

TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON TUTORIAL VIDEO OF MOBILE LEGEND FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIA AT YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

This paper has three objectives: To describe the strategies used by the content creator, to explain about the tutorial of the heroes, to explain the strategy mostly applied in the tutorial videos of the heroes and to analyze the accuracy of the translation. The data is Mobile Legends' video tutorial. After analyzing the data, there are 54 translation strategies in the data. The researchers analyze the data by using Malone's framework (1998) about translation strategy. There are 5 strategies found in the data. The strategy most applied in the data is divergence with 29 times or 55.5%. It happened because mostly the caption translated by using dictionary meaning. Here, the translation applies the divergence since the meaning of the word range is based on dictionary. The accurate level becomes the highest level with average of 50 data or 93.6 %. It happens because most of the raters agree that the translator can deliver the meaning and the context well. The second rank is the inaccurate level with 3 data or 5.5%.

Keywords: *accuracy, divergence, mobile legend, strategies, tutorial*

1. Introduction

Nowadays, for most people, information has become a need. Therefore, information exchanges through global communication are needed among people around the world by using a certain language that can be understood by people from many different countries. English is an international language that is used to transfer information. Therefore, English is used in most media as the main source to gain information. However, there are

still many people in the world that do not master English. It will be difficult for them to absorb the information in English. In that case, translation is needed to transfer information from foreign languages and in order to make communication among people with various languages possible. The activity of translating is very complicated, because there are some aspects which have to be considered by a translator. Translation

requires a linguistic knowledge, more specifically grammatical knowledge and versatility in semantic analysis. The translator should also understand some aspects which are related to the translation process, because the process of translation is more than translating sentence after sentence, but the meaning must be accurate. Therefore, the translator plays an important role in transferring the information.

Since each language has its own rule or structure in stating ideas, a translator has to be able to find the suitable methods in translating a certain text. Each type of text needs appropriate method related to translation theory, and it also has its own style and difficulties. Besides the whole messages of the source text have to be conveyed naturally and accurately, the translator should also consider the style. In order to get a translation that is not like a translation work, a translator needs some efforts to transfer the information from the source language into the target language. Moreover, people are not often aware that translation gives much contribution to the growth of the world. Translation is needed in the fields of life for example commerce, industry and science. Especially in the fields of

industry, science and technology, it is said undoubted that translation brings much ease to their progress because today, there are so many games have been released, for instance, Mobile Legend.

Mobile Legend: Bang Bang is multi-players online battle arena (MOBA) game designed for mobile phones, on the PC with an Android/iOS emulator. The two opposing teams fight to reach and destroy the enemy's base while defending their own base for control of a path, the three "lanes" known as "top", "middle" and "bottom", which connects the bases. In each team, there are five players who each control an avatar, known as a "hero", from their own device. Weaker computer-controlled characters, called "minions", spawn at team bases and follow the three lanes to the opposite team's base, fighting enemies and turrets. According to kumparan.com, Mobile Legend is played by 8 million people in Indonesia. Because of that reason, there are so many gamers then make a tutorial or even introduce the game through YouTube.

YouTube is a popular video sharing website where registered users can upload and share videos with anyone able to access the site. These videos can also be embedded and shared on other sites.

YouTube was developed by former PayPal employees in 2005 and was acquired by Google in 2006. It has had a profound impact on media and advertising. Most of the videos found on YouTube are created by amateurs, but some professional film makers also use the platform to share their work. Virtually all types and genres of videos are posted on the site, from sports accidents to homemade music videos. Copyrighted work also makes its way onto YouTube, which has raised many issues for companies that produce media for traditional outlets such as television. Because of the nature of YouTube sharing and voting, there have even been cases where new talents got discovered through simple videos, one of the most notable of which is teen pop star Justin Bieber. On the other hand, it is also possible for YouTube stars to profit from the videos they post on the site through YouTube's ad revenue sharing program. YouTube is also initiated the Mobile Legend's players who have high rank in the game to create the video about the heroes and their characters.

Here, the researchers are interested to take Mobile Legend' terms as the data. The main reason is there are so many play it. This game becomes very famous and it

is played by people around the world. It means that they have to use English language as the medium for the characters or heroes, ability, arm and many more. As the result, the players can understand the way to play. However, there are some gamers that do not understand English language because English is not their mother tongue. Furthermore, for the newbies, it is very hard for them to understand the game especially the heroes and their ability. To help them, YouTubers make Mobile Legend's terms and its translation to help the newbies playing the game. As the result, the strategies of translation is very needed to make the viewers who also want to play Mobile Legend understand the ability of the heroes.

