine whether the translation in question has a good translation quality or not.

### Quality of Translation

From the previous discussion, translation transfers meaning from the source language to the target language. The essence of translation is that the audience must understand and have the same understanding as the intent contained in the source text. However, a translation quality measurement instrument is needed to determine whether a translation result has good quality. No translation can be translated perfectly. For this reason, a translator needs an instrument to measure the quality of translation. It serves to measure how well a translation results to avoid distortion of meaning.

The instrument that can measure the quality of translation is also known as TQA (translation quality assessment). According to (Nababan et al., 2012), there are three instruments measuring translation quality and the criteria for each instrument to produce quality translations.

#### 1. Accuracy

This criterion assesses the compatibility between the source text and target text in terms of similarity of message content. Things that must be avoided in translating a text are adding or subtracting words because they can causedifferent meanings. It can be fatal, mainly when translating essential texts, such as legal texts. The possibility of this being done is the difference in meaning- affecting a person's rights. It should be remembered that in translation, a translator has no right to change the text by adding or subtracting words, unlike an interpreter who is allowed to do so. (Nababan et al., 2012) claims that some instruments can be used to measure the level of accuracy of a translated text, as below:

Accuracy Assessment Instruments

| Category      | Score | Qualitative Parameters  |
|---------------|-------|---|
| Accurate      | 3     | The meaning, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts is accurately transferred in the target language; there is no distortion of meaning.  |
| Less Accurate | 2     | Most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts have been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there are still meaning distortions or double |

|            |   |   |
|------------|---|---|
|            |   | meaning translations, or meanings that are omitted, disrupting the integrity of the message.  |
| Inaccurate | 1 | The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts is inaccurately transferred into the target language or deleted. |

## 2. Acceptable

In addition to testing the accuracy, a translated text must also be good in acceptability. The translated text must follow the prevailing norms and culture in the target language. It is attempted in order to achieve acceptance with the target audience. For example, a translator wants to translate English text into Indonesian text. In the source text, there is an expression of the interaction between a son and a father.

Source Text (ST): I like food trucks.

Target Text (TT): Saya tidak suka truk makanan.

From the target text above, an expression uses rigid language because it is too formal. In fact, in the conditions of the film, the conversation takes place between a son and father. The stern expression lies in the word "I," which translates to "saya." In English, the word "I" can match all situations. However, this is different with native Indonesian speakers. Although this expression is justified in the KBBI, its use is not the right situation, creating an unnatural impression. The translation is correct if the source text is translated directly in the target text with modifying the subject. However, translation is less acceptable in the target language culture (Nababan et al., 2012). Three scales can be used in measuring the level of acceptance in a translated text, as in below:

Acceptable Assessment Instruments

| Category        | Score | Qualitative Parameters  |
|-----------------|-------|---|
| Acceptable      | 3     | The translation is not rigid, uses terms that are familiar to the reader, follows the rules of the target language. |
| Less Acceptable | 2     | The translation is not rigid, but there are grammatical errors.   |
| Unacceptable    | 1     | Stiff translation.  |

## 3. Readability

In translation, translators need to pay attention to the readability of the text, both source text and target text. It is so that the reader can capture the meaning of the target text, which is commensurate with the source text. Unfortunately, there is

no definite indicator in measuring the level of readability of a text until now. However, (Nababan et al., 2012) argue that there is an instrument for assessing the translation readability to measure the readability level of the translation, as shown below :

| Category           | Score | Qualitative Parameters   |
|--------------------|-------|--|
| High Readability   | 3     | Readers can easily understand words, phrases, or sentences in the translated text.   |
| Medium Readability | 2     | Readers can understand the translation but, they need to read over and over again to understand the translated text fully. |
| Low Readability    | 1     | Readers find it hard to understand the translation.  |

There are many translation quality assessments from several experts. However, the writer will use Nababan's (2012) translation quality assessment model in this study because many people use Nababan's theory to research translation quality. In addition, this TQA also supports this research which aims to examine the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of a translation.

