INTRODUCTION

Translation is important in communication because it is a tool for conveying knowledge and information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). It can help to connect people from different languages and cultures. People also can learn and understand each language and culture by using translation. The translation is not only changing words but also transferring cultural equivalence with the culture of the source language and the recipient of that language as well as possible. Thus, the source language message can satisfy the target language reader with the information.

Newmark (1988) defined translation as the process of transferring the message of a source language into the target language in the tone intended by the author. Meanwhile, Munday and Hatim (2019) described translation as the process of transferring a written text from source language into target language. They also pointed out that the translation process between two different written languages includes changing an original written text (source language) into a written text (target language) in a different verbal language.

Translation can be applied in many terms. One of the examples is in the subtitles of movies and films. Fitria (2019) states that subtitle exists for the viewer or readers to understand the meaning of action and dialogue presented on the screen. Cintas and Remael (2021) describe subtitling as translation practice in the form of written text, generally presented on the lower part of the screen, to narrate the original utterances of the speakers, as well as the image appears and sometimes to inform the soundtrack.

To link and maintain the linguistic and extra-linguistic characteristics from one language to another, a translator must consider several rules during the translation process because each language has its own system. The principles of good translation are: it does not deviate from the source language's content, accessible for readers to understand, the use of sentences follows the rules of the target language, the translation focuses on the disclosure of content instead of the appearance of speech and it does not appear to be a translation but rather an original work (Sayogie, 2014). Indeed, these criteria should be addressed while translating, even when using a machine translation.

Al- Tuwayrish (2016) describe Machine translation (next will be referred to MT) as a subfield of computational linguistics that studies using software to translate text or voice from one natural language to another. MT uses machine translators to translate text from one language to another. As a result of the effects of globalization and the rising significance of communication, there is an increasing need for machine translation. Hampshire and Salvia state that Google Translate (next will be referred to GT) and Bing Microsoft Translator (next will be referred to BMT) are top-tier when compared to other online machine translating services (as cited by Vries, Schoonvelde, and Schumacher, 2018). Based on performance, both of them use word-to-word translation in translating words but also can translate specific phrases and idioms. As a machine, GT and BMT can make errors in their translation when translating sentences or texts and provides a basic understanding rather than a semantically and grammatically correct translation.

Rectifying errors and resulting in an accurate output text need revision in the translation. As stated by Mossop (2014), revision is analyzing linguistic

accuracy and the adaptability of a text's style to its future readers and the use they will make of it. Corrections should be done afterward to address the uncomfortable language without changing the author's intention. He divided the guidelines into four groups and divided them into 12 parameters.

Group A is a problem of meaning. In this group, there are two sub-categories: accuracy and completeness. Accuracy is an essential feature for revising a translation text. Mossop (2014) stated that a professional translator's first task is to ensure that the translation generally delivers the meaning of the source text. In particular, the proofreader should ensure that the translation contains minimal translation errors that could distract the reader from the important message in the original text. Accuracy is very relevant to the message in the text. Therefore, the translators need to reflect the original message. Mossop explains that it also depends on the translated text type. The translation should be as accurate as necessary (not as precise as possible).

The next one is completeness. Mossop (2014) described a principle commonly expected when translators send source code, NANS (no addition, no subtraction). Translators cannot add or subtract elements of the source text. Mossop states that translators do not need to use NANS when discussing NANS. NANS cannot be described literally as itself because when translating, the translator should make the source text comprehensible to the reader in the target text. Certain additions or deletions are unavoidable to make all ambiguities in the original text caused by poor wording, cultural or technical differences that might be an error translation. Therefore, small addition and subtraction are inevitable.

Group B is the Problem of Content. This group has two sub-categories, namely logic and facts. Logic is a parameter to check for nonsense, text sentence inconsistencies, impossible timing or causality, and other logical errors. Mossop (2014) explained two ways a lack of logic can occur. First, the illogical problem was pointed out by the original text itself and needed to be corrected by the translator. Errors caused by the author can be caused by accidental contraction, number inversion, incorrect word selection, unnecessary repetition of words, or tautology. Second, the original text is logical, but the translations made by the translator could be more logical. This can occur due to a lack of knowledge of the translator's original language, a lack of attention if the translator is tired of long work hours, or if the translator is in a hurry to meet the deadline.

The next one is facts. It is used to check the text's conceptual, factual, and mathematical errors and is not the main task for the translator. However, Mossop (2014) stated that translators should take advantage of these fact errors, and clients will be grateful if this task is affected. These errors are usually present in the source text but can also be created unintentionally by the translator. The translator should contact the client if the original text contains this fact error. Therefore, the translator must comply with the author's request. Some fact errors can occur because the original author did not know the facts. In this case, there is no appropriate fix for the error. However, the translator should note that the error can be traced back to the original text.