Translating is not an easy way for the video creators because some expressions are used in a wide variety of contexts and situations. The translators have to be careful in translating the expressions, because they need to use some different strategies to translate those expressions. So, the right strategies must be applied in order to make the viewers understand easily.

Most translators concern about how to translate well because translating the

words will affect the quality of translation product itself. There are three aspects to influence the quality of translation: accuracy, acceptable, and readable (Nababan, 2012:41). Accuracy is one of requirements to make a translation has a good quality. Accuracy is a target language (TL) translation which has the equivalent meaning as the source language (SL).

2. Review of Related Literature

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. According to Wills in Choliludin (2007: 3), translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Besides, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) say that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: the source

language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

Catford (1965: 20) states that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Similar definition is also mentioned by Larson (1984: 3). He says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.

From the notion above it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant. According to Larson (1984: 3) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation

which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

Larson (1984: 3) states that translation is basically a change of form. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. Baker (1992: 24) says that the form of the source language in translation is replaced by the equivalent lexical item (form) of the receptor language. However, there is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text. According to Larson (1984: 3), translation is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure. When a translator makes a translation, it

means that he or she transfers meaning of source text. What is necessary to consider is that the meaning must be maintained constantly or, in other words, when the change of form occurs, the meaning must be maintained. It is the characteristic of a language that the same meaning component will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms).

In the translation process, the first thing to do is understand the total meaning of the source text. Translation must be done in an organized way that is translator must know what to do when facing a problem in the process of translation. These procedures and techniques which are conveyed by different scholars are called translation strategies. Chesterman (1998: 24) believes that translation strategies have specific features; for example, they are goal-oriented and problem-centered; moreover, they require making coordinate decisions while they are potentially conscious.

Translation strategies are either global or local. Global strategies are translator's general principles and preferred mode of action whereas local strategies are specific activities in relation to the translator's problem-solving and decision-making. Molina and Hurtado Albir (2002:

78) believe that local strategies are translation techniques. In this research, the researchers apply translation strategies from Malone (1988). Malone (1988: 75-80) has introduced nine translation strategies including Equation and Substitution, Divergence and Convergence, Amplification and Reduction, Diffusion and Condensation, and Reordering.

2.1 Translation Quality Assessment

Every good product always has a good quality. In translation, the term of quality is always related to the term of equivalence, because translation is not only converting the text from one language to another language, but translation is also transferring meaning from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL), because the culture between SL and TL are often very different, therefore one of the key for succeeding in translating texts is equivalence. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary (1994: 769), equivalence means “The state of being equivalence or equal”. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 85) define that equivalence is a process whereby the translator is able to replicate the same situation as the original, whilst using

completely different wording. Besides, other than equivalence, there are three most essential qualities of good translation, such as; accuracy, naturalness and clarity. It means before the entire of translation would be checked for each ones, he should make the readers get the appropriate meaning in the receptor language. For this research, it will be focused on the accuracy which is supporting the quality of the translation.

It is not an easy work for a translator to get the closest meaning. Due to be able to render the meaning or the sense what he gets, a translator has to render it accurately to reader. The phrase accuracy in translation according to Larson is the translation communicates the same meaning as the sources language which may not result in any difference, addition, or omission of the meaning as the target language (Larson, 1985: 485-486). Nababan (2012: 44) states that accuracy is a technical term which is used to evaluate a translation text whether the translation of the source language has been equal to the target language or not. Nababan (2012: 50) describes the difference between accurate translation, inaccurate, and unclear ones. The explanations are below:

a. Accurate Translation

The message of the text is totally diverting into the target text, no distortion and no reorder of the sentence in the translation. It means in translating, a translator should find the way so that the entire message of the ST is delivered appropriately into the TT.

b. Inaccurate Translation

The message of the source text is delivered imprecisely. There found some distortions and differences while translating the text, then it can be sure that inaccuracy is occurred in translation. Those are caused by multilingual that used in translation. One of the languages is Indonesian, which has most different structure and culture. In translating the text, the translator must decide carefully in diverting the message, so that the readers feel comfortable and quite understand while reading.

c. Unclear Translation

The message of the source text actually is transferring into the target text, but it does not communicate to the people who used that translation. Then it should be checked with someone who is not familiar with the ST and ask question which will show what he/she understand to find its clarity.

