

# THE ACCURACY OF SENTENCE LEVEL IN ENGLISH INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF ‘THE END OF THE F\*\*\*ING WORLD – SEASON 2’

Akmala Ashlikhatina, Januarius Mujiyanto

*English Education Department, Faculty Language and Arts,  
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia*

[akmala.ashlikhatina@gmail.com](mailto:akmala.ashlikhatina@gmail.com), [yanmujiyanto@mail.unnes.ac.id](mailto:yanmujiyanto@mail.unnes.ac.id)

**Abstract:** This study attempts to find the accuracy of sentence level ((1) simple sentence, (2) compound sentence, (3) complex sentence, (4) compound-complex sentence) in English-Indonesian subtitle of *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World – Season 2*. The researcher collected the data by watching the series in English and Indonesian subtitle, then these subtitle were categorized into those 4 types of sentences. These data were checked its accuracy using a theory from Nababan et al. (2012). The researcher found 461 data of simple sentences and 445 (96.7%) of them are accurate. Second one, the researcher found 67 data of compound sentences and 63 (94%) of them are accurate. Third one, the researcher found 43 data of complex sentences and 41 (95%) of them are accurate. Last one, the researcher found 8 data of compound-complex sentences and 7 (87.5%) of them are accurate. Based on that, the researcher can say that the subtitle is accurate, but I still found some mistakes that are considered as major ones because these might cause ambiguity or misunderstanding to audiences, that’s why we – as the audiences – also need to be more careful in reading some subtitle.

**Keywords:** Accuracy, English-Indonesian subtitle, *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World – Season 2*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Movie is one of the forms of mass media in digital and globalization era. It carries out its function as a part of mass communication and almost everyone watch movie in order to get entertained. Movie provides different experiences and feelings to audience through stories. The audience can get information and knowledge, let alone the entertainment.

At this point, technology is getting sophisticated, the way people watch movie changed. Some watch movie through cinemas and the rest of them watch it through their gadgets. In the last few years, people have become more interested of watching series. Especially, since there are streaming platforms for movies and series

like Netflix, and channels like HBO, Disney and so on. It gives people more choices of good movies and TV series. There has been a significant increase around the world on foreign movies’ interest. The development of mass media, such as movies or series itself is growing massive, it can be seen from the amount of the viewers. For example, according to An-Nuur (2013), in Bandung there were 6.424.761 out of 10.294.268 people watched foreign movies for three years started in 2009 and the other 3.869.507 had watched Indonesian movies. Indonesia people mostly watch Hollywood movies. It is proven by research done by An-Nuur (2013) who stated that 60% people watched Hollywood movie. Those movies use English as the tool to communicate in their

dialogues. Thus, in purpose to make Indonesian people understand the content of movie, subtitle is needed.

Subtitle is one of translation forms, that's why it must have same principal with translation which means that translation is the most basic thing if we use those features. Translation demands some techniques or strategies to catch the meaning of Target Language. According to Larson (1984), translation is a process of transferring the meaning of source language to target language. It can be done by converting the source to the target by using semantic structure, such as actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. (surface structure of a language).

Based on Munday (2012), subtitle is the transcription dialogue that we can see in the screen, it usually has 2 lines and up to 35-40 characters. In addition, Caimi (2009) said that one critical thing is that "subtitles should deliver relevant linguistic and the atmosphere which exists in the dialogue to meet the second language audiences need." It can be said that the audience is expected to comprehend the subtitle. Subtitle helps audience to understand the whole context and appreciate the movie effectively and accurately. In electronic media, translation is usually called as Audio-visual Translation or AVT. Luyken (1991, p. 11) said that AVT is used to give the opportunity to audience who isn't used to the source language so they can understand the context easier. It contains delivering the dialogue to the written form.

Subtitle has some constraints and limitations. For example, different structure, grammar, vocabulary, etc. Larson (1984) said, in order to evaluate a translation, we should do it on accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Accuracy means that the target language conveys the whole context of source language. Clarity means the translation must be clear, so it doesn't lead

to confusion for audience. Lastly, it should be natural in the target language's grammatical structure and idiomatic form. English and Indonesia are two different languages, whether in cultural backgrounds and different circumstances; we can't deny the fact that somewhat the context of the effect of source language will be lost in the target language. That's why, Zojer (2011) made a good point on it, a good translator should have a good knowledge on both source language and target language they are working on.

Jaffray (2017) — an investment and market research institute — he said in his research that there are 38% of young people in the world watching Netflix. That amount is more than those who watch YouTube (26%), cable TV (23%), Hulu (4%), and Amazon (3%). Netflix is an online streaming service that has well-known movies, series, TV shows, and documentaries that users can watch online or offline. Besides, offering those services, Netflix also makes their own products, and *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* is one of them.

*The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* is a famous Netflix series that comes from a British. It is a comic created by Charles Forsman. The first season was released in 2018 and now it already has 2 seasons. By the time it has released, it has 18 episodes in total. *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* tells an adventure of two young children, James (Alex Lawther), a 17-year-old young man who believes that he is a psychopath and tries to kill human for the first time. He is with Alyssa (Jessica Barden), a girl who is fed up with her unstable family life. Both then run away and create adventure. Their escape and the decision to find Alyssa's real father was rash and sometimes frightening nonsense, but — as the story went on — it became clear enough and clear evidence that James and Alyssa were a pair of young

adults in general who often acted impulsively and careless without thinking, while at the same time it shows how vulnerable their decisions they make themselves. Things go very quickly in both incredibly dark and ridiculously funny stories.

The series itself is thriller — dark comedy, it is packed up in an interesting way, has complex narratives, strong characters, and the storyline that makes the audience interested to follow it from one episode to another episode, from one season to another seasons. That factor also drives the younger audiences to flock to watch this series, especially students.

Popular movies come with English subtitle throughout the world. One of the reason why is the fact that English is the world's most widely learnt foreign language; thus learning English will have great impact for young learners.

