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Morphological Review in the Subtitle of "The Social Dilemma" Movie and Its Translation Quality

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the quality of translation used in the movie "The Social Dilemma" through a morphological analysis. By exploring the film as a whole and then using a purposive sampling technique, the researchers selected terms that aligned with the objectives of this study. Using the theory from Garvey and Delahunty (2010), Hana and Feldman (2013), and Zapata (2000), the researchers found 7 types of words formation, which are affixation, compounding, abbreviation, conversion, coinage, borrowing, and blending. Through the process of identification, this study found some translation quality issues by elaborating those 7 types of word formation which were explained based on Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) theory in terms of their accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This study provides readers with an understanding of the types of morphological terms used and aims to benefit future researchers.

INTRODUCTION

Translation was accepted to be born at some place within the locale of Mesopotamia, Anatolia and Egypt, but a few conflicting theories among interpreters about the accurate location where the beginning/first translation involved (Ertas, 2017). Hornby (2006) stated that the development of Translation Studies as a separate subject led to a successful story in the 1980s. The subject had been growing in many areas of the world and had been continuing to grow well in the century of 21st. Translation brings a cooperation work in wide various of fields, such as psychology and economy, linguistics, history, anthropology, and literal study (Lefevere, 2016). This is the proof that translation is an important subject that is beneficial in order to extend broader target audience.

Translation is an activity to change from source language into target language without losing its meaning or having done the adjustment process to the target language. Translation is a process of spoken or written that takes place in one language which is expected and assume to communicate the same meaning as a previously existing expression in another language (Rabin, 1958). Newmark (1988) saw translation as a craft. He stated that translation is a craft contains to try to shift a written and/or statement in one language by

having the same message to another language All these things done by translators. Moreover, meaning and sentence structure should have more attention (Adika, 2017). Translators must be acquainted with the domain of SL and TL, be familiar with their norms and cultural values respectively, as well as their day-to-day usage in order to produce the best possible result when translating (Aziz & Adika, 2024).

This study aims to classify which parts are using morphology types. Morphology is a word structure of a language or a branch of linguistics to gain an understanding of word structure of a language (Trask, 2007 and Crystal, 2008). This opinion is based on how words in a specific way developed by the smaller units which formed to be word called morphemes, not only they are the smallest units, but also the smallest meaningful units (Harsa, 2023). As a branch of linguistics, morphology is a specific subject that acquires a knowledge of learning, analyzing, or elaborating form or word structure which contains smaller units and how they are formed. There are types of morphemes, such as free morphemes and bound morphemes. Moreover, there are several ways to form new words, such as affixes, suppletion, compound, acronym, back-formation, clipping, borrowing, and coinage.

Morphological analysis is essential for maintaining translation quality in English-to-Indonesian movie subtitles due to its role in ensuring accurate meaning transfer, managing word formation differences, adapting to space constraints, respecting cultural meaning, and preserving stylistic tone. By analyzing morphemes, translators can accurately convey the original meaning, matching English structures to Indonesian linguistic norms, which differ in their use of affixes, compounds, and reduplications. This analysis also enables conciseness, crucial for subtitle readability within limited screen space, while helping translators adapt culturally specific terms to suit the target audience. Moreover, understanding the subtleties of morphology ensures that the subtitles reflect the intended tone of the dialogue, creating a seamless and impactful viewing experience.

Catford's (1965) translation shift theory provides foundational insights into how translation shifts - such as level, intra-system, unit, class, and structure shifts—allow translators to adapt source text (ST) structures to meet the linguistic and cultural demands of the target text (TT). These shifts are critical in preserving the core meaning while accommodating the morphological and syntactical differences between languages. Additionally, Baker (2018) elaborates on the concept of equivalence and the challenges faced in achieving linguistic and conceptual parity between languages, stressing the importance of word structure analysis, especially in morphologically rich languages, for achieving high translation quality.

Further studies, such as Vinay and Darbelnet's (1958) work on direct and oblique translation methods, have also contributed to understanding how morphological and syntactic variations are managed. Their approach, which includes techniques like borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation, provides a framework that helps translators navigate morphological constraints, especially in cases where direct translation would alter the intended meaning. Gottlieb's (1992) typology of

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subtitling strategies, which includes resignation, transfer, deletion, imitation, paraphrase, condensation, and expansion, is particularly relevant for subtitle translations. This framework aids in managing the verbal-visual balance in subtitling by using specific strategies that address morphological differences while ensuring that subtitles remain concise and true to the source.