### Subtitle

Currently, it is included as the era of the internet because many things can be done using the internet. In addition, many people cannot live without the internet. Including in terms of entertainment, most people like the world of cinema. Internet is used as a tool that facilitates them to access movies for streaming. There are many categories of films that come from various parts of the world so that as film lovers, they have a wide selection of films that they can choose according to their taste.

The number of available films has been enormous in the past year of film production, even though film connoisseurs can still access them. However, the language used in a film is almost different in each country that produces it. In addition, not all film lovers master many languages from various countries. Most of them are more fluent and familiar with their native language. For this reason, the presence of subtitles in the film industry is very much needed.

The subtitle is the translated text displayed in the bottom center of the film. The text will change according to the conversational audio contained in a video or movie. This text will be a tool for film lovers in understanding the dialogue contained in a film. The maximum number of characters in one run is 42 characters per line. It is regulated by considering the film's target audience (Saraf, 2019).

It is a different case with subtitling. Subtitling is an audio-visual translation activity. Someone who wants to do subtitles must combine their focus on the image

and sound contained in the film. Then the conversion into the target language text form occurs at this stage. As previously discussed, translation includes transferring meaning accepted and understood by the audience by paying attention to equivalence. However, in subtitling, the emphasis is on translating a film or video that is transferred in text form. It is displayed following the dialogue in the film. In comparison, people who do subtitles are also referred to as subtitlers (Saraf, 2019).

It can be concluded that subtitling is an activity that processes subtitles that act as products carried out by subtitler as actors. The subtitle function is a translation in the form of a caption listed at the bottom center of the film. The subtitle display will change according to the audio that is currently appearing. Subtitles are arranged to be read well by the target audience to understand the film's contents well. Now, subtitles are made for films in foreign languages and other short videos.

Translation can be divided into several kinds of translation. However, Kurniawan (2018) claims that there are two kinds of subtitle translation, such as Interlingua and intralingua. Both of them aim to translate from source language to target language. However, what distinguishes the two is the concept of translating. In Interlingua translation, one language will be translated into another, unlike intralingua translation, which translates using the same language but paraphrases the translated text. The writer will focus on Interlingua translation in this research from the explanation. It is confirmed by the research object, namely examining the quality of translation in the descriptive text of *Chef* Movie subtitle, which is an English-Indonesian context.

In doing subtitling, a subtitler must go through a series of processes to produce subtitles that are right on target and commensurate. According to an expert in the art of subtitles, O'Donovan (2018) stated that before translating subtitles, a subtitler needs to determine the scope of the subtitles to be displayed at one time so that they can appear in tandem and achieve compatibility with the audio. Then, the audio can be translated into the source language in text or captions. In this case, the suitability and compatibility with the audio source need to be considered. Next, the subtitler can advance to the stage where he has to make a series of corrections to the draft of the subtitle. These corrections can include proper grammar, punctuation, and other improvements that can support the naturalness of subtitles when read. Finally, a subtitler needs to perform a simulation by playing back a movie with subtitles on the screen to ensure that the three previous processes have been carried out correctly. In addition, it serves to ensure that the subtitle display time is appropriate and understandable.

### **Declarative Sentences**

There are several types of sentences, one of which is declarative sentences. According to Mubaraq (2019), declarative sentences convey a statement of fact or

opinion. Therefore, declarative sentences can also be referred to as declarative statements. In addition, declarative sentences have unique characteristics that distinguish them from other types of sentences. With the characteristics, this can make it easier for someone to determine whether this sentence is included in declarative sentences or not. Windiasari (2020) explains that the characteristics that indicate that a sentence is a declarative sentence, namely:

1. Ends with a period (.).
2. Contains statements.
3. The subject is placed before the verb and adverb.

The following is an example of a declarative sentence:

Tony and I were out late last night.

The sentence above reflects that the sentence contains all of the characteristics of a declarative sentence. The sentence ends with a period. The sentence also contains a statement. It can be proven from the context of the sentence, which states that Tony and I were out late last night. The sentence also fulfills the last characteristic of a declarative sentence: the subject that comes before the verb and adverb. Tony and I act as a subject, out acts as a verb, and late-night acts as an adverb.