Movie itself has contributions to the development of teaching and learning translation by subtitle. As stated by Cronim (2009), it is true that cinema can turn into the form of teaching and learning at the same time. As we all know that another benefits that student can get from watching western movie or series — beside entertainment — is that we can gain knowledge and we can learn English at the same time, because that is exactly what the researcher got from watching series *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World*. Subtitle is very important. It is the method of translation that helps the viewer from another language understand the language used in the movie easily. The audience that do not use the source language as their first language also can enjoy the film without ambiguous thinking. Beside, subtitle helps people who learn new language in language acquisition, communicating with deaf community and ensuring that no single statement is missed in noisy places (Collin,

2015). It has been known that students who are learning English (or another language), subtitled movies are highly recommended. Especially in improving reading and listening comprehension, word comprehension, decoding skills, motivation and vocabulary acquisition (Ebrahim, 2016).

## 2 METHODS

In this research, the writer used qualitative method because the data and research come in descriptive forms. The researcher wants to explain the achievement of sentence level accuracy of English-Indonesian subtitle of *TEOTFW*.

The writer took the data from season 2 of the series. The data came from the platform which airs the series itself, Netflix. Both of the subtitles – English and Indonesian subtitle – came from Netflix. *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* is a famous Netflix series that comes from a British. It is a comic created by Charles Forsman. The first season was released in 2018 and now it already has 2 seasons. By the time it has released, it has 18 episodes in total. *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* tells an adventure of two young children, James (Alex Lawther), a 17-year-old young man who believes that he is a psychopath and tries to kill humans for the first time. He is with Alyssa (Jessica Barden), a girl who is fed up with her unstable family life. Both then run away and create adventure. Their escape and the decision to find Alyssa's real father was rash and sometimes frightening nonsense, but — as the story went on — it became clear enough and clear evidence that James and Alyssa were a pair of young adults in general who often acted impulsively and careless without thinking, while at the same time it shows how vulnerable their decisions they make themselves. Things go very quickly in

both incredibly dark and ridiculously funny stories.

In this study, the researcher was the data collector and data analyst. As data collector, the researcher collected the data from Netflix. Then, the data will be analysed to answer the research questions. This way, the researcher is also as a data analyst and an assessor. The quality analysis was done using the indicators from Nababan et al. (2012).

There were five instruments used to collect the data in this study.

Table 1. Data Classification

No.	Episode	Subtitle		Type
		English	Indonesian	
				(Simple/Compound/Complex/Compound-Complex)

Table 2.

Simple/Compound/Complex/Compound-Complex Sentences Data

No.	Episode	Subtitle		Accuracy Score		
		English	Indonesian	Accurate (3)	Less Accurate (2)	Inaccurate (1)
Total Accuracy Level Score						
Percentage (%)						

After each data classifications, I counted percentage of subtitle accuracy of The End of the F\*\*\*ing World. The following formula was used to count the percentage:

Figure 1. Percentage of Subtitle Accuracy

$$\frac{\sum \text{accurate/less accurate/inaccurate data}}{\sum \text{subtitle data}} \times 100\% = \text{percentage of subtitle accuracy (\%)}$$

In collecting the data, the writer undergone some steps; the first one, the researcher observed the data by watching the series with English subtitle, and then followed by watching it in Indonesian subtitle. After doing observation, the researcher collected the data and classified them into simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound-complex sentences. These classified data, then being analyzed by using accuracy rating by Nababan et al. (2012).

Table 3. Accuracy Rating by Nababan et al. (2012)

Score	Indicator	Result
3	The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text accurately transferred into the target language; absolutely no distortion of meaning.	Accurate
2	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the source language has been transferred accurately into the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation of double meaning (ambiguous) or existing meaning is eliminated, which interrupt the integrity of the message.	Less Accurate
1	The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text inaccurately	Inaccurate

	transferred into the target language or omitted (deleted).	
--	--	--

### 3. FINDINGS

The researcher will explain about the achievement of the accuracy of sentence level in the subtitle of *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World*. It will be divided into simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound-complex sentences. The researcher found 567 data which then will be categorized based on Nababan's accuracy score.

#### 3.1 Accuracy Level of Simple Sentences

The researcher found 461 data classified as simple sentences which then categorized based on its accuracy level.

Table 4. Accuracy Level of Simple Sentences

Category	Total	Percentage
Accurate	445	96.7%
Less Accurate	12	2.38%
Inaccurate	4	0.86%

##### *Accurate Subtitle*

The researcher found 445 data are accurate according to the theory by Nababan et al. (2012), which said that accurate translation is the meaning from source language is transferred completely without any distortion.

##### Sample 1

ST: "You can come to my class on one condition."

TT: "Kau bisa datang ke kelas ku dengan satu syarat."

This sample is considered accurate because it is transferred completely without any distortions and it is appropriate with the context. Based on the context, the professor allowed Bonnie to come to his class with one condition since Bonnie isn't the student of the campus. According to the Oxford Dictionary, condition means physical

situation which affects how things happen. According to *Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia*, ketentuan is another option of word syarat. Basically, both has same meaning but apparently, syarat is more suitable with the context.

##### Sample 2

ST: "You become someone else."

TT: "Kau menjadi orang lain."

Alyssa was doing a monolog telling her stories back then in *TEOTFW Season 1*. She explained that after unexpected series of events happened, she become someone else. The subtitle transferred completely as the way it is. There are other dictions for the word menjadi in *Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia*, such as mengubah and mengembang. The most suitable word for the source language is menjadi, that's why the subtitle is considered accurate due to the context.

##### Sample 3

ST: "I'm getting married tomorrow."

TT: "Besok aku akan menikah."

This sample is considered accurate because it is transferred literally and completely as the way the source language is intended to without any reduction in the meaning. The subtitle for married is menikah. Other options are kawin, berumah tangga, berkeluarga, and etc. Based on the researcher's analysis, the meaning of kawin is a bit into sexual activity rather than something's related to marriage. Meanwhile, berumah tangga and berkeluarga meanings are more likely building or creating your own family, which is fine for the word married but it seems a bit off with the context itself.