3. Research Method

This study is a descriptive-qualitative research, and it is presented the data with a content analysis method. Some of the experts had their own point of view about this type of research. In this thesis, the researcher used this method to get the best result in this project on as the object of the analysis. The researcher used qualitative method and the approach is descriptive which aims focuses on translation strategies on a video.

The unit analysis of this study is every word, clause and sentence found in the videos. The unit of analysis will be analyzed by using Malone's framework (1988: 75-80). The researcher will analyze the syntactic strategies, semantic strategies, and pragmatic strategies. Besides, the accuracy of translation was analyzed by Nababan's theory (2012: 50).

This study dealt with the tutorial video of Mobile Legend. This video was about the ability of the characters inside of the game. To get the data of this research was the researcher takings 2 different videos from different content creators. They were before and after channel and Moba Indonesia Official channel. The video was created in 2017 to give information and tutorial about mobile legend, found

54 sentences there and they are translated themselves by the channel's owner. Those channels were chosen because they have many subscribers and viewers. Furthermore, those data were analyzed by using Malone's theory (1988: 75-80) and Nababan's theory (2012: 50).

4. Findings and Discussion

In this case, it is related to the strategies of translation. This research analyzes 2 videos taken from YouTube.

No.	Type of Strategies	Σf	Σf%
1	Divergence	29	55,5%
2	Equation	10	18,5%
3	Substitution	6	11%
4	Reordering	6	11%
5	Reduction	3	4%
Total		54	100%

The Table shows the number of translation strategies in the data. The strategy that most applied in the data is divergence with 29 times or 55,5%. It happened because mostly the caption translated by using dictionary meaning. Here, the translation applies the divergence since the meaning of the word range is based on dictionary. Then, the second is equation with 10 times or 18,5%. The third is substitution with 6

times or 11%. The fourth is reordering with 6 times or 11%. And then the lowest is reduction with 3 times or 4%. The second finding is the accuracy level of the translation. The accuracy analysis is done partly by distributing questionnaire to four rates who have a certain qualifications. They are people who can speak English in both spoken and written form. The result of the accuracy based on Nababan (2014) theory is divided into three levels: accurate, inaccurate and unclear. The finding can be seen as the follows.

Accuracy Level in the Video Tutorial of Mobile Legend's Heroes

No	Accurac	Rater				Σf	Σf%
		1	2	3	4		
1	Accurate	53	52	52	43	50	93.6%
2	Inaccurat	0	2	2	8	3	5.5%
3	Unclear	1	0	0	3	1	0.9%
Total						54	100%

From the table above, it shows that there are 54 data. The accurate level becomes the highest level with 50 data or 93.6 %. It happens because most of the raters agree that the translation can deliver the meaning and the context well. The second rank is the inaccurate level with 3 data or 5.5%. The least is unclear

translation with 1 data or 0.9%. The analysis of the finding can be seen in the discussion part below:

There are 2 tutorial videos which are analyzed by the researcher. Based on the finding, divergence is the most strategies apply in the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher gives some examples. They can be seen bellows.

4.1 Translation Strategies in the Video Tutorial of Mobile Legend's Heroes

4.1.1 Divergence

In this data, there are 29 subtitles of 54 subtitles. Divergence mostly appears in the data. It became divergence because the translator uses the dictionary meaning to translate the data. Some analysis can be seen as follows:

Picture 1:



The example above shows that the data is taken from Moba Indo Official Chanel. This video happens in 28 seconds. It is classified as divergence. In the TL, it is translated into "Aku sudah lama menunggu". It can be said that since the translator tries to use the meaning based on

dictionary. Here, the context is that the translator introduces 'Karrie'. If the player of Mobile Legend picks him, he will give compliment, 'I've been waiting for too long'. If it is translated by using equation the translation will be, "Aku punya adalah menunggu untuk terlalu lama". In addition, the context of the word will be not delivered well. In the end, this sentence is translated by using divergence strategy.

Picture 2:



The next example can be seen in excerpt 2. Here, the creator introduces a new character of Mobile Legend. It is 'Layla'. She is one of the hero who has high offense ability. In the beginning of the game, if the player chooses her, she will say, 'We can do it!' Moreover, the clause 'We can do it!' actually has translated into the TL, "Kita bias melakukannya!" So, the translator uses the word to address clause in the TL. The translation strategy which is used is divergence. The translator is choosing a suitable replacement for a potential range

of alternatives. This strategy can be illustrated by bilingual dictionaries. Furthermore, divergence is not restricted to special class of words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and so on. Here, it is seen clearly that word 'it' is translated into suffix '-nya' in the TL. The translator always tries to make the right choice in any occasion. However, the context of the clause is not changing.