To get to know declarative sentences further, Arikunto (2019) suggests that there are two declarative sentences types as follows:

1. Simple declarative sentences.

As the name implies, this type is a simple declarative sentence. In its use, simple declarative sentences consist of a subject and a predicate only, without any other additions. The subject can be a noun or pronoun located at the beginning of the sentence. At the same time, the predicate can include verbs and adverbs.

2. Compound declarative sentences.

This type differs from the previous one, where compound declarative sentences contain conjunctions (e.g., but, yet, and others). Sometimes, the conjunction can also be replaced with a semicolon in a few sentences.

## METHODOLOGY

This research used descriptive method with qualitative approach. The writer wants to describe a phenomenon that exists based on the reality that occurs in society. Bhandari (2020) explains that qualitative research is used for non-numerical data research. It means the data used in the research can be text, video, or audio. In this study, the writer wants to research the quality of the translation of a subtitled movie produced by a well-known freelance translator. The writer collected data from the translated subtitles the freelance translator made and compare them with the source language. Then the writer asked three experts in translation to analyze the data.

The writer used a checklist and content analysis techniques to collect data from subtitles on films and film transcripts. The writer identified whether a sentence is a



declarative sentence by using a list that contains the characteristics of a declarative sentence and is included in one of the types of declarative sentences to be studied. Only sentences that meet the criteria be the candidates. The writer decided to examine the quality of subtitle translation in declarative sentences because declarative sentences in a dialogue are dominant. A declarative sentence is a tool that can lead the audience to get information so they can get the real message from the storyline.

Meanwhile, the writer obtained the subtitles from film shows from freelance translator websites. Instead, the writer got the movie transcripts from the *sublikescript* website. This section used content analysis. The advantage of this technique is that writer needs less time to find core information. Nevertheless, the writer needs a high level of focus to avoid missing critical information. Because in this study, the main focus is the declarative sentence, the writer ignored the dialogue other than the declarative sentence.

The object of this research is declarative sentences in the subtitle of *Chef* (2014) movie as the object of this research. This movie was published on 09th May 2014 for 114 minutes. This movie uses a foreign language (English) and has subtitles in Indonesian. The writer chose this film as the object of research because this film has a core story that describes the career journey of a chef who wants to establish his restaurant. It has a good story plot that shows the twists and turns of a person's life before achieving success. This film is the latest release from John Favreau, directed, written, and acted. In making this film, John Favreau applies his life story to this film through John Favreau, the main character. Several Marvel actors took part in this film, such as Robert Downey Jr. and Scarlett Johansson. Riantrisantanto (2014) states that this film won a trophy at the 13th Tribeca Film Festival in 2014 in New York, won the Audience Awards in the Best Narrative category and earned US\$250,000, and won the Best Documentary category. Tribeca Film Festival program director, Genna Terranova, stated that this film has a theme of achieving dreams while looking for the meaning of friendship and family to capture the hearts of New York audiences. Apart from that, the film was also well-regarded by the critics for its story and background music. In addition, this movie has a relatively high rating, which is above 7 out of 10. This condition means it is good enough and exciting to watch, and many people like it. The writer used the work of Lebah Ganteng, a freelance translator who is quite well-known as a translator for movie subtitles in cyberspace. The advantage of the subtitles published by LG is that LG provides subtitles in several color options and various formats. It allows users to choose which subtitles they will use. In addition, the writer also found that there were dialogues that other subtitle translators did not translate.

The technique of data analysis were start with organizing. The writer collected data from subtitles and movie scripts. Writer collects data in the form of a list. However, the writer did not include all the dialogues contained in the movie. The writer only chose dialogue in the form of declarative sentences.

The next stage is data classification, which is a reasonably tricky stage. In this stage, the data processing process divides data into several categories. The category is divided into three types, accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It is helpful to

avoid duplication of data and facilitate data retrieval (Groot, 2021). The writer classified the data according to its type, as shown in the appendices.