Munday (2016) emphasizes the role of translation strategies in rendering nuanced meanings and managing morphological complexities, while Katan's (2009) concept of intercultural mediation focuses on the translator's role in bridging cultural and linguistic gaps, which often involves morphological adjustments to achieve clarity and resonance in the target culture. Additionally, Hatim and Mason (1997) discuss the importance of pragmatics and contextual understanding in translation, noting that morphological choices are not only linguistic but also cultural, as they influence the tone, formality, and perceived authenticity of the TT.

These frameworks and studies demonstrate the integral role of morphological analysis in achieving translation quality. Morphology is not just a structural element but a meaningful component that directly impacts clarity, readability, and audience engagement, making it a central focus for translators aiming to produce accurate and culturally resonant translations.

The Social Dilemma is a docudrama which published in 2020 directed by Jeff Orlowski and written by Jeff Orlowski, Davis Coombe, and Vicky Curtis on the platform Netflix. The movie brought interviewers from the social media company to gain information. It elaborated how the bad impact of social media has brought us to the dark place and the employees give us the information about how social media is working. Furthermore, throughout the movie explained how things work, such as spreading hate, fake news, and manipulate. This should be an awareness for us to manage our behavior on social media platforms. In addition, the movie can influence the people to gain knowledge and knowing that there are so many things happened outside of the real world.

The movie "The Social Dilemma" has been analyzed by Hadena Adipta and Ika Kartika Amalia (2022) elaborated translation shift involved. The paper used Catford's typologies types of shift and found 56 level shift, 327 intra-system shift, 243 unit shift, 83 class shift, and 392 structure shift. The second paper is from Sarah Alohaidb and Nasrin Altuwairesh explained about subtitling strategies of verbal-visual components. The research used Gottlieb's (1992) typology and then analyzed the datasets quantitively to find out the frequency of the used micro-strategies. The results of the strategies used are resignation, transfer, deletion, imitation, paraphrase, condensation, and expansion. Three micro-strategies were not used with the verbal-visual ST displayed simultaneously, which are decimation, transcription, and dislocation.

Lastly, Mulya (2023) explained the relational values of grammatical features. The paper analyzed the impact of modes (how the information given), modality (express the speaker's attitudes, opinions, and suggestions regarding issues and solutions), and pronouns (refer to the individual involved) on the

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interpretation and power dynamics within the text. So far, the researchers have not found yet research about morphological review in the subtitle of movie and discuss its translation quality. There are many gaps that the researchers and future researchers can fulfil.

This paper focuses on translation quality in movies through morphological analysis, examining how word structure and formation (morphemes) impact meaning. Morphological analysis reveals shifts in translation that affect accuracy and cultural context, essential for effective subtitle adaptation. Using Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono's (2012) framework, the study evaluates translation quality by measuring accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This approach is crucial in media translation, where subtitles must convey the original message within limited space and time constraints, ensuring viewers fully engage with and understand the content.

Table 1. Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The target language correctly transfers the meaning of words, there is never any distortion of meaning.
Less accurate	2	The majority of word meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and the original language content have been faithfully translated into the target language. Nonetheless, there are still meaning distortions, translational double meanings (taxa), and meaning omissions that compromise the message's integrity.
Not accurate	1	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, and language texts that are incorrectly translated into the target language or eliminated (deleted) have their meaning altered.

The relationship between analysing morphological processes and their translation into Indonesian with the quality of translation according to Nababan's framework—comprising accuracy, acceptability, and readability—lies in how morphological processes affect meaning, linguistic form, and cultural relevance in translation.

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Table 2. Translation Acceptance Level Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation seems natural; readers are familiar with the technical vocabulary; phrases, clauses, and sentences are used in accordance with Indonesian language norms.
Less acceptable	2	In common, the translation feels normal; but there is a slight issue with the utilize of specialized terms or a slight event grammatical mistake.
Not acceptable	1	The translation does not feel natural or feel like a work of translation; the technical terms used are not commonly used and are not familiar to readers; phrases, clauses and sentences used not in accordance with Indonesian language rules.