Group C is the Problem of Language and Style. In this group, there are five sub-categories. The first one is Smoothness, which can be measured by the reader's ability to understand the intention of the text when they read the text with an average

speed of reading. Mossop (2014) found that sentence structures needed to be better organized, and the lack of connections between sentences was caused by inadvertent imitation of source text phrases, improper tense selection, or verb tense ordering.

The second parameter under Group C is tailoring; Mossop (2014) pointed out that the translated text should be suitable for the reader and easy to understand. The emotional tone of the text, its level of form, and its expertise should be appropriate for the readers. Translators need to understand the reader and know what level of format and expertise corresponds to their level.

The third parameter under Group C is sub-language. Mossop (2014) pointed out that each genre has style choices like rhetorical resources and lexical or syntactic language. This means that each genre of the target language has a unique structure different from the source language. Moreover, the description requires one of two specific syntactic structures: noun-based structures and verb-based structures. In addition, sub-languages also include inspection of the author's subject-specific terms and typical expressions for the subject in the target language. For example, if the translator is unfamiliar with the matter or its particular wording, it is recommended that the translator consults the texts of the subject written by a native speaker of the target language.

The next parameter is an idiom. Mossop (2014) pointed out that idioms are grammatically possible combinations, and only some are used in any language. Unidiomatic combinations may be created by experienced translators, due to the influence of the source text, so that they can be understood by the target text but

rarely used. In this case, the reviewers should be a native speaker to address the problem.

The last parameter is mechanics. Mossop (2014) stated that mechanics deals with style manuals or house-style translation sheets. When translating with a word processor or electronic version, depending on the source and target language, translators must pay attention to mechanical details like number notation and punctuation. When it comes to capitalization, translating the title of an article can mislead the reader into thinking that the document referenced in the original language is also the translation's target language.

Group D (Problem-related to the visual rather than verbal aspect of the text or presentation). This group has three sub-categories. The first one is the layout; one of the crucial aspects of making a text easy to read (readability) is the page layout. Certain adjustments to display text that is a little small, or the margins aren't too wide or too narrow, are very important to make the text more straightforward for the reader to read. The layout should also be consistent. Indentation, placement, headings, numbering, etc., should be considered as something that needs to be consistent.

The second parameter under Group D is typography. All regarding fonts, size, type, moderation, or text consistency. If the text has too much bold, uppercase, underline, italics, or too much size or colors, the reader will be easier to read. Therefore, translators must be careful that each feature is used consistently for the same purpose. The last one is organization; organizations are concerned about features that help readers track text and find its section, passage, chapter, and more.

Lettering, numbering, page references, captions, presentation features, headers, and footers are organizing components.

Several studies have been done to investigate the error using machine translation. Jufriadi, Asokawati, and Thayyib (2022) discussed the error analysis of Google Translate and Bing Translate in translating Indonesian folklore. Their research showed that Google Translate made 103 errors and Bing Translate made 95 errors. This research also focused on analyzing the data using Vilar's hybrid taxonomy of error analysis.

Sumiati, Baharuddin, and Saputra (2022) also did research on Google Translate about accuracy in translating procedural and narrative text. They divided three rates to evaluate Google Translate: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. This research found that Google Translate is more accurate in translating narrative text than procedure text.

Another previous research was written by Rahmannia and Triyono (2019), which focused on error analysis translation of Indonesia to English using Google Translate. This study has no participants because the data source is from news text, which is kompas.com news that is translated into English using the Google Translate engine. The author found 25 error translations made by Google Translate. The error analysis of this study consists of 16 translation errors, four errors in the diction of meaning, three omissions, and two editions of sense. Those studies focused on analyzing the performance of translator machines by examining the faults detected in translation outcomes.

This research intends to discover the errors made by GT and BMT in translating the *Onward* movie into Indonesian. This study differs from previous

studies regarding the media and aspects to be analyzed. This research used movies as the media of research and the type of error made by GT and BMT as the aspect of research. This research also used Mossop's revision parameter to analyze the error. The results of this study might be helpful information for translation machine users.

METHOD

The method applied in this research is the descriptive-qualitative method. The researcher collected, classified, and analyzed the data using Mossop's revision parameters. Qualitative research is an understanding process based on diverse methodological traditions of inquiry that investigates a social or human problem.

According to Creswell & Creswell (2016), qualitative research is an understanding process based on diverse methodological traditions of inquiry that investigates a social or human problem. Descriptive research explains and analyzes aspects such as a growing viewpoint, ongoing processes, results, or impact. This research uses Mossop's revision parameters to find, analyze, and describe the error translation in the Onward movie made by GT and BMT.

The data is taken from a movie titled *Onward* by Pixar Animation Studios (2020). This research compared Disney's translation with that of GT and BMT. This film talks about two teenage elf brothers in a suburban fantasy world named Ian and Barley Lightfoot, who go on a journey to discover if there is still a little magic left out there to spend one last day with their father, who died when they were too young to remember him. Like any good quest, their journey is filled with magic spells, cryptic maps, impossible obstacles, and unimaginable discoveries.