After classifying the data correctly, the writer proceeds to the analysis stage. The analysis includes processing, checking, and validating data (Cohen et al., 2018). Then, the data can be processed and examined according to the research objectives. The last step is testing the validity of the data by using expert judgment. In this study, the experts analyzed the quality of subtitle translations in a film by comparing the results of subtitle translations with movie scripts. Aspects that need to be analysed are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In determining the results, the writer is assisted by an expert judgement that strengthens the validity of the results.

The analysis scoring applies is presented below:

| Data Analysis Scoring |   |                            |            |             |          |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| No.                   | SL                                      | TL                         | Score      |             |          |
|                       |   |                            | A          | AC          | R        |
| 1                     | I gonna pick up the kid.                | Aku harus jemput anakku.   | 3          | 3           | 3        |
| 2                     | Tony and I were out late last night.    | Toni dan aku pulang larut. | 2          | 2           | 3        |
| 3                     | But don't worry; he's going to be here. | Tapi dia pasti datang.     | 2          | 3           | 3        |
| <b>Total</b>          |   |                            | <b>7</b>   | <b>8</b>    | <b>9</b> |
| <b>Score Average</b>  |   |                            | <b>2,3</b> | <b>2,67</b> | <b>3</b> |

The last stage is reporting. In this report, the scores obtained from each aspect of translation quality will be summed and averaged. The highest value indicates the final result of this study. In terms of accuracy, three possible final results will be obtained: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. Then on the acceptability aspect, the possible final

results will be obtained, namely acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable. While in the aspect of readability, the possibilities that will be obtained are high, medium, and low readability levels. Before reviewing the final report, the following is the weight to the three aspects in measuring translation quality.

| Weight from the Aspect of Translation Quality |                                |        |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|
| No  | Aspects of Translation Quality | Weight |
| 1   | Accuracy                       | 3      |
| 2   | Acceptability                  | 2      |
| 3   | Readability                    | 1      |

Nababan et al. (2012) have specific reasons for giving each aspect with different weights. Accuracy has the highest weight because, in essence, accuracy is the basic concept of translation. Acceptability has the second-highest weight because a translation is directly related to acceptability in terms of the rules and culture of the target language. Meanwhile, readability has the lowest weight. It is because

readability is not directly related to translation. It is said that it is not directly related because, in general, target language users only focus their attention on the target language, considering that the target language is the language they understand, without reviewing the source language. The table for reporting can be seen below:

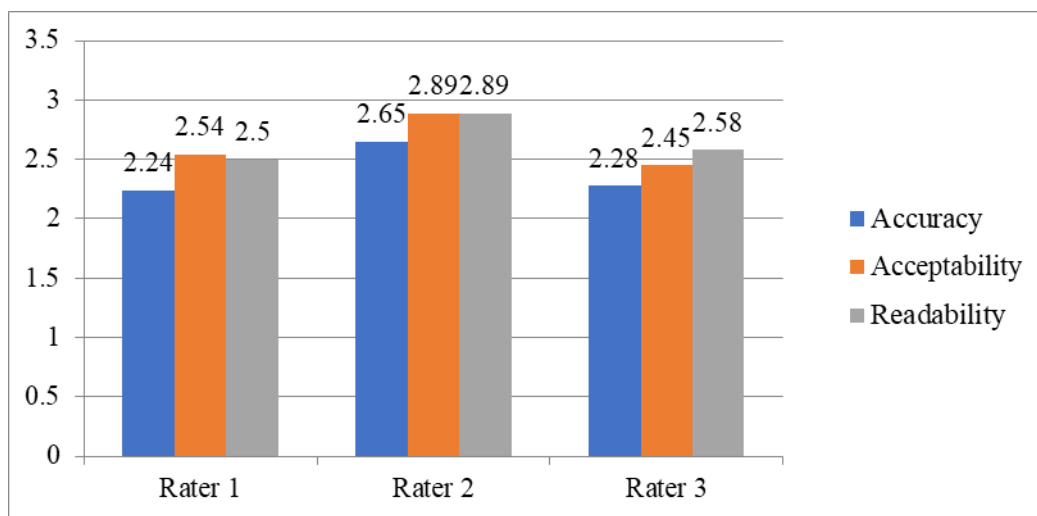
| Reporting     |               |             |       | Average      |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| Average Score |               |             | Total |              |
| Accuracy      | Acceptability | Readability |       |              |
| 2,3x3=6,9     | 2,67x2=5,34   | 3x1=3       | 15,24 | 15,24:6=2,54 |