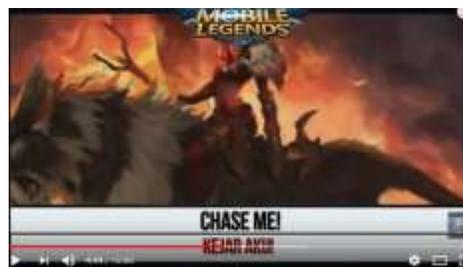
Picture 3:



The next example can be seen in the excerpt 3. This is taken from Data 11 of Moba Indo Official Chanel. Here, the creator introduces a new character in 2 minutes and 14 seconds. Here, he known as 'Bruno'. He has high offense too. It can be seen that the clause "wait for it" is taken from English language. In the TL, it is translated into "Menunggu untuk itu". It can be seen that the form of the SL is imperative sentence. It is should be translated into 'tunggu' in the TL. However, if the viewer opens the dictionary, 'wait' can mean 'menunggu'.

As the result, the translator applies the dictionary meaning as the word choices. This is used to keep the context keep understandable. In the end, this word is translated by using divergence strategy.

Picture 4:



Here, there is a clause. It is the clause 'Chase me!' It is translated into 'kejar aku'. It can be said that the translator uses divergence as the strategy. It happened because the translator uses the literal meaning. According to www.thefreedictionary.com, the word 'chase' means to follow rapidly in order to catch or overtake; pursue. On the other hand, the clause 'Chase Me' equivalences to word 'kejaraku' in Bahasa Indonesiaas the TL. To make the context clear, the translator uses the real meaning as in the dictionary. As the result, the foreign strategy that is used can be categorized as literal translation.

4.1.2 Substitution

There are 6 subtitles translated by using substitution as the strategy. If there is not one equivalence for the word in

target text, it should be replaced by the nearest word with the nearest grammatical point or meaning.

Picture 5:



The example is taken from Moba Indo Official in 6 minutes 29 seconds in the duration. The SL, *'time to wreak'* is translated into *'waktunya mengacaukan'*. Here, the creator shows the next hero that is Wasteland Based on dictionary, the word *'wreak'* means to bring about (damage or destruction). However, the translator chooses the meaning of the word is *'mengacaukan'* rather than *'menghancurkan'*. So, it is seen that the creator chooses to apply the different meaning. By using this way, the translator applies substitution to convey the message.

Picture 6:



From the data above, the translator translated *'request backup'* (SL) into *"meminta bantuan"* (TL). It is belong to substitution because the translator chooses to translate word "backup" into "bantuan". It can be seen that the translator did not choose the dictionary meaning. If the translator uses dictionary meaning, it will be *"meminta cadangan"* and in the end the context will not suitable because the context here is the situation where the player of mobile legend needs a help. So the translator choose the different word that suitable with the context to make the viewers more understand about that situation and it's become substitution.

Picture 7:



Here are the data, it can be seen that the translator translated *"enemies peeping at our land"* (SL) into *"musuh mengintai di tanah kita"* (TL). In the dictionary, peeping means pengintipan or mengintip, but if the translator chose mengintip, it will be hard for viewer to understand the context since the context here is about war. So, the translator chose to replace it

with other word outside the dictionary meaning to make the information clear. And the translator decided to use 'mengintai' to translate "peeping". It is no problem to use it since the word 'mengintai' is still a verb and in the end it is belong to substitution.

Picture 8:



The next data are described about "Clint", one of the mobile legend heroes that use a gun for his weapon. Here, the translator translated "light em' up and knock'em down!" into "tembaki mereka dan jatuhkan mereka". Light em' in the dictionary meaning is "terangi mereka", but the translator replacing that with "tembakimereka" to make the context more understandable since Clint here using a gun to attack. If the translator uses "terangi" it will not comprehend with the context. So the conclusion, this data use substitution because the translator did not use the dictionary meaning but the word that he chose to substitute it is still a verb.

