

**ERROR DICTION OF BAWANG MERAH AND BAWANG PUTIH
SUBTITLING OF THE 5th SEMESTER ENGLISH LANGUAGE
EDUCATION OF UNIVERSITY OF PGRI YOGYAKARTA
IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2016/2017**

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ABSTRACT

Translation is the process of switching source language to target language by choosing the appropriateness equivalence without changing the meaning. Translating of education is very interesting as translating narrative video. In translating, there must be a problem of narrative video. One of them is the diction that can affect the meaning conveyed in a narrative video. This problem is often found by college students. In this case, narrative video is Bawang Merah and Bawang by Glue Studios as subject in this research to analyze error diction by informants (the 5th semester of English Language Education of University of PGRI Yogyakarta) in translating a transcript of subtitle video of Bawang Merah and Bawang from English to Indonesian.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative method. This research uses the social situation (population) totality as informants because this research uses saturated sampling. The data of this research were gained from a transcript made by researcher based on the video subtitle of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih. Data stages in this research using data analysis in the field Miles Huberman model consisting of three main stages such as data reduction, data presentation and conclusion.

Based on the result of data analysis, researcher found 275 error dictions from 666 sentences that all informants translated. Those error dictions are ambiguity with 125 data or 45.45%, non linguistics context with 118 data or 42.91% divided into verbal action participants with 17 data or 6.18% and non verbal action participants with 101 data or 36.73%, hypernymy with 12 data or 4.36%, denotative with 11 data or 4% and redudancy with 9 data or 3.27%. The total percentage obtained from the category of error diction that appears that is 99.99%, it can be rounded up to 100%.

Keywords: *translation, error diction, subtitle, narrative video*

ABSTRAK

Penerjemahan merupakan proses mengalihkan bahasa sumber ke bahasa target menggunakan padanan kata yang tepat tanpa mengubah makna yang disampaikan. Menerjemahkan dalam dunia pendidikan sangat menarik seperti menerjemahkan video naratif. Dalam menerjemahkan sebuah video naratif pasti terdapat masalah yang terjadi. Salah satunya berupa pemilihan kata yang dapat mempengaruhi makna yang disampaikan dalam sebuah video naratif. Masalah ini mungkin sering dihadapi oleh mahasiswa dalam perguruan tinggi. Video yang dimaksud adalah Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih by Glue Studios sebagai subjek dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis kesalahan pemilihan kata oleh informan (semester 5 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta) dalam menerjemahkan sebuah transkrip dari subtitle video Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih dari bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia.

Jenis metode dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus. Penelitian ini menggunakan keseluruhan situasi sosial (populasi) sebagai informan). Data untuk penelitian ini didapat dari transkrip yang dibuat peneliti berdasarkan subtitle video Bawang Merah dan Bawang Putih. Tahapan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis data di lapangan model Miles Huberman yang terdiri dari 3 tahapan utama seperti reduksi data, penyajian data dan kesimpulan.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis data, peneliti menemukan 275 kesalahan diksi yang muncul dari 666 kalimat yang diterjemahkan seluruh informan. Kesalahan diksi tersebut adalah ambiguitas yang berjumlah 125 data atau 45.45%, konteks non linguistik dengan jumlah 118 data atau 42.91% yang dibagi menjadi aksi verbal partisipan 17 data atau 6.18% dan aksi non verbal partisipan 101 data atau 36.73%, hipernimi berjumlah 12 data atau 4.36%, denotatif dengan jumlah 11 data atau 4% dan redudansi dengan jumlah 9 data atau 3.27%. Total persentase yang di dapat dari kategori kesalahan diksi yang muncul yaitu 99.99%, hal tersebut dapat dibulatkan menjadi 100%.

Kata kunci: *terjemahan, kesalahan diksi, subtitle, video naratif*

INTRODUCTION

The mastery of error diction based on the context in translation of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih narrative video by the 5th semester English Language Education of University of PGRI Yogyakarta in the academic year 2016/2017 as informants still needs to be improved. Most of the students are still lack of vocabularies and they less precise in determining diction to translate a transcript derived from subtitle video. Based on the background of the research, the researcher formulated the problem by looking for the types of error dictions and its causes by the informants.