From the table above, the accuracy, acceptability, and readability average scores are multiplied by their respective weights. Then the results of the multiplication are added up and divided by six. Six is obtained from the sum of the weights of the three aspects and then averaged.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

According to the first rater, most translations are readable and acceptable, except for some complex sentences. However, the raters found several errors, ambiguities or unclear translations, missing parts, and inappropriate word choices. Some translations were less accurate and inaccurate because the translator (LG) did not translate articles (particularly "the"), which may change the entire meaning. Some translations are meaningless. There are a few punctuation issues as well as misspelled words. A few source texts are also incorrect, which leads to inaccurate translations. Besides that, the second-rater considers that a (relatively) long sentence is hard to score than shorter sentences/strings. The third rater's argument was slightly different from the others because the translator omitted some needed terms. It makes there is a difference in the translation results.

The writer got the following final results: Regarding translation accuracy from rater one, the data for the total score is 224, and the average value is 2.24. While in the aspect of translation acceptability, the data obtained a total score of 254 and an average value of 2.54. In contrast to the readability aspect, the data obtained a total score of 250 and an average value of 2.50. The second assessment provides an assessment of the accuracy aspect of achieving a score of 265 with an average rating of 2.65. On the acceptance and readability aspects, it obtains a total score of 289 with an average rating of 2.89. In the third assessment, the accuracy aspect obtained a total score of 226 with an average of 2.26. The acceptability aspect obtained a total score of 242 with an average rating of 2.42. The readability aspect obtained a total score of 255 with an average of 2.55. To display a more detailed picture of the rater's assessment results for each aspect of translation quality, see the following graph:



Results of Rater on Translation Quality

Based on the figure above, the raters' assessments show that the ratings are varied. However, the three raters still gave the same rating even though the total score results for each aspect of each rater were different. Of the three aspects of translation quality, it can be seen that the accuracy aspect holds the lowest score. This condition is evidenced by the high score given by each rater on this aspect. The low assessment of the accuracy aspect indicates that the translation of the subtitles carried out by Lebah Ganteng is still not on target with SL. Some of the causes that occur include distortion of meaning. The text also not translated or even omitted interferes with the integrity of the message, which affects the accuracy of subtitle translation. Then the aspect that occupies the highest position is readability. The audience can quickly understand the subtitle translation of the film *The Chef* (2014) in one reading. Although the results of the three raters' assessments of the acceptability and readability aspects are different, all three give scores that are not much different between the two but differ significantly from the accuracy score. It can be said that the acceptability and readability aspects have an almost balanced score. The raters give a similar assessment for each aspect by looking at the high and low of the graph displayed. In addition, this also does not judge that the accuracy of the subtitle of the film *The Chef* (2014) is terrible just because it gets the lowest rating. The rating is the combined result in all accuracy aspects according to the rating of the three raters. Then, the inaccurate data from the rating results have a minority percentage, compared to the amount of data that gets less accurate and accurate assessments.

### 1. Accurate Translation

A translation can be accurate if the meaning, clause, sentence, or text can be appropriately transferred without any distortion of meaning. Based on 100 data that became the object of research, 52 data, or as much as 52%, fall into the accurate category. The following is a discussion of one of the data that falls into the accurate category:

Data 7

SL: I'm so tired.

TL: Aku sangat lelah.

Source: Film Chef (10:25)

The translation of data 7 is equivalent between SL and TL. Equivalence does not mean that the translation has to be done precisely word for word, but rather towards the similarity of meaning, as happened in data 7, where TL shows a sentence structure that happens to be similar to SL. However, because the rater did not find any distortion of meaning, data 7 was considered accurate.