##### Sample 4

ST: "Todd lives with his sister."

TT: "Todd tinggal bersama kakaknya."

The subtitle is considered accurate because it is transferred literally and completely without any reduction in the meaning. Other dictions found in *Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia*, they are berdiam, berumah, tinggal, and etc. The words berdiam and berumah don't suit the context because they are too formal. Other than that word, they are accurate.

#### Sample 5

ST: "We broke into his house."

TT: "Kami menerobos rumahnya."

Broke into is classified as phrasal verb which means menembus, merembes, merambah, menyusup, menerobos, and etc. in Tesaaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia. Menembus means go through something which usually human can't do. Merembes means leak or soak of water which of course it doesn't relate with the context of the source language. Menyusup is an illegal act which mostly done by thief, in this series James and Alyssa were indeed broke into someone's house, but they didn't steal anything. Menerobos means break into something which is something Alyssa and James did in this series into someone's house. Other words in this clause are considered accurate since they were transferred completely.

#### *Less Accurate Subtitle*

A translation can be categorized as less accurate if the meaning or the message of the context isn't being transferred to the target language completely, maybe the translator omits or adds some words, chooses irrelevant words, or sometimes it's just basically not transferred completely based on grammar or sentence structure. The researcher found 12 data are less accurate.

#### Sample 1

ST: "You need to break up with her."

TT: "Putuskan dia."

This sample is considered less accurate because there were some words omitted, but it doesn't affect the meaning in the target language completely. If it's translated completely based on ST, the translation is supposed to be "Kau harus putuskan dia". Gwen or Alyssa's mother asked James to stop his relationship with Alyssa, Gwen was really serious about her words that's why the translation is being shortened to make it more suitable to the context and to make it sounds intimidating to James at that time.

#### Sample 2

ST: "It's probably some dickhead we went to school with."

TT: "Mungkin itu dari teman sekolah kita."

This sample is considered less accurate because dickhead isn't translated. Based on

Oxford Dictionary, dickhead is categorized as slang word which means as a rude way to call someone, usually a man, because he is stupid or idiot. If the ST is transferred completely, the TL is supposed to be "Mungkin itu dari teman sekolah kita yang jahil". In Bahasa Indonesia, we may hear jahil, ceroboh, usil, or even brengsek, and etc. as the meaning of the word dickhead. But looking at the context, the word jahil is the closest one to the meaning. Unfortunately, the translator didn't put any word as a meaning of the word dickhead.

#### Sample 3

ST: "We're going to wait till five o'clock."

TT: "Kita tunggu sampai tutup."

The subtitle is considered as a less accurate because the words five o'clock weren't translated properly. The actual translation for these words are jam 17.00, meanwhile the translator chose the word tutup or close in English which actually doesn't have any correlation. The subtitle is less accurate even though it isn't transferred properly because it's still related with the context. Before that, there was conversation between Alyssa and the security guard, Alyssa asked when that place closes, and the security said that the place closes at 5 PM.

#### Sample 4

ST: "We should get money for Bonnie."

TT: "Kita harus cari uang."

This sample is less accurate because there is an omission for the word Bonnie in the subtitle. The researcher has no idea why 'Bonnie' is omitted because looking at the context right before the conversation, they weren't talking about Bonnie, that's why it is considered as less accurate since it might cause misunderstanding to audience.

#### Sample 5

ST: "Silent Lisa is Iggy's girlfriend."

TT: "Silent Lisa adalah pacar Iggy."

It is considered less accurate because there were some words weren't translated. Some of us might not understand the meaning of "Silent Lisa" in the subtitle. Some of the audiences might guess it means "Lisa yang pendiam" or "Lisa yang bisu". According to the context, Alyssa was describing Lisa, Alyssa gave the title because Lisa was really

a quite person to the point people might think that she was “silent” or “bisu” in Bahasa Indonesia. So, Alyssa called her “Silent Lisa” which means “Lisa yang bisu”. The whole clause is supposed to be translated in Bahasa Indonesia which will be sound “Lisa yang bisu adalah pacar Iggy”.

### ***Inaccurate Subtitle***

It is considered as inaccurate subtitle when the message is transferred incorrectly, because there will be some information missed.

#### **Sample 1**

ST: “Mum went genuinely a bit mad after that.”

TT: “Ibu benar-benar marah setelah itu.”

The subtitle is considered inaccurate because it doesn't transfer the meaning according to the context properly. Alyssa was telling her story after stuffs happened in season 1, she told the audience about her mother's condition. Gwen is Alyssa's mother, she also went through a lot of stuffs, the bad ones. Not only things that happened to her daughter, her family wasn't in a really good condition. She got divorce with her husband. So, things were a bit rough for her, that's why she became a bit mad and later on that, Alyssa explained as well that her mother started talking about herself in the third person. It's supposed to be “Ibu benar-benar gila setelah itu”. Marah means angry, which is why it doesn't resonate the context properly.

#### **Sample 2**

ST: “I didn't come to you.”

TT: “Aku tak mendatangiku.”

This sample is inaccurate because the word at the end of the sentence is translated as ‘ku’ which is actually incorrect. ‘You’ in Bahasa Indonesia means ‘kamu’ and in this case ‘you’ is classified as pronoun. The right subtitle will sound “Aku tak mendatagimu”. The researcher assumes that the translator got a typo. In this case, the typo might cause an misunderstanding for the viewers of this series, that is why it is considered as inaccurate and probably as a major error in translation.

#### **Sample 3**

ST: “I don't have 400 plus VAT.”

JELLT (Journal of English Language and Literature Teaching)

Vol. 06 No. 02 November 2021

P.ISSN : 2548-7728 E.ISSN : 2599-0373

TT: “Aku tak punya uang.”

