ERROR ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH TO INDONESIA SUBTITLE IN THE WAY WAY BACK MOVIE

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Abstract
This research aims to find the error analysis that can be found in The Way, Way Back (2013) movie. The source data was taken from English to Indonesian subtitles. Based on Carl James theory (2008) there are substance error, text error, grammar error and lexical error. There are also two causes of errors: interlingual and intralingual. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. Error analysis occurs because lack of vocabulary, words, and structure. To finished this study, the researcher watched the movie, gather the data and pick which word that had error analysis. Based on the data analysis there were lexical errors and text error that found in 100 data, which consist 44 lexical errors (44%) 56 text errors (56%) 3 grammar errors (3%) and 1 substance errors (1%). The cause of error, 64 interlingual (64%) and 36 intralingual (36%)
Keywords: error analysis, lexical errors, text errors, interlingual, intralingual.

1. INTRODUCTION

Movies are something that everyone really likes, many people from young, teen, and old watching movies want to spend their time and find the meaning, storylines, visuals, even the continuation of the movie's story, from popular franchises or an indie movie. However, some movies with old titles or movies that are not popular, there are still a lot of errors that can be found in the subtitles, it is because the lack of vocabulary or the translator pick a wrong word. The movie is 'The Way, Way Back' which was released on July 5, 2013 in the genre of drama and comedy. According to Cambridge Dictionary, movie is a series of moving pictures, often telling a story, usually shown in theatre or on television. (2008: 618)

Nowadays subtitles or captions are everywhere, on tv, video, and movies. The translation or subtitle is the one that helps people can easily to understand the story completely and what the movie is about, subtitle also help people to learn more about vocabulary, a new word, or a person that hard-hearing and make every video that use subtitle more accessible to audience, including every language if it is available. In this study the source language is English and the target language is Indonesia. The data to be analyzed is The Way, Way Back movie subtitles and transcripts.

This research is aimed to find out the text errors, lexical errors and causes of the errors that can be found in the Indonesian subtitle of 'The Way, Way Back' movie. According to James, there are five type of errors: substance errors, text errors, lexical errors, grammar errors, and lexical errors. (1998: 129) The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative to analyze. This research helps to understand the right meaning

for the word, because in the subtitle there are a few sentences, grammar, phrase, word even idiomatic because it cannot easily translate to target language and it will be hard to understand the meaning in target language.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
1. Error

As human there are errors and mistakes, even though errors and mistakes are actually very similar but mistakes an accident, we all know it is wrong but the wrong word slips out of mind and meanwhile error is something that you exactly don't know whether it is about the meaning or the structure. According to Taylor, explained that "The only way we can reasonably determine whether a mistake is a slip or a genuine error is by reference to the writer's semantic and structural intentions." (1986:154) According to Larson, explained that the point of translation process is transferring the meaning of the text, not the form, from source language to target language. (1998: 4)

If the learner or someone can correct the mistake, we assumed that the form he or she selected is not one intended, and we can say that is as a mistake. If the learner is unable to make corrections in any way, that is an error. Now we know the difference between errors and mistakes, error for example is an instance of language that is unintentionally and not cannot be correct and the mistakes is the opposite of that, a mistake is either intentionally or unintentionally and correctable. However, Corder states that "…errors are the result of some failure of performance" (1971: 152). Moreover, the 'noticeable thing about erroneous sentences is that they can readily be corrected by the speaker himself' since they are 'cases of failure to follow a known rule'

According to Edge, there are three types: slips, errors and attempts. the division being made 'according to the teacher's knowledge of his or her learners' (1989: 11) The explanation is, "The cause of slips is by processing problems or ignorance. Errors are wrong forms that sometimes we do not even realize if it is wrong or not. And the last is attempts, it is incomprehensible, and the learner does not know how to use the right structure."

2. Level of Errors

According to James, there is a level of error, which contains substance errors, text errors, lexical errors, and grammar errors. (1998: 129) But in this study the researcher uses text errors and lexical errors but there is also explanation about another level of errors:

2.1. Substance errors

Substance errors have an important role in translation same as basic errors, it is the basic skill that ability to use correctly such as punctuation, spelling, abbreviation, etc. If the translator has a basic skill of translation at least the translator knows how to use spelling, punctuation and the right word in target language, and make the audience understand what the meaning is. This also happens not only in translation but also in writing. Usually if we write something, sometimes we make a mistake like typos or typographic errors.