4.1.3 Equation

There are 11 equation strategies found in the data. Here, the SL text is translated literally, focuses on the form and structure, without any reduction into the TL. It means to translate a word or an expression word for word. The equation strategy is found in Moba Indo Official Chanel. Further explanations can be seen below:

Picture 9:



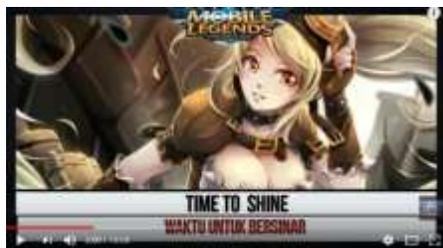
The data are taken from 48 seconds of the duration. Here, the creator wants to show the advance of 'Karrie'. He has the speed, the accuracy and the power. From the data above, it is seen that the words are translated by using equation. The SL is 'speed, precision, and strength' translated into 'kecepatan, presisi, dan kekuatan'. The creator translates all the words by one by one. It means the words are translated based on the word order. However, the meaning of the words still delivered well and easy to understand. Based on that explanation, it is concluded that this creator applies equation as the translation strategy.

Picture 10:



From the data above, the researchers chose to describe hero “Karrie” again. It is describing about his ability to move faster and faster than before if the player use his ultimate skill. Here, the translator translated *‘faster and faster’* into *‘lebih cepat dan lebih cepat’* It is clear that the translator chose to translate that data by “word by word” strategy, and it is not bring up any problem to translate it by that strategy since the context still understandable for the viewers. In the end, this data is belonging to equation since the translator use word by word translation.

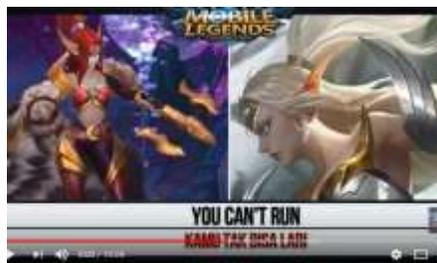
Picture 11:



The data above described the advantages of using hero “Layla” that she can light up the map to gain a “buff”. Buff here means an advantages in a game that

make a hero become powerful than the other hero. Here the translator translated *‘time to shine’* (SL) into *‘waktu untuk bersinar’* (TL). He uses word by word translation that makes it belongs to equation strategy and it is fine to translated it just like that because it does not change the context that describe the advantages of hero Layla.

Picture 12:



This data describe hero ‘Irihethel’ as one of the mobile legend hero. The context here, she has ability to chase the enemy wherever they go. Here the translator translated *‘you can’t run’* (SL) into *‘kamu tak bisa lari’* (TL). The translator here uses word by word translation to translate the data and it is also not bring up any problem for the viewers to understand the context. So in the end, this data use equation strategy.

4.1.4 Reordering

The next is reordering. There are 6 subtitles translated with this strategy. Reordering refers to as the grammatical structures in different languages are

different from each other, the elements of sentences might be reordered to have a translation. The explanation can be seen below:

Picture 13:



From the data above, the researcher finds the phrase 'this fight' in the SL. The creator translates it into '*pertarungan ini*'. The translator uses reordering strategy. He translates the word 'this fight' by using the real meaning. On the other hand, it can be said that the translator translates the SL completely and accurately. However, the structural of the TL introduces a new construction into the language. Here, the SL phrase is constituted by modifier (this) + head (*fight*). However, it is translated into head (*pertarungan*) + modifier (*ini*). In the end, this strategy is called reordering.

Picture 14:



From the data above, the researcher finds the phrase 'my domain' in the SL. The creator translates it into '*wilayahku*'. The translator uses reordering strategy. He translates the word 'my domain' by using the real meaning. On the other hand, it can be said that the translator translates the SL completely and accurately. However, the structural of the TL introduces a new construction into the language. Here, the SL phrase is constituted by modifier (my) + head (*domain*). However, it is translated into head (*wilayah*) + modifier (*aku*). In the end, this strategy is called reordering.

Picture 15:



From the data above, the researcher finds the phrase 'wise choice' in the SL. The creator translates it into '*pilihan yang bijak*'. The translator uses reordering strategy. He translates the word 'wise choice' by using the real meaning. On the other hand, it can be said that the translator translates the SL completely and accurately. However, the structural of the TL introduces a new construction into the

language. Here, the SL phrase is constituted by modifier (wise) + head (*choice*). However, it is translated into head (*pilihan*) + modifier (*bijak*). In the end, this strategy is called reordering.

4.1.5 Reduction

The last is reduction. There are 3 subtitles translated with this strategy. Reduction here means that some elements may be omitted or taken away for better understanding, it means that the translator can reduce a word to make a translation much understandable. The explanation can be seen below:

Picture 16:



From that data, it can be seen that the translator translated '*reach for the sky*' (SL) into '*meraih langit*' (TL). If the translator use equation or word by word translation strategy, it will bring up a weird sentence since it will become '*meraih untuk langit*'. So the translator chose to reduce or take away the word '*untuk*' to make it more acceptable for the viewers to understand and in the end, it use reduction strategy.