## 2. Less Accurate Translation

Inaccurate translation means that the translation is partially equivalent, but there is a distortion of meaning, both in clauses, phrases, sentences, and texts. Of the 100 data that are the object of research, 34 data, or as much as 34%, fall into the less accurate category. The following is a discussion of one of the data that falls into the less accurate category.

Data 12

SL: I already apologised to him.

TL: Aku sudah minta maaf.

Source: Film Chef (15:40)

The translation of data 12 is not fully-equivalent. There is a distortion of meaning due to the translation of the TL. It interferes with the integrity of the message. The word is omitted, namely "to him." It makes that word in TL not translated and omitted. As a result, TL does not convey the whole meaning of SL by omitting the object in the sentence. Although contextually, data 12 is accurate because, without translate the word "to him" into TL, the audience can understand to whom the apology sentence is addressed. However, in this study, the writer refers to the translation quality assessment instrument from Nababan (2012), so technically, the data is less accurate.

## 3. Inaccurate Translation

Inaccuracies in the translation make the original meaning of the SL not fully conveyed in the TL. Of course, audiences who use TL want accurate translations to get the message contained in the dialogue. A translation is inaccurate if there is a distortion of meaning. Based on 100 data that became the object of research, 13 data, or as much as 13%, fell into the inaccurate category. The following is a discussion of one of the data that falls into the inaccurate category:

Data 1

SL: Yeah, I like food trucks.

TL: Ayah tak suka.

Source: Film Chef (02:42)

Data translation 1 is inaccurate. The meaning of the TL displays a different meaning from the SL. In SL, the word "I," is translated correctly into TL, namely "Ayah" because based on the movie script, the sentence is a dialogue from a father named Carl Casper who is having a dialogue with his son, Percy. However, the word "like" is inaccurately translated into TL. In these words, the meaning of TL is very different from the meaning of SL. The word "like" should be translated into "suka,"

not "tak suka." In addition, the word "food trucks" in SL was deleted. Even though in context, without translating the word "food trucks," the audience can also understand that the object of the sentence is a food truck because, in the previous dialogue, they discussed food trucks. However, based on Nababan's assessment instrument, if the meaning is omitted and the meaning of the word translated is inaccurate, then data 1 is considered an inaccurate translation.

#### 4. Acceptable Translation

A translation can be included in the acceptable category if it meets the following requirements: the translation is translated naturally, the translation uses terms that are familiar to the reader, and the translation meets the rules that apply in the TL.

From the study results, as many as 72 out of 100 (72%) received an acceptable assessment. A discussion of examples of acceptable data can be seen below:

Data 4

SL: Sometimes my ideas work.

TL: Terkadang ideku berhasil.

Source: Film Chef (07:20)

The translation of data 4 has been accepted. This indicates that data 4 has been translated naturally, using terms that are familiar to the reader, and has complied with the language rules that apply in TL. Data translation 4 succeeded in transferring the meaning from SL to TL appropriately. The sentence structure translated in TL is not much different from the sentence structure in SL. However, the choice of the meaning of the word "work" translated into "berhasil" can be accepted by the audience because it gives a natural impression like the expression in TL. In addition, data 4 displayed the appropriate level of formality, such as the expression "ku," not "saya." The context of "ku" in TL is appropriate, taking into account the situation in the dialogue. In addition, the use of the right words gives the impression of a dialogue that is not rigid and can be accepted by the audience.

#### 5. Less Acceptable Translation

Less acceptable translations will give the impression of raw text, but there will be a few grammatical errors. From the study results, as many as 19 out of 100 (19%) received a less than acceptable rating. A discussion of examples of unacceptable data can be seen below:

Data 49

SL: In two weeks, I've lost 15.

TL: 2 minggu, aku turun 15 pound.

Source: Film Chef (52:14)

The translation of data 49 uses foreign technical terms for TL readers. In TL, the unit term for weight, pounds, is not generally used. The most common use unit of weight in TL is the kilogram. In the context of SL, 15 pounds, when transferred to kilograms, can become almost 7 kilograms. For information, that 1 pound is equivalent to 0.45 kilograms. Therefore, what makes data 49 falls into the category of less acceptable translation.