2.2. Text errors

The text is not always restricted based on grammar in the source language, text is comprehensive. As translators we should not to stuck in one meaning, we should look up for the other meaning in the exact context for the text. Because text it is important to deliver the right meaning in target language. According to Halliday and

Hasan they stated that "…text may be spoken or written and is not limited to the larger units" (1976: 1) As we can read in the previous sentence. We can conclude that the "text" term, that text can come in all shapes and sizes, such as the letter, sound, word, sentence, and combination of sentences.

2.3. Lexical errors

We learn that lexical is always related to vocabulary and meaning. Vocabulary is playing a very important role in language learning and vocabulary carries a particularly heavy functional load. Lexis is also conveying the meaning and lexis has always been different from grammar. Grammar is to be organized in "closed" to be systematic and regular, meanwhile lexis, by contrast, is said to consist of "open" to be irregular and unsystematic. In deeper lexical errors there are also formal errors of lexis such as formal misselection, misformations, and distortions. One easiest way to classify lexical errors is how much knowledge that people have about vocabulary. For example it is idiom 'break a leg' if we don't search or do not want to know what is the exact meaning of 'break a leg' in the target language, it could be *'patah kaki'*, but the right meaning in target language is *'Semoga sukses'* or *'Semangat'*, it is a different way to say 'Good luck'.

2.4. Grammar errors

The easiest way to find grammar errors, if the 'word' is related to function words because function words have to be grammatical. Function words consist of pronouns, determiners, conjunctions, etc. For example, while writing Indonesian to English, sometimes people make a mistake like the difference between "he" and "she", because in Indonesia "he" and "she" it is "dia" which is universal to anybody. There are

errors that affect texts larger than the word, namely phrase, clause, sentence and ultimately paragraphs. Grammar has been discussed in terms of morphology and syntax, the former handling word structure, the latter handling structures 'larger' than the word. According to Shaughnessy, "…calls morphological errors 'small' errors." (1977: 90) as does Zoila, a Guatemalan migrant worker in the USA who admits that when she speaks English she tends not to bother about 'the esses and little words'. By 'esses' Zoila means morphological markers of plurality, genitive, third-person singular.

3. Cause of Errors
3.1. Interlingual

The occurrence of interlingual error is because of the translator pick the wrong word and choosing the wrong meaning for the word in TL, for a good translator it is supposed to learn more about the meaning in SL and translate it to TL, or use a synonyms word, so the audience can understand easily what is the exact meaning in TL. According to James stated that "…'I know the house is "casa" for me.' This is to misconstrue translation however, because the good translator does not allow the L1 (or the source language text) to change the output, and edits out unwanted transfers and carries out the adjustments necessary to make the final text looks natural. It would be acceptable though to talk of learners indulging in over-literal or word-for-word translation, by which is meant precisely the sort of translation that overlooks these sorts of adjustments made in 'real' translation." (2008: 179) In addition, Jackson gets it right when he states that interference happens "when an item or structure in the second language manifests some degree of difference from, and some degree of similarity with the equivalent item or

structure in the learner's first language." (1987: 101)

3.2. Intralingual

If as translators we have to look for other words, choose the right word and meaning in TL or it can be the translator's ignorance, because the difficulty of translating into TL or unfamiliar with the word in SL, and the output in TL becomes unclear or difficult to understand, that can be intralingual errors. Intralingual errors of form created without recourse to SL resources. The outcomes are forms that non-existent in the TL. According to James, refers that intralingual as learning strategy-based errors, which consist of false analogy, misanalysis, incomplete rule application, exploiting redundancy, overlooking co-occurrence restrictions, hypercorrection, overgeneralization or system-simplification. (2008: 185) In addition, James stated that "…Apart from recourse to L1 transfer, the learners in ignorance of a TL form on any level and of any class can do either of two things: either they can set about learning the needed item, engaging their learning strategies or they can try to fill the gap by resorting to communication strategies." (2008: 185)

4. **Previous studies**

The first previous studies from Eka Hathi Manurung, Erika Sinambela, Caroline Pakpahan (2015) it is about error analysis that students made and identified it with interlingual and intralingual based on Norrish and James theories, the source of data in the analysis are the result of the test that the students had done. The second previous studies from Rismayani (2017) talks about error analysis especially grammatical error and mistranslation. The source of data from students' translation work in descriptive text. The

third previous studies from Yuli Wahyuni (2011) analyzed error analysis that can be found in subtitles. The source of data from English to Indonesia subtitle translation from Romeo and Juliet movie.