Picture 17:



From that data, it can be seen that the translator translated '*initiate retreat*' (SL) into '*mundur*' (TL). If the translator chose to bring up the word '*initiate*' into his translation, it will become a weird sentence since '*memulai mundur*' is not acceptable in the Bahasa, and it is also not corresponding with the context. In the end, the translator chose to take away '*initiate*' and it is become a reduction strategy.

Picture 18:



From that data, it can be seen that the translator translated '*launch attack*' (SL) into '*serang*' (TL). If the translator bring up the word '*launch*' into his translation, the context will not conveyed well and it will become '*meluncurkan serang*' since the context here is to ask the player to attack the

enemy. In the end, it belongs to reduction strategy.

4.2 The Accuracy of the Translation Used by the Content Creator to Explain about the Tutorial of the Heroes

The accuracy indicators use three scales based on the Nababan's accuracy rating instruments. The study analyses fifty four data translation and present three different categories for every single data. As the result of the study, the researcher finds that the translations of the data are accurate. There are three levels of accuracy found in the data. The first is accurate translation with 50 data. The second is inaccurate translation with 3 data. The last is unclear translation with 1 data. The analysis can be seen below.

4.2.1 Accurate Translation

There are 50 data rated as accurate in the data. The raters are agreed that the translations are mostly accurate. The example of the analysis can be seen below.

Excerpt 1:

SL : Smash

TL : Hajar mereka

From the excerpt above, the four raters gave the same rate for the data. According to www.thefreedictionary.com, the word 'smash' means to strike with a heavy blow

or impact. This word is translated into 'hajar'. According to www.kbbi.web.id, the word 'hajar' means *memukuli dan sebagainya supaya jera*. Then, the pronoun 'them' means "the objective case of they". Based on www.kbbi.web.id, the word 'mereka' means "dia dengan yang lain (sebagai objek kalimat)."

Based on the description from the dictionaries, the researcher summarizes that the SL above is translated by similar meaning without deletion, addition or distortion and dissimilar form, because the verb and object pronoun in SL are translated into verb and object pronoun too in TL. Therefore, the sentence is translated accurately in TL, because the translation is precisely conceived that the SL intended. In the end, the accuracy of this data is 100% accurate.

Excerpt 2:

SL : Chase me

TL : Kejar aku

The next example can be seen in the excerpt 20. The sentence "Chase me!" is translated into "*Kejar aku!*" The verb 'chase' is defined as "To seek the favor or company of persistently" (www.thefreedictionary.com). In addition, the object pronoun 'me' is defined as "The objective case of I". Then, the word 'aku'

means ‘diri sendiri; saya (sebagai subjek maupun objek)’ in www.kbbi.web.id.

Based on the description from the dictionaries, the researchers summarize that the English collocation is translated by similar meaning without deletion, addition or distortion, but dissimilar form, because the verb and the object pronoun in SL are translated into verb and object pronoun in TL. Thus, the researcher concludes that the sentence is translated accurately in TL, because the translation is precisely conceived that the SL intended. The accuracy of TL based on Nababan’s theory (2012) and it is supported by the assessment from 100% of both raters who asses that TL is accurate. So, they do not have any trouble when they read TL.

Excerpt 3:

SL: Struggle and resistance are useless

TL: Perjuangan dan perlawanan tidak ada gunanya

The next example is taken from data 21. The sentence “Struggle and resistance are useless” are translated into “*Perjuangan dan perlawanan tidak ada gunanya*” in TL. In this case, “*Perjuangan dan perlawanan tidak ada gunanya*” is compatible with the meaning of “Struggle and resistance are useless”, because based

on www.thefreedictionary.com, the word ‘struggle’ is defined as “a strenuous effort in the face of difficulty” and the word ‘resistance’ is defined as “a force that tends to oppose or retard motion.” In addition the word ‘useless’ means “Being or having no beneficial use ;ineffective”. Meanwhile, the word ‘*perjuangan*’ is defined as “*usaha yang penuh dengan kesukaran dan bahaya*” and the word ‘*perlawanan*’ is defined as “*proses, cara, perbuatan melawan; usaha mencegah (menangkis, bertahan, dan sebagainya); perjuangan.*”

Based on the description from the dictionaries, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is translated by similar meaning without deletion, addition or distortion and dissimilar form. The accuracy of TL based on Nababan’s theory and it is supported by the assessment from 100% of raters who asses that TL is accurate, because the translation is precisely conceived that the SL intended. So, they do not have any trouble when they read TL.