Table 3. Translation Readability Level Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
High	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translated text can be caught on effortlessly by readers.
Middle	2	In general, translations can be caught on effortlessly by readers. However, there are certain parts that should be read more than once times to understand the translation.
Low	1	Translations are difficult for readers to understand.

Accuracy

Morphological processes such as *affixation* and *compounding* involve modifying root words or combining them to create new meanings. Analysing these processes ensures that the original meaning of the English text is accurately conveyed in Indonesian. For instance, in affixation, a prefix or suffix added to a root word might carry meaning that need to be preserved in translation. Similarly, in compounding, the combination of words to form a single concept requires careful consideration of how that concept translates culturally and linguistically. Misinterpreting these processes may lead to inaccurate translations where the original meaning is distorted or lost.

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Acceptability

Acceptability focuses on how well the translation adheres to the norms and conventions of the target language and culture. Analysing morphological processes like *borrowing* and *blending* is essential to ensure that the translated terms resonate naturally with Indonesian readers. Borrowed terms, for instance, should align with what is commonly understood and accepted in Indonesian culture. Meanwhile, blending (merging parts of two words) or *coinage* (creating entirely new words) requires careful adaptation to make the result both linguistically and culturally acceptable. Failure to consider acceptability could result in translations that seem foreign or awkward to the target audience.

Readability

Morphological processes such as *abbreviation* and *clipping* directly influence the readability of a translation. Abbreviations that are common in English might not have a direct equivalent in Indonesian, and retaining them without proper explanation can hinder comprehension. For example, acronyms or clipped forms might confuse Indonesian readers if they are not commonly used in the language. Analyzing these processes allows translators to decide whether to adapt, expand, or explain such elements to maintain clarity and ensure the translated text flows naturally for the intended audience.

METHODS

The research employs a descriptive-qualitative approach, with purposive sampling as the sampling method. This non-random technique selects specific samples that best represent the study's focus. Sutopo (2002) stated that resources of data in qualitative research could be from, human, event, place or location, things, and document. "The Social Dilemma" was chosen due to its rich linguistic content, exploring complex social, technological, and ethical topics that require precise translation to convey meaning accurately. The film's dialogues involve technical terminology and emotionally charged language, offering a valuable case for morphological analysis to assess how well the translation captures these complexities.

The collection of data would be documented by analysing the movie itself by finding the types of morphology used. By observing the overall contexts, this paper would determine which type of morphology was used in the dialogues. The technique is using purposive sampling in order to collect complete and deep data. Purposive sampling, also known as judgment sampling, involves selecting an informant on purpose based on personal characteristics. It's a non-random technique that does not require a certain quantity of informants or underlying ideas. To put it simply, the researchers determine what information is required and then searches for sources willing and able to supply it based on their expertise or experience (Bernard 2002, Lewis & Sheppard 2006).

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The researchers will take some of the dialogues in morphological review. The morphological categories analyzed in this research include affixation, compounding, abbreviation, clipping, borrowing, blending, and coinage. Affixation modifies root words with prefixes or suffixes, while compounding combines words to create new meanings, both essential for capturing nuance. Abbreviation and clipping shorten words or phrases, affecting tone and readability. Borrowing adopts terms from other languages, often due to cultural influence, and blending merges word parts to form unique terms that may lack direct equivalents. Lastly, coinage involves creating entirely new words, like brand names. These categories, when analyzed, reveal the translation's accuracy, acceptability, and readability per Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono's (2012) framework, highlighting how effectively the translation conveys meaning and cultural context to the audience.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data that has been collected from the movie "The Social Dilemma" using purposive technique are classified into kinds of words formation. Garvey and Delahunty (2010), Hana (2011) and Zapata (2000) stated that the process of words formation can be put into several kinds of forms, which are, Coinage, Compounding, Abbreviation, Blending, Borrowing, Acronym, Affixation, and Functional Shift. This study founds 7 types of word formation which are expressed in the dialogues. They are affixation, compounding, abbreviation, conversion, coinage, borrowing, and blending.

The Quality of Translation based on Morphological Process

In the movie "The Social Dilemma", the researchers found 7-word formation and the researchers will elaborate how the translation quality is.