## 6. Unacceptable Translation

Unacceptability in the translation indicates that the translation is rigid, contains terms or expressions that are unusual for the audience, and violates the rules of language in TL. As a result, the target reader cannot understand the original meaning contained in the SL. From the study results, there are 9 data (9%) that fall into the unacceptable category. One example is as follows:

Data 6

SL: And our place is in a fucking creative rut.

TL: Tempat kita ada jadi kreatif membosankan.

Source: Film *Chef* (07:53)

The translation of data 6 is not commonly accepted syntactically (in terms of word order). The reason is that TL displays the meaning of an unusual sentence due to a grammatical error. Inappropriate word choice is also one of the causes that affect the acceptability of translation data 6. The word "ada jadi" is considered inappropriate to be used in the sentence. Because the next dialogue explains that they've served the same food for five years. It will be more suitable for the word changes to "benar-benar." For "fucking," it is emphasized using "sudah tidak lagi." Meanwhile, the meaning of the word "creative rut" which is not creative, and "fucking" confirm the word. So, according to the rater, a more acceptable translation is if data 6 becomes "Dan restoran kita benar-benar sudah tidak kreatif lagi."

## 7. High Readability Translation

A translation can have a high level of readability if the target reader can easily understand the translation results. A total of 76 data (76%) from the research object falls into the category of high readability. The following is an example of data that has high readability.

Data 11

SL: Hi, Flora.

TL: Hai, Flora.

Source: Film *Chef* (15:32)

The readability level of data 11 shows a high level of readability because it uses a choice of words, phrases, and sentences that the reader can easily read and understand. In data 11, there is no change in sentence structure, but the translation of SL to TL shows translation results that are easily understood by the reader in just one reading. Moreover, the three raters have also given a score of 3 for the readability aspect of data 11. This assessment strengthens that data 11 has a high level of readability because it has an easy-to-understand translation.

## 8. Medium Readability Translation

A translation is said to have a medium level of readability if only a few sentences make the reader have to read it several times until the reader can understand the translation

(TL) in its entirety. There are 13 data (13%) of the research objects that fall into moderate readability. The following is an example of data that has a medium readability level:

Data 68

SL: This is what makes it a Cubano.

TL: Ini yang menjadikan Cubano.

Source: Film Chef (01:11:00)

The translation of data 68 has certain parts that are untranslated. It makes the audience become harder to understand the meaning. For instance, on data 68, the word "Cubano" is not translated into TL. Referring to the film, Cubano is a type of food from Florida. It has other name called Cuban sandwich (Three Guys from Miami, 2017). Another reference confirmed that statement, such as the Merriam-Webster dictionary, which says the same thing. However, "Cubano" is unique proper noun so, the TL does not have a suitable equivalent word. If kept using the word "Cubano," the translator can add a small note to the TL that gives a little information about what Cubano is. Unfortunately, not all audiences can understand what is meant by Cubano. If the audience watches the film in detail, maybe they can understand what Cubano means. However, if the audience is not too focused on detail while watching the film, there is a possibility that the audience does not understand the meaning of Cubano. In addition, the pronoun (it) is untranslated in TL. It also affects the readability of TL because the sentence becomes ambiguous when read in TL..

#### 9. Low Readability Translation

A translation that has a low level of readability is a translation that is difficult for readers to understand. In the subtitle film *Chef* (2014), 11 data (11%) are included in the translation category with low readability. The following is an example of the data:

Data 42

SL: That guy deserved it.

TL: Dia pantas.

Source: Film Chef (44:06)

In data 42, there is omission in the meaning of words that make TL difficult for readers to understand. As a result of removing the meaning, TL becomes an ambiguous sentence. In fact, in SL, "That guy" has been translated well into TL to "Dia." While the word "deserved" has also been translated well into TL to be "pantas." But unfortunately, the word "it," which is an object and a word that can explain the meaning of the sentence is removed in TL, so it raises questions about the statement in TL which is interpreted as "He deserves." But there is no further information that explains what that guy deserved. Therefore, data 42 has low readability in translation.