Excerpt 4:

SL : A gun is not my only weapon

TL : Senapan bukanlah satu- satunya senjatak

The data above is the sentence “A gun is not my only weapon” is translated into “*Senapan bukanlah satu-satunya senjatak*” in TL. Based on www.thefreedictionary.com the word ‘a’ is defined as “Used before nouns and noun phrases that denote a single but unspecified person or thing” and the noun ‘gun’ is defined as “A weapon consisting of a metal tube from which a projectile is fired at high velocity into a relatively flat trajectory.” Meanwhile, the phrase ‘is not my only weapon’ can be translated into ‘*bukan hanya senjatak*’. However, the translator uses the phrase ‘*bukanlah satu-satunya senjatak*’ in the TL of the data.

Based on the description from the dictionaries, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is by similar meaning, but the word ‘hanya’ is replaced by ‘satu-satunya’ in the TL. Moreover, the context of the sentence that wants to explain that the hero has many weapons still can be understood by the raters. Thus, the sentence in SL translated accurately into TL. Furthermore, the accuracy of TL, based on Nababan’s theory and it is supported by the assessment from 100% of rater who asses that TL is accurate, because the translation is precisely conceived that the SL intended. So, they

do not have any trouble when they read TL.

Excerpt 5:

SL : Faster and faster

Tl : Lebih cepat dan lebih cepat

The data above, the phrase “faster and faster” is translated into “*lebih cepat dan lebihcepat*” in TL. Based on www.thefreedictionary.com the word ‘faster’ is defined as “in a rapid manner”. This is the comparative form of adjective ‘fast’. In the TL, it is translated into ‘*lebihcepat*’ that is defined as “*dalam waktu singkat dapat menempuh jarak cukup jauh (perjalanan, gerakan, kejadian, dan sebagainya); laju; deras*” (www.kbbi.web.id).

Based on the description from the dictionaries, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is translated by similar meaning without deletion, addition or distortion and dissimilar form. The accuracy of TL based on Nababan’s theory and it is supported by the assessment from 100% of raters who asses that TL is accurate, because the translation is precisely conceived that the SL intended. So, they do not have any trouble when they read TL.

Excerpt 6:

SL : Let’s go

TL : Ayo Pergi

The data above, the sentence “Let’s go” is translated into “*Ayo pergi*” in TL. Based on www.thefreedictionary.com the word ‘let’s’ is defined as “contraction of let us: used to express a suggestion, command, etc., by the speaker to himself and his hearers”. The verb ‘go’ is defined as “To move away from a place; depart”. Meanwhile, in the TL, the word ‘ayo’ that is defined as “*kata seru untuk mengajak atau memberikan dorongan*” (www.kbbi.web.id). The word ‘pergi’ means “*berjalan (bergerak) maju*” (www.kbbi.web.id).

Based on the description from the dictionaries, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is translated by similar meaning without deletion, addition or distortion and dissimilar form. The accuracy of TL based on Nababan’s theory and it is supported by the assessment from 100% of raters who asses that TL is accurate, because the translation is precisely conceived that the SL intended. So, they do not have any trouble when they read TL.

4.2.2 Inaccurate Translation

This classification consists of data that considered being inaccurate translation which means the message of the SL is less

accurately conveyed in the TL. There are 3 data rated as inaccurate translation. Some raters have different opinion about the translation result. The example of the analysis can be seen below.

Excerpt 7:

SL : Let’s fight with me side by side

TL : Mari berkelahi dengan saya berdampingan

The data above is taken from rater 1 and rater 2. Both of them agree that the SL, “Let’s fight with me side by side” is translated into “*Mari berkelahi dengan saya berdampingan*” in the TL. The raters believe that the word ‘fight’ must be translated into the other meaning beside the word ‘*berkelahi*’. According to www.thefreedictionary.com, the word ‘fight’ means “to contend with or oppose with violence or in battle”. The context of the word is the hero asks the player to against the enemy together in the battlefield.

Meanwhile, the word ‘*berkelahi*’ means “*bertengkar dengan disertai adu kata-kata atau adu tenaga*”. In Bahasa Indonesia, the context of the word ‘*berkelahi*’ is different with against enemy in the battlefield. However, the rater 3 thinks the translation has already been accurate and the rater 4 gives opinion that the

translation is categorized as unclear translation.