Affixation

According to Zapata (2007), there are 3 kinds of affixation, which are prefix, infix, and suffix. Prefix is how the affix put before the root such as dis- and un-, and suffix is how the affix put after the root such as -ness and -able. There are also found free morphemes in the movie. However, infix isn't found in the dialogues.

SL: [Chamath] We did that **brilliantly** at Facebook.

TL: [Chamath] Kami melakukannya **dengan sangat baik** di Facebook.

Affixation, such as adding -*ly* in English, often carries specific meaning that might not have a direct equivalent in the target language. Translators must identify these and adapt them appropriately. The word

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"brilliantly" uses the suffix *-ly*, which transforms the adjective "brilliant" into an adverb, indicating the manner in which the action was performed. The term implies exceptional skill, intelligence, or creativity. In the translation, however, "brilliantly" is rendered as "dengan sangat baik," which translates to "very well." While this is understandable and grammatically correct, it fails to capture the full context and emphasis of the original word. The researchers gave score as follows: Accuracy (2 - Less Accurate), the meaning of "brilliantly" as exceptional and extraordinary is lost. "Dengan sangat baik" is too generic. A more accurate option is "dengan cemerlang," which seems better. Acceptability (2 - Less Acceptable), while "dengan sangat baik" is grammatically correct and understandable, it lacks the expressiveness of "brilliantly." Using "dengan cemerlang" aligns better with natural and sophisticated Indonesian expressions. Readability (3 - High Readability), the translation is clear and easy to read, ensuring high readability. However, the loss of word meaning reduces the overall quality. Suggested Revision**,** "Kami melakukannya dengan cemerlang di Facebook.". This version retains the original meaning of "brilliantly" as exceptional and enhances both accuracy and acceptability while maintaining readability.

Compounding

Compounding is a term where two classes of word put together. It can be noun + noun, adverb + noun +, or any two classes of word. In addition, they are not put together because they have different meaning, yet they put together because they will form into one meaning.

SL: [Tim] I was in the pantry, you know, typing away on an e-mail or **sometimes** looking at Pinterest.

TL: [Tim] Aku ada di dapur, mengetik surel atau **kadang** melihat Pinterest.

The word “sometimes” refers to the frequency of the person is doing. From the word “some” as an adjective, and “times” as a noun, they put together into one meaning. It has a good quality of translation. However, the word “sometimes” has various types of meaning. This leads into the translation quality of the target language as follows: Accuracy (3 - Accurate), the translation maintains the exact meaning of "sometimes," correctly conveying the occasional nature of the action. The translator has successfully captured the nuance of the original compound word without adding or omitting information. Acceptability (3 - Acceptable), the term "kadang" is natural and widely used in Indonesian, making it linguistically and culturally appropriate. The audience would find this choice acceptable, as it aligns with standard Indonesian expressions. Readability (3 - High Readability), the sentence flows naturally in Indonesian, and the translation of "sometimes" as "kadang" is clear and straightforward. The target audience can easily understand the text without any confusion.

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Abbreviation

There are three kinds of abbreviation, which are clipping, contraction, and acronym. Clipping is a form of shortening the word without losing its meaning such as gasoline to gas. Contraction is a form of two words that put together, but usually uses apostrophes to indicate shortening. Acronym is a form of combining certain initial letter and it usually the first initial.

SL: [Tristan] People are blowing up actual physical **cell phone** towers.

TL: [Tristan] Orang-orang meledakkan menara **seluler**.

The word "phone" which coming form telephone and it shortened using clipping. It doesn't have a target language. The translation just uses "cell" to refer "seluler". The word "phone" could be translated into "telepon". If they put together, it would be "telepon seluler". This leads into the translation quality of the target language as follows: Accuracy (1 – Not Accurate), **t**he omission of "telepon" reduces clarity and distorts meaning. Acceptability (1 – Not Acceptable) "Seluler" alone sounds incomplete and unnatural. Readability (1- Not Redable), the sentence becomes less precise, impacting comprehension. This can be revised to "Orang-orang meledakkan menara telepon seluler."

SL: [Tristan] People have no idea **what's** true, and now it's a matter of life and death.

TL: [Tristan] Orang tak tahu **apa yang** benar dan kini menjadi masalah hidup dan mati.