There was an omission in TL which makes this subtitle is considered as inaccurate. ‘Plus VAT’ wasn't translated in TL. VAT is an abbreviation for Value Added Tax, based on Oxford Dictionary VAT is a tax that is added to the price of good and services, in Bahasa Indonesia we usually call it as pajak. So the meaning is supposed to be “Aku tak punya uang serta pajaknya”, the researcher has no idea why the translator omitted it since people in the conversation didn't talk about anything related to the word “VAT”, that's why it is categorized as inaccurate.

#### **Sample 4**

ST: “I didn't know he was there until a minute ago.”

TT: “Aku baru dia di sana semenit lalu.”

The sentence is considered inaccurate because there was some distortion in the meaning which makes it not understandable for audience. It should have been “Aku baru tau dia di sana semenit lalu”. The meaning word of ‘know’ in the subtitle is gone and apparently it quite holds big meaning in the subtitle.

#### **Sample 5**

ST: “Do you want to tell me what's going on, please?”

TT: “Bisa tolong katakan kenapa kau kemari?”

It is considered as inaccurate because ‘what's going on’ and ‘kenapa kau kemari’ are absolutely not related at all in the meaning. ‘What's going on’ means ‘apa yang sedang terjadi’ in Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile if ‘kenapa kau kemari’ is translated in English, it will sound like ‘Why did you come here?’. The researcher has no idea why the translator didn't translate it as the way it should be, because if it's translated ‘apa yang sedang terjadi’ at the end of the sentence is still understandable enough for audience. The researcher considers this mistake as major problem in translation because it is translated incorrectly.

### 3.2 Accuracy Level of Compound Sentences

The researcher found 67 data classified as compound sentences which then categorized based on its accuracy level.

Table 5. Accuracy Level of Compound Sentences

Category	Total	Percentage
Accurate	63	94%
Less Accurate	4	5.9%
Inaccurate	-	0%

#### *Accurate Subtitle*

A subtitle is categorized accurate when the meaning of source text is transferred completely to target text without changing any meanings in TT.

#### Sample 1

ST: "Mum said we were better off without him."

TT: "Ibu bilang kami lebih baik tanpa dia."

This sample is accurate because the meaning is transferred completely without any changings or distortions in meaning. 'Better off' is classified as adjective. According to Oxford Dictionary, 'better off' means that a situation is more beneficial for someone or even some people. Alyssa was talking about her step father and her mother were no longer together and her mother said that they were better off without him which means that her father is supposed to go because he did something awful to Alyssa and her family. The sentences were translated word-for-word which makes it easier for target audiences to understand it.

#### Sample 2

ST: "It meant missing the end of school, but mum said that was okay."

TT: "Aku melewatkan akhir sekolah, tapi Ibu bilang tak masalah."

It is considered accurate because the subtitle is transferred completely as the source language is intended to. Based on Oxford Dictionary, miss means not to take the opportunity to do something which is accurate with the context. There are other dictions found for the word melewatkan in Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia, it is meninggalkan. Meninggalkan is to go away from a person or place. Other words in this sentence are considered accurate since they were transferred completely.

#### Sample 3

ST: "I can't believe I didn't know his middle name was Alan."

TT: "Aku tak percaya aku tak tahu nama tengahnya Alan."

The subtitle is considered accurate because it is transferred completely without any reduction in meaning. The word believe in Oxford Dictionary means to feel certain that something is true or that somebody is telling you the truth. Meanwhile, in Tesaurus Tematis Bahasa Indonesia found other dictions beside percaya, they are pasti, yakin, tentu, and etc. Pasti means absolute, yakin and tentu means sure about something. So, the most suitable one is percaya regarding to the context.

#### Sample 4

ST: "You can't kiss someone and then be mean."

TT: "Kau tak bisa mencium seseorang lalu bersikap kasar."

The subtitle was translated correctly without any modifications in the meaning. All the information in ST is transferred completely to TL that's why it is considered as accurate subtitle. Mean is classified as adjective, mean has a lot of meaning according to



Oxford Dictionary, but in this case, mean means something evil, something bad. Mean refers to Alyssa's behaviour. She felt irritated with herself, she has been confused because the other night she kissed James and looking at the situation she got mixed feeling, she didn't have any idea what to do so she projected her irritation to James which made the situation not even better. James was angry to Alyssa that's why she said those sentences to Alyssa.

#### Sample 5

ST: "I've never been so happy and so sad to see someone."

TT: "Aku belum pernah bahagia dan sedih melihat seseorang."

This sample is considered accurate because the subtitle is transferred completely as the way of source language is intended to. Happy is a feeling happy about something or somebody. Meanwhile, sad is the opposite feeling of happy which usually caused by dissatisfaction and then feel unhappy about something or somebody. Other diction found in KBBI related to the word bahagia is beruntung, beruntung is a feeling of lucky about something or somebody. Meanwhile, the researcher found other dictions of word sedih, they are sedu and sedan, but these words are too formal for the context.

#### *Less Accurate Subtitle*

A translation can be categorized as less accurate if the meaning or the message of the context isn't being transferred to the target language completely, maybe the translator omits or adds some words, chooses irrelevant words, or sometimes it's just basically not transferred completely based on grammar or sentence structure.

#### Sample 1

ST: "Come and see me tomorrow night."

TT: "Temui aku besok malam."

It is considered less accurate because the translator omitted the word 'come' in the meaning. If it's translated completely, it would be "Datang dan temui aku besok malam". Come in Bahasa Indonesia means datang, tiba, sampai, etc; but the one suits the most with the context is datang. The omission of the word 'come' doesn't change the meaning or the information of the context.

#### Sample 2

ST: "You should go and check on her."

TT: "Kau harus memeriksanya."

There are some missing translations, but practically it doesn't change the meaning completely which is why it is considered less accurate. The translator didn't translate the word 'go' in the meaning. According to Oxford Dictionary, go means to move or travel from one place to another. So the meaning should've been "Kau harus pergi dan memeriksanya" but the translator didn't write the whole translation to make it less wordy and easier for Indonesian's audiences.