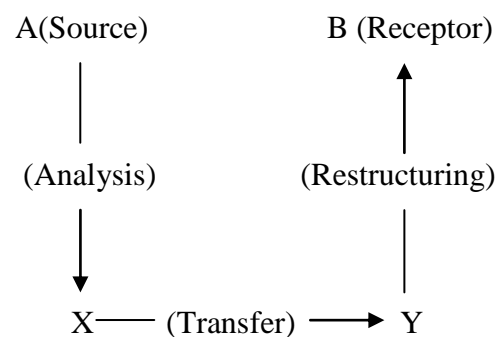
This research is expected to give contributions to translation studies such as the following :

1. Introduce to the students that the translation of video (transcript/subtitle) not difficult and it is very interesting.
2. Facilitate students in translating subtitles (transcript with video display and add or develop student's vocabularies).
3. Solve the problems of learners in translating especially in transcript or subtitle translation from English to Indonesian based on the context of narrative video.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The translation come from Nida and Taber (1969) in Widyamartaya (1989:11), they suggest that translating is the activity of switching the language from source language to target language with the appropriate equivalent of the

word. First, they express the meaning of translation, then they express the language style. In this definition, it means that the meaning and the language style translated into the target language must suitable with the content reasonably of source language without any extravagant word and the translation is not ambiguous. Berikut ini adalah proses terjemahan oleh Nida dan Taber (1982) :



- a. analysis : the activity of analyzes a text to identify difficult words of the meaning and combination words;
- b. transfer : the switch messages activity from source language to target language based on the translator's knowledge;
- c. restructuring : in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

In this case, for the students interested to translate, researcher combine translation learning with video media. Example: Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih narrative video from Glue Studios. Researcher give instructions for informantss to watch the video and translate a transcript based on the video with the translation process such as a chart

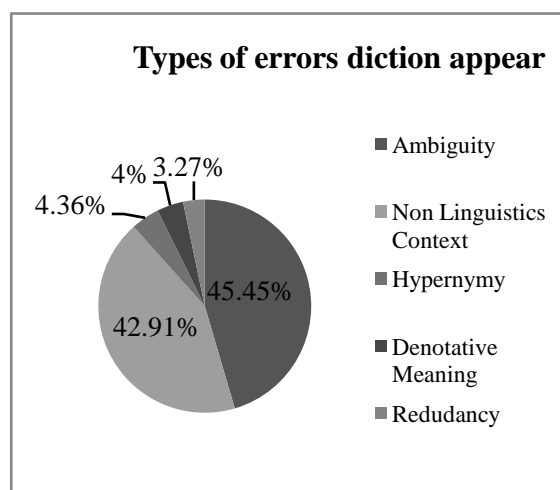
from Nida and Taber 1982. In the narrative video translation, suitable diction greatly affects the outcome of the informant's translation. Appropriate diction will produce a good translation but the dictions are not appropriate will lead to an ambiguous understanding by the readers. Based on the result of the translation by informants can be found types of error dictions and its causes of translation analysis. Then, it can be given a solution to minimize error dictions by students (informants) in the future.

RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the purposes of this research are to find out the types of error diction and its causes to minimize the error diction by informants as well as English learners in the future so that the type of this research used is descriptive qualitative research. This descriptive qualitative research was chosen because it discussed about document and descriptive analysis. The researcher used audio visual media in the form of narrative video. It had English subtitle and the document used video transcript of *Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih* by Glue Studios in English that was translated to Indonesian by informants to get the data. The researcher emphasized the descriptive analysis with detailed and depth sentences. The detailed and depth descriptions in this research were used to explain the data that obtained based on the real events in the field. In this case, researcher collected the data, analyzed and the researcher described the overall data that obtained more deeply.

FINDINGS

Based on the analysis of informant's translation result, researcher finds the data, the total number are 275 error dictions. Ambiguity category of relation meaning in the first position because it is mostly appear with 125 data or 45.45%. The second is non linguistics context category of context with 118 data or 42.91% divided into verbal action participants with 17 data or 6.18% and non verbal action participants 101 data or 36.73%. The third position is hypernymy category of lexical structure with 12 data or 4.36%. Then, denotative meaning category of types of meaning in the 4th position with 11 data or 4%. The last is redudancy category of relation meaning with 9 data or 3.27%. The errors diction appear total are 99.99% and it can be rounded to 100%. the calculation can be described in the form of pie chart as follow:



From the pie chart above, it can be concluded that the error diction that most often appear is ambiguity category of relation meaning and the errors diction that appear with little percentage is redundancy category of relation meaning.

DISCUSSION

Based on the error diction by informants, researcher would describe the error diction appeared from the highest percentage to the lowest percentage, as follow:

1. Ambiguity

Ambiguity is one of the subtypes of the relation meaning that had highest percentage. The ambiguity category that was 45.45% or with 125 data of 275 error diction appeared total by the informants. Based on the Chaer (1995: 104-105) that an ambiguity is often called to be double meanings. The double meanings are more than one meaning, the original meaning is a speech context and the other meaning refers to the ambiguous sentence. Ambiguity category of error diction appeared because the dominant informant did not provide a detail explanation of the translated sentence, based on the transcript and the context of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih video by Glue Studios so that causing of ambiguous meaning.