Based on the description from the dictionaries, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is translated inaccurately by the translator. The inaccurate translation of the TL based on Nababan's theory and it is supported by the assessment from 50% of raters who assess that TL is inaccurate, because the translation is not precisely conceived that the SL intended. So, they have trouble when they read TL but they can understand the context. And in the end, the accuracy of this data is 25% accurate.

Excerpt 8:

SL : I've got bullet with your name on it!

TL : Aku punya peluru dengan namamu di atasnya

The data above is taken from rater 4. She determines that the SL, "I've got bullet with your name on it!" is translated into "*Aku punya peluru dengan namamu di atasnya!*" in the TL. The rater believes that the words 'I've got' must be translated into '*aku mendapatkan*'. In the English structure the form Subject + have + V3 is the present perfect tense. It means that it does not show the word 'have' referred to the possession. However, in the

TL, the words "I've got" translated '*punya*' which means possess in something in Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover, the context of the sentence is the hero has already got the bullet of the player's name. Based on the description above, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is translated inaccurately by the translator. The inaccurate translation of the TL based on Nababan's theory and it is supported by the assessment from 25% of rater who assesses that TL is inaccurate, because the translation is not precisely conceived that the SL intended. And in the end, the accuracy of this data is 75% accurate.

Excerpt 9:

SL : Alone for peace in heart

TL : Sendirian demi kedamaian di hati

The data above is taken from rater 4. She determines that the SL, "Alone for peace in heart" is translated into "*Sendirian demi kedamaian di hati*" in the TL. The rater believes that the word 'for' must be translated into 'demi'. According to the www.thefreedictionary.com, the word 'for' means "used to indicate the object of a desire, intention, or perception".

Meanwhile, the TL, it is translated into 'demi' which means '*untuk (kepentingan)*'. Actually, the word

'demi' has already represent the meaning and the context of the word 'for' which is the goal of the hero to be alone to get peaceful in his heart. However, the rater 4 believes it should be translated into the word 'untuk' in the note of the questionnaire.

Based on the description from above, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is translated inaccurately by the translator based on rater 4 opinion. The inaccurate translation of the TL is 25% based on Nababan's theory because the translation is not precisely conceived that the SL intended. So, she has trouble when they read TL, but they understand the context. And in the end, the accuracy of this data is 75% accurate.

4.2.3 Unclear Translation

This classification consists of data that considered being unclear translation which means the message of the source text actually is transferring into the target text, but it still not communicates to the people who are to use that translation. There are 1 data rated as unclear translation. Some raters have different opinion about the translation result. The example of the analysis can be seen below.

Excerpt 10:

SL : Initiate retreat

TL : Mundur

The data above is taken from rater 1 and rater 4. They determine that the SL, "Initiate retreat" is translated into "Mundur" in the TL. The raters believe that the word 'initiate' must be translated to create the clear meaning. They also believe the word 'mundur' has different context with the word 'retreat'. According to the www.thefreedictionary.com, the word 'retreat' means "withdrawal of a military force from a dangerous position or from an enemy attack". Meanwhile, the TL, it is translated into 'mundur' which means 'berjalan (bergerak) ke belakang'. It means the word 'retreat' has different context with the word 'mundur'. On the other hand, the rater 2 and rater 3 think that the translation is accurate.

Based on the description from above, the researcher summarizes that the sentence is translated unclearly by the translator based on the rater 1 and the rater 4 opinion. The unclear translation of the TL based on Nababan's theory is 50% because the translation is not conceived that the SL intended. So, they have trouble when they read TL and to understand the context.

5. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, there are 54 translation strategies in the data. The researcher analyze the data by using Malone's framework (1998) about translation strategy. There are 5 strategies found in the data. Most applied strategy in the data is divergence with 29 times or 55.5%. It happened because mostly the caption translates by using dictionary meaning. Here, the translation applies the divergence since the meaning of the word range is based on dictionary. Then, the second is equation with 10 times or 18.5%.

The third is substitution with 6 times or 11%. The fourth is reordering with 6 times or 11%. And the lowest is reduction with 3 times or 4%. The second finding is the accuracy level of the translation. There are 54 data. The accurate level becomes the highest level with 50 data or 93.6 %. It happens because most of the raters agree that the translation can deliver the meaning and the context well. The second rank is the inaccurate level with 3 data or 5.5%. The least is unclear translation with 1 data or 0.9%.

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