#### Sample 3

ST: "I often found that tension could be diffused with facts."

TT: "Aku sering meredakan ketegangan dengan memberi tahu fakta."

This sample is considered less accurate because the translator added some words in the subtitle. James didn't say anything about 'memberi tahu' or in English 'telling'. The ST comes in passive form and the translator made it active form in TL and that doesn't change the meaning or remove some information from the ST.

Sample 4

ST: "I should go and see Todd."

TT: "Aku harus menemui Todd."

There are some missing translations, but practically it doesn't change the meaning completely which is why it is considered less accurate. According to oxford Dictionary, go means to move or travel from one place to another. Go in Bahasa Indonesia means pergi. So it should've been "Aku harus pergi dan menemui Todd" but the translator didn't write the whole translation to make it less wordy and easier for Indonesian's audiences.

### 3.3 Accuracy Level of Complex Sentences

The researcher found 43 data classified as complex sentences which then categorized based on its accuracy level.

Table 6. Accuracy Level of Complex Sentences

Category	Total	Percentage
Accurate	41	95%
Less Accurate	2	4.6%
Inaccurate	-	0%

#### Accurate Subtitle

A subtitle is categorized as an accurate subtitle when the meaning of source text is transferred completely to target text without changing any meanings in it.

Sample 1

ST: "When I was 17, he lost his job."

TT: "Saat usiaku 17 tahun, dia kehilangan pekerjaannya."

This sample is considered accurate because it is transferred completely without any distortions in the meaning so no information is missed. It is a monolog from Bonnie, she was talking about her family background,

that's why she used 'was' and verb 2 (lost). The verb I of lost is lose. It means something or someone is missing or someone isn't winning. Another options for the word hilang is kalah, but hilang is the most suitable in this context.

Sample 2

ST: "I used to be really good at knowing when someone was watching me."

TT: "Dahulu aku sangat pandai mengetahui saat seseorang mengawasiku."

This sample is accurate because the translator translated 'used to' into 'dahulu' which indicates that Alyssa was really good at that stuff she was talking about. And also the translator translated 'was watching me' into 'mengawasiku', watching in Bahasa Indonesia means mengamati, menyaksikan, menonton, mengawasi, etc; but the translator didn't use any of these words instead of, the translator used 'mengawasi' which relates to the context because Alyssa was being stalked by James at that time.

Sample 3

ST: "Wake me up when it's time."

TT: "Bangunkan aku jika sudah saatnya."

This sample is accurate because the meaning is transferred completely without any changings or distortions in meaning. The sentences were translated word-for-word which makes it easier for target audiences to understand it. Wake up is a phrasal ver, according to Oxford Dictionary, it means to make someone stop sleeping.

Sample 4

ST: "That morning, when I woke up in the bath, I felt like a new person."

TT: "Pagi itu, saat aku bangun di kamar mandi, aku merasa seperti orang baru."

This sample is translated correctly without any changes in the meaning so no information is missed and the words are translated in the same order of ST that's why it is considered as an accurate subtitle. Woke up here has the same meaning with datum 27 (above), the difference is this datum used the Verb II form. James was telling a story from his perspective, that's why he used the Verb II form which then followed by the next Verb II in the next clause (felt).

**Sample 5**

ST: "As I drove away, I started to feel calm for the first time in ages."

TT: "Saat aku pergi, aku mulai merasa tenang untuk pertama kalinya sejak lama."

The subtitle delivers clear meaning to the audience because all information was translated properly without any distortions. Drive away as a phrasal verb means to take a leave in a vehicle according to Oxford Dictionary. Based on the sentence, James was using Verb II because he was storytelling to the audiences and James was driving his car on his way to scatter his father's ashes.

**Less Accurate Subtitle**

A translation can be categorized as less accurate if the meaning or the message of the context isn't being transferred to the target language completely, maybe the translator omits or adds some words, chooses irrelevant words, or sometimes it's just basically not transferred completely based on grammar or sentence structure.

**Sample 1**

ST: "I was waiting for the right moment to tell Alyssa I loved her."

TT: "Aku menunggu saat yang tepat untuk mengungkapkan cinta."

This subtitle is considered less accurate because the translator omitted the word 'Alyssa', but since the sentence happened when James was only with Alyssa so the omission doesn't really affect the meaning to audiences. If it's translated fully, it will sound like this: 'Aku menunggu saat yang tepat untuk mengungkapkan cinta kepada Alyssa'.

**Sample 2**

ST: "People do all kinds of shit when they feel bad about themselves."

TT: "Orang melakukan apapun ketika merasa rendah diri."

The subtitle is considered less accurate because 'feel bad' is translated into 'rendah diri' which is actually a bit off with the content. This type of error might cause misunderstanding to audiences. Alyssa, was talking about people who don't feel good about themselves. 'Rendah diri' could be replaced with 'buruk'.

**3.4 Accuracy Level of Compound-Complex Sentences**

The researcher found 8 data classified as compound-complex sentences which then categorized based on its accuracy level.

Table 7. Accuracy Level of Compound-Complex Sentences

Category	Total	Percentage
Accurate	7	87.5%
Less Accurate	1	12.5%
Inaccurate	-	0%

**Accurate Subtitle**

A subtitle is accurate when the meaning of source text is transferred completely to target language without distorting any meanings in TT.

#### Sample 1

ST: "He didn't want to tell us, so every day he got in the car and drove around until it was time to come home."

TT: "Dia tak mau mengatakannya, jadi setiap hari dia berkendara sampai tiba waktunya pulang."

The subtitle is considered as an accurate subtitle because the sentences are translated in the same order of ST, but it seems 'got in the car' weren't translated because basically the meaning of these words is related with the word after that and it doesn't affect the whole meaning of the sentence.

#### Sample 2

ST: "When someone's very important, and you haven't seen them for a long time, as soon as you do, it's easier to breathe."

TT: "Saat seseorang sangat penting dan kau sudah lama tak melihatnya, begitu melihatnya, rasanya lega."