2. Non Linguistics Context

The second position, Non linguistics context that was 42.91% or with 118 data of 275 error diction appeared by

informants, it was divided into verbal action participants with 17 data or 6.18% and non verbal action participants 101 data or 36.73%. In this case, there were two things that affected the non linguistics context categories of error diction, that were non verbal action participants and verbal action participants. According to Keraf (1984: 32), that the verbal action participants are everyone who get involved in speech by using language based on the on going situation and the non verbal action participants are gestures or facial expressions of people involved in the conversation of a context. In this case, dominant informants had less clarify about the person who spoke and lack of understanding of gestures or facial expressions that affected the topic in the every sentence of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih video context.

3. Hypernymy

The third position with 4.36% or 12 error diction were appeared by the informants. It was one of the relation meaning that called hypernymy. According to Chaer (1995: 100), hypernymy is a common word of the mention of other words. Hypernymy can be called a category and hyponymy is a member of a category (hypernymy). In this case, the dominant informant still translated word by word from the source language to the target language so that created a translation meaning that formed a word category with its explanation. In fact, if every word in a sentence was

completely understood and in logic based on the on going situation, it could produce the appropriate diction to replace the word by word translation so that the meaning was well conveyed.

4. Denotative Meaning

The fourth position that was 4% or 11 data of error diction appeared by the informants. It was one of the types of meaning that the meaning of denotation. Based on Chaer (1995: 65-69) states, that denotative meaning is a sentence that has been supported by the word (meaning refers to the concept, reference, or idea). In this case, the dominant informant was still confused choosing the suitable diction and they still had difficulty to distinguishing a word that must be translated into denotative meaning or connotative meaning.

5. Redudancy

The last position with percentage 3.27% or 9 data of error diction appeared by the informants. It was one of the relation meaning that called redudancy. According to Chaer (1995: 100), the redundancy term is defined as excessive. The excessive words usually do not give effect in the meaning of a translation so that the word is considered unnecessary and it better should not be added in the sentence if there is a more suitable diction.. In this case, some informant still add excessive words to translate Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih by Glue Studios video transcript from the source language into the target language

so that the translation results were less acceptable and it less easy to understood. If the informants really understood the context of the video transcript and the video context, there would be no additional words that were considered unnecessary. If the excessive words was omitted, it would not change the meaning conveyed from the story of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data analysis in this research could be concluded that the dominant informants (the 5th semester English Language Education of University of PGRI Yogyakarta in the academic year 2016/2017) still had difficulty determining diction in every sentence to produce the acceptable and appropriate translations. Most informants were still translating word by word so that meaning in transcript and video of Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih by Glue Studios were not well conveyed. Dominant informants only focused on every sentence of the Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih video transcript rather than its video.

From the explanation above, the appear of several causes of error diction were made by informants as follow:

1. most informants translated Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih by Glue Studios transcript and its video subtitle word by word without attention to storyline were displayed;

2. informants mostly chose a synonym that was non standard word;
3. informants watched the video shortly and they only depended on their transcripts that translated literally,
4. in translating Bawang Merah and Bawang Putih by Glue Studio transcript and its video subtitle, most informants were still using a loan word from another language;
5. some informants did not finish their sentences of translated results;
6. the use of pronouns was less clear;
7. in the translation result by informants, there were some extravagant words.

From the findings, those were the types of error diction appeared and their causes, several solutions could be given based on Keraf's theory, the solution by extended the vocabulary to learning through educational institutions, learned in the daily context of informants, learned to translate with dictionaries. Informants or English learners could also activate the vocabulary by hearing new words continuously (Outside someone's desire) and they could sharpen the meaning of words with a synonym and common dictionary (someone's desire consciously). To complete the solution above, reseacher was added the theory from Kustandi and Sutjipto, the solution was learnt by using video that had subtitle or transcript based on the several advantages of the video.

The researcher also gives several suggestions to other researchers in the future who are interested in discussing the error dictions using transcript and video or film, several suggestions by researcher as follow:

1. Informants as well as English learners
 - a. Informants as well as English learners must understand first about the source language and target language that contain in transcript and subtitle in the video display.
 - b. Informants as well as English learners better not only focus on transcript that have been given because the video displayed aims to make informants more easily translate every sentence appropriately. Video that displayed can stimulate the informant's imagination of the delivered storyline. After stimulate the imagination, the video can also provide stimulation to our brain to determine the suitable diction in the sentence based on the context in the video.
 - c. Informants as well as English learners better use video transcript and watch video in balance. Transcript is used to keep informants from left behind the subtitle shown in the video and they still able to translate overall. The video displayed aims to make informants understand the storyline and the meaning in the video can be delivered well. When both of the media are balanced,

informants can produce a good translation (acceptable translation with suitable diction and the meaning of translation result can be well conveyed).

- d. Informants as well as English learners should also increase their vocabulary with the solutions that have been given in this research so that the meaning in the translation results is acceptable, there is no monotonous words and their translation result is better.
2. Researchers in the future :
 - a. The researcher hopes this research can be used as reference.
 - b. Researcher suggests that researchers in the future that interest in discussing the error diction who can discuss more deeply about the errors dictions that have not been discussed in this research using transcript, video or film.

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