4. RESEARCH METHOD

The research used a descriptive qualitative to analyze error in the movie The Way, Way Back written and directed by Nat Faxon and Jim Rash. According to Bogdan and Biklen, stated that "qualitative research has the following five features: (1) naturalistic, qualitative research has actual settings as the direct source of data and the researcher is the key instrument; (2) qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected take the form of words or pictures rather than numbers; (3) qualitative researchers are concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products. (4) qualitative researchers tend to analyze their data inductively; and (5) "meaning" is of essential concern to the qualitative approach. (2007: 5)

The data had been collected used a few steps: First, watch the movie and then download the original script and Indonesian subtitle. Second, collecting the data. Third, observing, comparing, and reading carefully the transcript from The Way, Way Back script and subtitle. Fourth, underlined which sentences, phrase, or word that is error. And the last after that the researcher analyses the error analysis in The Way, Way Back used Carl James theories and few supporting theories.

5. Result and Discussion

This chapter is the analysis of the error analysis that can be found in the movie THE WAY, WAY BACK, written and directed by Nat Faxon and Jim Rashand. The Indonesian subtitle translation is translated by username

PublicHD. The data of error analysis presented below are codified as follows:

01/TWBB/ENG/00:00:00,000
01/TWBB/IND/00:00:00,000

The number 01 identifies the sequence of the data, the code TWWB represents the title of the movie, THE WAY, WAY BACK. The code ENG indicates the English version of the data, and the code IND indicates the Indonesian translation version of the novel and the code 00:00:00,000 is the minute of the movie scene.

1. **01/TWBB/ENG/00:40:31,289:**
   "Too far, Duncan."
   01/TWBB/IND/00:40:31,289:
   "Duncan, lebih jauh!"

Substance error and lexical errors occurs here in the translation of "**Too far, Duncan**" in the SL into ***"Duncan, lebih jauh!"*** in the TL. Looking into the definition in the dictionary, the text error occurs in the translation to be meaningless. Thus, the translation in the TL should be ***"…keterlaluan"***. It is proved by looking at the anaphoric reference in the sentence "Duncan realizes his swimsuit came off. He grabs them and puts them on." According to Foley and Hall, stated that "…anaphoric is referring back in a text to a previously mention item" (2003: 328) According to Llach, explained that "…lexical error is a deviation in form and/or meaning of a target-language lexical word." (2011: 75) In addition, Dinnen explained that "…lexical has grammatical forms and thus meaningful. It is not enough just to combine words but it should also be considered whether it is meaningful or not." (1980: 265)

The translator added punctuation marks, exclamation marks or (!) in TL. According to Heaton, stated that "…mechanical errors are the ability to use correctly the conventions peculiar to write language, e.g: punctuation, spelling, etc." (1988: 135) In addition, according to James, stated that "…substance error, they are referred to as 'mechanical' errors." (1998: 131) The cause of error is interlingual, according to Richard, explained that "…Interlingual is errors which are caused by the interference of the learner's mother tongue." (1974: 173) According to Oxford Dictionary, "too far; to behave in a way that is beyond reasonable limits." (1995: 421) According to *KBBI, "keterlaluan" means "hal yang melampaui batas."* (2008: 864)

2. **02/TWBB/ENG/00:10:02,402: "I don't need that shit hanging over my head."**
   02/TWBB/IND/00:10:02,402:
   "Aku tidak perlu itu menggantung di kepalaku."