The subtitle is considered as an accurate subtitle because the sentences are translated in the same order of ST. The translation at the end of the sentence of TT are being shortened but the meaning is still the same. If it's translated word-for-word just like the words before them, the meaning of "it's easier to breathe" would be "lebih mudah untuk bernafas".

#### Sample 3

ST: "You can pretend that things aren't your fault, that you're not a bad person, but deep down, you always know that you are."

TT: "Kau bisa pura-pura semuanya bukan salahmu, bahwa kau bukan orang jahat, tapi dalam hatimu, kau tahu bahwa kau jahat."

The subtitle is accurate because the words are translated in the same order of ST. According to Oxford Dictionary, deep down

means if someone knows their true feeling although they don't want to admit it. Alyssa was aware that everything was her fault, but she didn't want to admit it. These words are transferred accurately and properly so no information will be missed by the audiences.

#### Sample 4

ST: "It's quite hard to put things right when everyone hates you, and you can't find your husband."

TT: "Sulit untuk memperbaiki situasi saat semua membencimu, dan kau tak bisa menemukan suamimu."

The subtitle is considered as an accurate subtitle because the words are translated in the same order of ST. These words are transferred accurately and properly so the audiences no need to do double guesses about the meaning.

#### Sample 5

ST: "You feel like you're old, and you know everything, so you don't give a shit anymore."

TT: "Kau merasa sudah tua, dan tahu semuanya, hingga tak peduli apa-apa lagi."

The subtitle is considered as an accurate subtitle because all of the words are translated correctly without any changing or even meaning distortion which means no information from ST is missed in TT. Also, these words are translated in the same order of ST. Give a shit is known as slang words. The meaning of this idiom is just the same as 'care'. It is also considered a bit rude, because it can be seen that Alyssa was done with everything at that time, she thought that her life won't last long if Bonnie shoots her head.

#### *Less Accurate Subtitle*

A translation can be categorized as less accurate if the meaning or the message of the context isn't being transferred to the target language completely, maybe the translator omits or adds some words, chooses irrelevant words, or sometimes it's just basically not transferred completely based on grammar or sentence structure.

#### Sample 1

ST: "She runs a cafe, and she doesn't trust deodorant because of breast cancer."

TT: "Dia meneghola kafe, dan dia anti deodoran karena memicu kanker payudara."

The subtitle is considered less accurate because there is addition in the meaning. 'Because of breast cancer' was translated into 'karena memicu kanker payudara'. The ST didn't say anything about 'memicu', it seems the translator added that word in order to make the subtitle is understandable for the audiences. The whole subtitle gives clear meaning despite the addition.

## 4. DISCUSSION

According to the focus of this study which aims to find the level accuracy of English-Indonesian subtitle of sentences in *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World* (Season 2) using the theory from Nababan et al. (2012). This theory has 3 level of accuracy, which consists of accurate, less accurate and inaccurate.

In this section, the researcher will discuss about what she found in finding section. Sentences are divided into 4 types: simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences and compound-complex sentences. Based on the data, the researcher found 578 data. 556 data are accurate which means 96% from the data, 18 data are less accurate which means 3.11% from the data

and 4 data are inaccurate which means 0.69% from the data. Then, the researcher concluded that the subtitle is accurate.

I have collected some of the studies that relate and have similarities and differences to my study. First one, comes from Agustino (2011). His study was about translation techniques and translation quality on flight attendant manual entitled *Operation Directorate Announcement Book*. The differences lie on our focus of the studies, his study identified words, phrases, clauses and sentences. Meanwhile, my study focuses on sentences level only.

This research is similar to a study which conducted by Setiawan (2012). Our studies have same focus which is to find the accuracy. The differences lie on our accuracy rating instruments. He used the modification one which was adapted from Nagao et al. (1985). The differences of the theory are the one this study uses has 3 accuracy levels (accurate, less accurate and inaccurate) and the modification one has 4 accuracy levels (very accurate, accurate, less accurate and inaccurate). In this qualitative research he found out that 25% of the simple sentences of *Tintin* and *The Cigar of Paraoh* were very accurate while 70% of the sentences were accurate.

Another study that the researcher found similar is a study conducted by Darissurayya (2015). Our studies have same focus which is accuracy. The difference lies on our object. Her study identified the accuracy of English-Indonesian translation of *Detective Conan Manga: The Case of "Forth, steam and Smoke"*. Since it's a manga or we usually called it comic, she went through some steps before checking its accuracy. Like most of researchers do, she collected all dialogues both in English and Indonesian version of the scanlated manga and then did the accuracy. It's not stopped there, she compared both version of online

manga and printed one, followed by finding the differences. She said that the printed manga was more accurate than the online one. Meanwhile, this study only focused on English-Indonesian subtitle that has been provided from Netflix itself. In analyzing the accuracy, we both used Nababan's accuracy indicator.

Another studies that the researcher found similar are studies that conducted by Widiati (2011), Anggono (2012), Nugraha (2012), Cromico (2015), Sari (2016). Our similarities lie on the theory that we used to identify the accuracy which is accuracy rating by Nababan et al. (2012) and the differences lie on our scope of the study, their studies identified translation quality which covers the whole aspect of it (accuracy, acceptability and readability). Meanwhile, my study only focuses on the accuracy.

Another studies that the researcher found similar are studies that conducted by Bagaskoro (2017) and Irnawati (2018). Our similarities lie on the object of our studies which is subtitle then followed by on how we collected the data by watching the movie in English and Indonesian subtitle and both of our studies used accuracy rating by Nababan et al. (2012). Meanwhile, the differences lie on the way Bagaskoro used three raters to support his data but mine didn't.

Another studies that the researcher found similar are studies that conducted by Ifadah (2017), Novitasari (2017) and Wibowo (2018). Their studies focused on translation techniques and translation accuracy. They used Molina and Albir's classification of translation techniques (2002) since they tried to identify translation techniques. Our similarities lie on accuracy rating by Nababan et al. (2012) since our studies analyzed translation accuracy.