Assessment of translation quality serves to find out how good the quality of the translation is. A translation will be of good quality if the translation from SL to TL is accurate, acceptable, does not conflict with TL rules, and is easily understood by the target reader (Nababan, 2012). One needs to use a translation quality assessment instrument to measure translation quality. The results of the assessment of the



subtitle translation for Film *Chef* (2014) are averaged, the average results will be as follows:

Table 3.5 Reporting

| Average Score |               |             |       | Average      |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| Accuracy      | Acceptability | Readability | Total |              |
| 2,39x3=7,17   | 2,63x2=5,26   | 2,66x1=2,66 | 15,09 | 15,24:6=2,51 |

The results of assessing the quality of the translation of the subtitle Film *Chef* (2014) include three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability, which is 2.51. Based on the analysis of the raters, the quality of the subtitle translation performed by Lebah Ganteng in the film *Chef* (2014) is pretty good and easy to understand. However, there is a problem with accuracy, which results in a shift in meaning. So this problem needs to be looked at again. Meanwhile, acceptability also needs more attention, especially in translating acceptable words in SL, not necessarily in TL..

## CONCLUSION

Overall, the quality of the translation of the subtitles can be said to be pretty good because it has a final average score above 2.5. However, there is still range between the predicates of good (score 2) and very good (score 3) which can be improved to achieve a higher score, especially in accuracy and acceptability. The average score also shows that readability has the highest score compared to other aspects. Even so, there are a few things that can affect the level of readability and can be improved. However, overall, the subtitles translation by Lebah Ganteng must be maintained because it is easy for audiences to understand. According to the raters' rating, some parts are inaccurate, such as the untranslated article (especially "the") translations that don't make sense and untranslated words. This thing often makes it difficult for raters to score the data, particularly long sentences. In addition, un-suitable word choices and ambiguations also affect the quality of the translation. So some of these aspects need to be improved. Several things that done in the translation above are also reasons for raters to give scores of 1 and 2 on the accuracy aspect, making the accuracy score the lowest in determining translation quality. However, the results of the assessment of the quality of the translation do not judge that the subtitle translation of Lebah Ganteng in Film *Chef* (2014) is terrible. The proof is that out of 100 data from this translated subtitle, only 13% is inaccurate, 9% is not acceptable, and 11% of data has a low readability level.

For Lebah Ganteng, specifically in the translation of subtitles, can improve in several things, such as selecting the appropriate equivalent, natural translation, and determining which parts of the word need translating and which ones do not. By paying attention to the errors identified in this study, it can be a reference for the Lebah Ganteng to pay more attention to this section to minimize the mistakes in similar translations. In addition, the subtitle translation produced by LG can be more accurate, acceptable, and readable.

The writer hopes this research can be a reference for other subtitlers to reflect on the translation result to avoid making the same mistake in translating subtitles.

**Fransiska, W. W.** (2024). Translation Quality of The Indonesian Subtitles in *Chef* Movie. *ELSA Journal*, 4(2), 46-64.

This research consists of examples of the scores given for TL. It is also complete with an explanation of the reasons for these scores. In the end, this research also provides the final result of the quality of the translation. The writer feels that all this information is important enough to know and review.

The writer also hopes that future researchers can conduct research in a similar field, such as research on the quality of translations in film subtitles even better. In the future, the research conducted can be more detailed and exceed the limitations of this research. For instance, in this study, the writer was only able to provide comments from raters regarding the results of the overall data analysis. Future researchers can provide comments from raters for each data analyzed. Future researchers will get the consequence of applying that suggestion, which must incur higher costs and longer research time. However, the analysis results obtained will be much sharper and more accurate. Then this study also uses a measurement from Nababan where there is no definite measure that the writer can use in the reporting section to judge the final result of the translation quality assessment. It makes it too subjective. Future researchers can develop measurements from Nababan or use measurements from other sources to provide a definite measure in judging the assessment's final results.

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