Lexical error occurs here in the translation of "**…hanging over my head.**" is idiom which is translated into TL non-idiom "***…menggantung di kepalaku.***" According to Cambridge Dictionary, "(something) hangs over your head" is idiom meaning "something makes you unable to relax or enjoy yourself." (2008: 421) Looking into the definition in the dictionary, the lexical error occurs in the translation to be meaningless. Thus, the translation in the TL should be "***…membebani pikiranku.***" According to Llach, explained that "…lexical error is a deviation in form and/or meaning of a target-language lexical word." (2011: 75) In addition, Dinnen explained that "…lexical has grammatical forms and thus meaningful. It is not enough just to combine words but it should also be considered whether it is meaningful or not." (1980: 265) The cause of error is intralingual, according to Richard, states

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that "…intralingual interference refers to items produced by learner, which reflect not the structure of mother tongue, but generalization based on partial exposure of the target language." (1974: 6) According to *Tata Bahasa Baku Indonesia, "Pronomina persona aku mempunyai variasi bentuk, yakni -ku dan ku-. Bentuk klitika -ku dipakai, antara lain, dalam konstruksi pemilikan dan dalam tulisan dilekatkan pada kata yang di depannya."* (2017: 332)

3. **03/TWBB/ENG/00:24:19,892: "Trent, he's just not a comfortable swimmer." 03/TWBB/IND/00:24:19,892:** *"Trent, dia hanya bukan perenang yang nyaman."*

Lexical error occurs here in the translation of the SL **"he's just not a comfortable swimmer."** is translated into TL *"…dia hanya bukan perenang yang nyaman"* Looking into the definition in the dictionary, the lexical error occurs in the translation to be meaningless. Thus, the translation in the TL should be *"…pokoknya dia tidak suka berenang."* According to Llach, explained that "…lexical error is a deviation in form and/or meaning of a target-language lexical word." (2011: 75) In addition, Dinnen explained that "…lexical has grammatical forms and thus meaningful. It is not enough just to combine words but it should also be considered whether it is meaningful or not." (1980: 265) The cause of error is intralingual, according to Richard, states that "…intralingual interference refers to items produced by learner, which reflect not the structure of mother tongue, but generalization based on partial exposure of the target language." (1974: 6) Then, the translation in the TL *"…pokoknya dia tidak suka berenang."* which anaphorically refers to "You need to wear that (life vest). No, Duncan can't

swim." According to Foley and Hall explained that "…anaphoric is referring back in a text to a previously mention item." (2003: 328) According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia,* "kata; pendek kata, pendeknya; pokoknya." (2008: 462)

4. **04/TWBB/ENG/00:07:06,526: "He's having too many conversations with those dolls." 04/TWBB/IND/00:07:06,526:** *"Dia memiliki terlalu jauh pembicaraan dengan boneka-boneka itu."*

Text errors occurs here in the translation of **"He's having too many conversations with those dolls."** in the SL into *"Dia memiliki terlalu jauh pembicaran dengan boneka-boneka."* in the TL. Looking into the definition in the dictionary, the text error occurs in the translation to be suitable. Thus, the translation in the TL should be *"Dia masih terlalu sering berbicara dengan boneka-boneka itu."* According to Widdowson stated that "…Texts can come in all shapes and sizes: they can correspond in extent with any linguistic unit: letter, sound, word, sentence, combination of sentences." (1995: 164) In addition, according to James explained that "…The term text is sometimes used to refer exclusively to a unit of written language larger than the sentence - for which paragraph might be a suitable term." (1998: 141) The cause of error is interlingual, according to Richard, explained that "…Interlingual is errors which are caused by the interference of the learner's mother tongue." (1974: 173)

Then, the translation in the TL *"Dia masih terlalu sering berbicara dengan boneka-boneka itu."* It is proved by looking at the anaphoric reference in the sentence "He needs human contact." according to (Foley and Hall, 2003)

explained that "…anaphoric is referring back in a text to a previously mention item." (p.328) According to (Catford, 1978) stated that "…level shifts, by a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL Translation equivalent at a different level." (p.73)

5. **05/TWBB/ENG/00:50:05,503:**
   "Come on, get pumped!"
   05/TWBB/ENG/00:50:05,503:
   "Ayo, mari kita pompa!"