Another studies that the researcher found similar are studies that conducted by Nugroho (2017) and Sahrain (2017). Both of their studies focused on translation techniques on tourism booklet. Nugroho also identified translation quality meanwhile Sahrain and I only focused on the accuracy.

The researcher found a similar study conducted by Kumaralalita (2018). Her study has the same focus, which is accuracy. She checked the accuracy on English-Indonesian idiom translation in *The Dark Heroine*. In her study, she said that we usually find idiom in literary works, which means that a lot of things might influence the translator in translating literary works, such as the differences between culture and language. That's why she classified the idiom using Mona Baker's idiom classifications. We did different steps doing our studies, before classifying its accuracy, Kumaralaita identified translation strategies in *The Dark Heroine* first and then followed by checking its accuracy using Nababan's theory, meanwhile this study didn't identify the translation strategies.

The researcher found another similar study conducted by Adhi (2019). He said that a translation should have the meaning is transferred correctly to target text from its source text. He also emphasized that the quality of translation in Indonesia should be improved. That's why his study is mainly telling about English-Indonesian translation quality in *Martel's Life of Pi*, specifically in noun clauses. The biggest difference on our studies is that he chose translation quality which means that the things he identified were not only accuracy, but also naturalness and clarity. In this case, the researcher also found that the translation quality assessment he used was proposed by Machali, meanwhile this study classifying accuracy using Nababan's.

This research is similar to a study which conducted by Mahardini (2020). Our studies have same focus which is to find the accuracy. The differences are this study focuses on sentences level, meanwhile Mahardini's study focuses on formal accuracy level which means that her study aimed to analyse accuracy score of word level, phrases level, clauses level and sentences level. Both of our studies use the same theory from Nababan et al. (2012). In her study, she found 75.39% data of sentences level are accurate. Meanwhile, this study shows 96% data are accurate.

A study conducted by Monica (2020) also similar with this study. Her study focused on the level accuracy also used a theory from Nababan, but she used the modification one which was adapted from Nagao et al. (1985). The differences of the theory are the one this study uses has 3 accuracy levels (accurate, less accurate and inaccurate) and the modification one has 4 accuracy levels (very accurate, accurate, less accurate and inaccurate). Her study focuses on subordinate clauses which then divided into noun clause, adjective clause and adverb clause. She found 67.5% of noun clauses are accurate, 53.6% of adjective clauses are accurate and 71.1% of adverb clauses are accurate.

A study that also takes accuracy as its objective comes from Puspita (2020). Her study focuses on cultural terms in Hosseini's *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. Both of our studies used a same theory from Nababan et al. (2012), but the way we analyse our studies are a bit different. She included the translation strategies in order to identify the accuracy, meanwhile this study didn't.

The researcher found another similar study conducted by Sari (2020). Her study attempted to find translation strategies the accuracy and the relation between these two in the English-Indonesian subtitle of

Iglesias' stand-up comedy "Visiting Saudi Arabia and the Middle East". She used classification of translation strategies by Gottlieb in identifying the strategies. Meanwhile, for its accuracy her study used same accuracy instrument with this study which proposed by Nababan. She found 8 strategies used by the translator, then she found 89.46% were accurate which means most of the subtitle are translated accurately. Then, she concluded the relationship between these two were the subtitle that used transfer strategy got the most accurate one, less accurate subtitle used decimation strategy and inaccurate subtitle used expansion strategy.

The researcher found another similar study conducted by Swandani (2020). Her study focused on accuracy and naturalness in English-Indonesian translation of Adele's 21 Album. She chose this topic because she said that a song is not only considered as a piece of art, but also as a medium to express messages. Since all of Adele's songs come in English, there must be a huge gap to those who speak English and to those who don't, that's why it is important to have accurate and natural meaning of those songs. She collected the data using the same method of this study, which is compared the English translation and the Indonesian one. She also used translation quality assessments from Nababan in order to find the accuracy and naturalness. Meanwhile, this study didn't use all of translation quality assessments since this study only attempted to find the accuracy. In assessing these data, she also used supporting data from 3 lectures to rate the accuracy and 20 respondents to rate the naturalness assessment. Her findings showed that most of the 89.22% translations were accurate and 81.98% were natural, which means that the translations are translated accurately and naturally into target language.

After some discussions about similarities with those previous studies, the researcher decided that the findings are pretty much similar which is accurate. But there are some differences along the process in order to identify the accuracy.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Subtitle is crucial specifically for foreign movie or series. That's why the researcher wants to find out the accuracy of sentence level of English-Indonesian subtitle in *The End of the F\*\*\*ing World – Season 2*. Sentence is categorized into 4 types: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence and compound-complex sentence. The researcher found 579 data which consists of 461 data of simple sentences, 67 data of compound sentences, 43 data of complex sentences and 8 data of compound-complex sentences.

In analysing the data, the researcher used accuracy assessment from Nababan et al. (2012). There are 3 scales in this assessment: accurate (3 scores), less accurate (2 scores) and inaccurate (1 score). The subtitle is considered accurate when all of the words in the sentence are translated accurately without any distortions in meaning. It is called less accurate when the words in the sentence are translated accurately but there might be omission or addition in the meaning to make it understandable enough for audiences. It is considered inaccurate when it is involving addition or omission in the meaning and it causes misunderstanding for audiences.

After some analysing, the researcher found 461 data of simple sentences. Based on accuracy assessment from Nababan et al. (2012), 445 (96.7%) data are accurate, 1 (2.38%) data are less accurate and 4 data (0.8%) are inaccurate. So the researcher

concluded that simple sentences data are accurate.

Second one, the researcher found 67 data of compound sentences. Based on accuracy assessment from Nababan et al. (2012), 63 (94%) data are accurate and 4 (5.9%) data are less accurate. So the researcher concluded that compound sentences data are accurate.