Text error occurs here in the translation of **"Come on, get pumped!"** in the SL into *"Ayo, mari kita pompa!"* in the TL. Looking into the definition in the dictionary, the text error occurs in the translation to be suitable. Thus, the translation in the TL should be *"Ayo, semangat dong!"* According to Widdowson stated that "…Texts can come in all shapes and sizes: they can correspond in extent with any linguistic unit: letter, sound, word, sentence, combination of sentences." (1995: 164) In addition, according to James explained that "…The term text is sometimes used to refer exclusively to a unit of written language larger than the sentence - for which paragraph might be a suitable term." (1998: 141) The cause of error is interlingual, according to Richard, explained that "…Interlingual is errors which are caused by the interference of the learner's mother tongue." (1974: 173)

Then, the translation in the TL *"Ayo, semangat dong!"* which anaphorically refers to "Duncan doesn't emote much *excitement*." According to (Foley and Hall, 2003) explained that "…anaphoric is referring back in a text to a previously mention item." (p.328) According to (Cambridge, 2008) "pump(ed) up someone is to make someone more confident or more enthusiastic." According *(KBBI, 2008) "semangat; nafsu (kemauan, gairah)*

untuk bekerja, berjuang, dan sebagainya." (p.1397) According to *(KBBI, 2008) "dong; adalah kata seru yg dipakai di belakang kata atau kalimat untuk pemanis atau pelembut."* (p.364)

6. **06/TWBB/ENG/00:54:26,930:**
   "The man's got some soul."
   06/TWBB/IND/00:54:26,930:
   "Pria itu punya beberapa jiwa."

Text error occurs here in the translation of **"The man's got some soul."** in the SL into *"Pria itu punya beberapa jiwa."* in the TL. Looking into the definition in the dictionary, the text error occurs in the translation to be suitable. Thus, the translation in the TL should be *"Pria mempunyai jiwa pemberani."* According to Widdowson stated that "…Texts can come in all shapes and sizes: they can correspond in extent with any linguistic unit: letter, sound, word, sentence, combination of sentences." (1995: 164) In addition, according to James explained that "…The term text is sometimes used to refer exclusively to a unit of written language larger than the sentence - for which paragraph might be a suitable term." (1998: 141) The cause of error is interlingual, according to Richard, explained that 'Interlingual is errors which are caused by the interference of the learner's mother tongue.' (1974: 173)

Then, the translation in the TL *"Pria mempunyai jiwa pemberani."* which anaphorically refers to "…Duncan work as safeguard pool and brave enough to get rid of breakdancing circle." According to Foley and Hall states 'anaphoric is referring back in a text to a previously mention item.' (2003: 328) According to *KBBI,* 'berani; mempunyai *hati* yang mantap dan rasa percaya diri yang benar dalam menghadapi kesulitan.' (2008: 180) *"hati"* which synonymously to

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"courageous" According to *KII,* "*hati*; courageous (heart)" (1989: 207) and "heart" synonymously to *"jiwa"* According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia, hati; jiwa* (2008: 187) According to Oxford Dictionary, "soul; strong and good human feeling; emotional, moral and intellectual energy." (1995: 1135)

5. CONCLUSION

At the end, the researcher analyzing the subtitle and the researcher found 100 data, which consist 44 lexical errors (44%) 56 text errors (56%) 3 grammar errors (3%) and 1 substance errors (1%). Meanwhile the cause of error, 64 interlingual (64%) and 36 intralingual (36%) that can be found in the subtitle. As we can see in the result and discussion, become a translator is not easy. In the data there is a lot of incorrect word or grammar, some of it is right with word-for-word translation, but the word does not ask for that meaning and it becomes hard to understand for the audience. As translator, translator must have a lot of knowledge about vocabulary, structure, and how to put the right word or meaning for the right context in target language, because our language (Indonesia) have a different structure, especially with word that hard to translate and understand in target language, such as idiom.

The researcher hopes that this analysis useful and help others to understand, learn or know more about error analysis as well as interlingual and intralingual errors. The researcher hopes this research is useful to further researcher that want to use error analysis, interlingual and intralingual errors as their theories with different data sources. And the last that the researcher hope the reader could learn this topic to improve their knowledge about error analysis, interlingual and intralingual errors.

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