Third one, the researcher found 43 data of complex sentences. Based on accuracy assessment from Nababan et al. (2012), 41 (95%) data are accurate and 2 (4.6%) data are less accurate. So the researcher concluded that complex sentences data are accurate.

Last one, the researcher found 8 data of compound-complex sentences. Based on accuracy assessment from Nababan et al. (2012), 7 (87.5%) data are accurate and 1 (12.5%) data is less accurate. So the researcher concluded that compound-complex sentences data are accurate.

## REFERENCES

- Agustino, G. (2011). *An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Flight Attendant Manual*. Thesis. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Solo, Indonesia.
- Adhi, G. R. (2019). *Assessing the English-Indonesian Translation Quality of Noun Clauses in Martel's Life of Pi*. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Anggono, B. T. (2012). *Analysis of Translation Technique and Quality Assessment as Part of Software Localization: UCweb Browser*. Thesis. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Solo, Indonesia.



- An-Nuur R. (2013). Pengaruh Citra Film Indonesia terhadap Keputusan Menonton (Unpublished final project). Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia.
- Bagaskoro, B. T. (2017). The Use of Translation Techniques to Achieve Accuracy in the Subtitling of Finding Nemo Movie. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Caimi A. (2009) Subtitling: Language Learners' Needs vs. Audiovisual Market Needs. In: Cintas J.D., Anderman G. (eds) Audiovisual Translation. Palgrave Macmillan, London.  
[https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230234581\\_18](https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230234581_18)
- Collins, E. (2015). Importance of Subtitling Services.  
<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/importancesubtitling-services-edward-collins>
- Cromico, J. (2015). Translation Quality of English- Indonesian by Using Google Translate. Post Graduate Thesis. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia.
- Cronim, M. (2009). Translation Goes to The Movies. New York: Routledge.
- Darissurayya, V. (2015). Accuracy of English-Indonesian scanlation of Detective Conan manga as compared to its Japanese-Indonesian translation. *ELT Forum: Journal of English Language Teaching*, 4(1).
- Ebrahimi, Y. (2016). The Effect of Watching English Movies with Standard Subtitles on EFL Learners' Content and Vocabulary Comprehension Parisa Bazaee. *Journal of Applied Linguistics and Language Research*, 3(5), 284-295.
- Ifadah, Z. (2017). English Translation of Tourism Booklet "Sejarah Budaya Legenda Obyek-Obyek Wisata": Techniques and Accuracy of Translation. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Irnawati. (2018). The Quality of Indonesian Subtitles of Moana (2016) Movie. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Jaffray, P. (2017). Semi-Annual Taking Stock With Teens Survey.  
<https://www.deca.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Taking-Stock-With-Teens-Fall-2017-School.pdf>
- Kumaralalita, J. S. (2018). Accuracy of English- Indonesian Idiom Translation in The Dark Heroine (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Larson, L. M. (1984). Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence. London and New York: University Press of America.
- Luyken, G. M. (1991). Overcoming Language Barriers in Television: Dubbing and Subtitling for The European Audience. Manchester: England. European Institute for the Media.
- Mahardini, A. S. (2020). The Accuracy in Indonesian-English Translation of Undergraduate Final Project Abstracts of Psychology Students in Universitas Negeri Semarang (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Monica, D. (2020). The Level of Accuracy in the Translation of Subordinate. Clauses in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes Short Story: A Scandal In Bohemia. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Munday, J. (2012). Introducing translation studies: theories and applications. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

- Nababan, M., Nuraeni, A., & Sumardiono. (2012). Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan. *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, Vol. 24, No.1, 39-57.
- Nagao, M., Tsujii, J., & Nakamura, J. (1985). The Japanese Government Project for Machine Translation. *Computational Linguistics*, 11(2-3), 91-110.
- Novitasari, K. M. (2017). Indonesian Translation of Coldplay's Songs in Ghost Stories Album: Techniques and Accuracy. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Nugraha, R. A. (2012). An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Quality in Term of Accuracy and Acceptability of The Translation of Cultural Terms in Film Entitled Eat, Pray, Love. Thesis. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Solo, Indonesia.
- Nugroho, I. (2017). The Accuracy of Cultural Word Translation in the Bilingual Book of Panduan Berziarah ke Borobudur. Thesis. Universitas Islam Negeri Jakarta Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia.
- Puspita, D. A. (2020). The Accuracy of the English- Indonesian Translation of Cultural Terms in Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Sari, A. D. (2020). Strategies Used in Subtitling Iglesias' Stand-Up Comedy "Visiting Saudi Arabia and the Middle East" into Indonesian and the Resulted Accuracy. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Sari, M. P. (2016). Translation Procedures and Accuracy of Physics Terms in the Physics Bilingual Book for Senior High School. (Unpublished Final Project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Sahrain, M. (2017). Translation Technique and Quality of the Indonesian Cultural Terms in Bilingual Tourism Booklet Badung-Bali. (Unpublished Final Project). Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta, Surakarta, Indonesia.
- Setiawan, B. (2012). The Accuracy Level of English- Indonesian Translation of Tintin Comic Series Entitled "Tintin and The Cigars Of Paraoh" (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Swandani, A. (2020). Evaluating the Accuracy and Naturalness Levels of the English-Indonesian Translation of Song Lyrics in Adele's 21 Album. (Unpublished final project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Wibowo, Q. (2018). Translation Techniques and Accuracy of Indonesian Subtitles Of The Little Prince Movie. (Unpublished Final Project). Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia.
- Widiati, R. (2011). An Analysis of the Techniques and the Accuracy of the Translation of the Song Lyrics in Children Oriented Program Entitled "Fimbles Show". Thesis. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Solo, Indonesia.
- Zojer, H. (2011). Cultural references in subtitles: A measuring device for interculturality? *Fédération des Traducteurs (fit) Revue Babel*, 57(4), 394-411.

[http://academic.csuohio.edu/kneuend/orf/frames/su\\_btitling/Zojer.2011.pdf](http://academic.csuohio.edu/kneuend/orf/frames/su_btitling/Zojer.2011.pdf)