The word "what's" is two combinations of words, which are "what" and "is" using contraction. This leads into the translation quality of the target language as follows: Accuracy (3 - Accurate), the translation captures the complete meaning of the source text without omission or addition. Acceptability (3 - Acceptable), the translation uses natural and standard expressions in Bahasa Indonesia, ensuring it aligns with the target audience's linguistic norms. Readability (3 - High Readability), the sentence is clear, concise, and easy to understand, making it highly readable for the target audience.

SL: [Tristan] We're pointing these engines of **AI** back at ourselves to reverse-engineer what elicits responses from us.

TL: [Tristan] Kita mengarahkan mesin **intelegensi artifisial** ini pada diri kita untuk merekayasa balik pemicu respons kita.

The word "AI" is an acronym, which using first initial of Artificial Intelligence. The translation is hard to understand because we need a tool to know what the exact meaning of "intelegensi atrifisial". The

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researcher found that “kecerdasan buatan” would be better to use because it is stated that an AI is a computer system that imitate human intellectual abilities. The translation quality is Accuracy (3 - Accurate), the translation accurately conveys the source meaning, including the technical aspect of the term. Acceptability (3 - Acceptable), while the translation is grammatically correct, the choice of terminology (“intelegensi artifisial”) may not feel natural to some readers. Readability (1 - Low Readability), the term “intelegensi artifisial” is less familiar and may require additional explanation or tools to understand, reducing overall comprehension.

Conversion

Conversion is a process of word that assigned to a new word class but without any change in form.

SL: [Tristan] And that was when I decided to make a presentation, kind of a call **to arms.**

TL: [Tristan] Saat itulah kuputuskan membuat presentasi, semacam ajakan **untuk bergerak.**

The words “to arms” is a conversion from a noun “arm” to a verb. A phrase “call to arms” means that a person or a group of people fighting against the enemy. If the target language using “untuk bergerak”, it is not really a proper translation. The target language could be “untuk melawan”. The translation quality: Accuracy (2 - Less Accurate), the translation does not fully capture the intended meaning of "call to arms," which signifies taking a stand or fighting against opposition. The phrase "untuk bergerak" is vague and lacks the sense of urgency or resistance implied in the original. A more accurate translation would be "untuk melawan" ("to fight"). Acceptability (2 - Less Acceptable), while "untuk bergerak" is grammatically correct, it does not align with natural expressions in Indonesian for this context. "Untuk melawan" or "untuk bertindak" ("to act") would be more appropriate and culturally acceptable. Readability (3 - High Readability), the translation flows well and is easy to read, but the lack of precise meaning affects the overall impact. The readability score remains high because the sentence is clear, even if it is not entirely accurate.

Coinage

Coinage is a new word creation. The word found because there is the inventor, and the word is invented.

SL: [Sandy Parakilas] I worked at **Facebook** in 2011 and 2012.

TL: [Sandy Parakilas] Aku bekerja di **Facebook** pada tahun 2011 dan 2012.

The word “Facebook” is invented by Mark Zuckerberg. It is coming in 2004 which has massive of users. The coinage is delivered well because the target language using the same word as the source language.

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The consideration to choose this score: Accuracy (3 - Accurate), the coined term "Facebook" is directly carried over into the target language without alteration. This accurately reflects the brand name and maintains the intended meaning. Acceptability (3 - Acceptable), retaining "Facebook" is appropriate because it is universally recognized and accepted in Indonesian. Translating or altering the term would confuse readers and reduce naturalness. Readability (3 - High Readability), the translated sentence flows naturally, and the term "Facebook" does not disrupt understanding, ensuring high readability.

Borrowing

Borrowing is a process of taking words from other languages to be used in another. We will take a look at one example, which is “Sofa”. Sofa is coming from Arabic language (Ṣuffa), English borrowed the word.

SL: [AI] Following with another **video.**

TL: [AI] Disusul dengan **video** lain.

The word “video” comes from the Latin verb videre that has a meaning of “to see”. The target language also uses the same word as the source language use. They have the same meaning and deliver well. Accuracy (3 - Accurate), the translation precisely conveys the meaning of the source text. The use of “video” in both languages ensures no loss of meaning. The translation quality is as follow: Acceptability (3 - Acceptable), the translation employs standard and widely understood vocabulary in Bahasa Indonesia, adhering to linguistic norms and cultural expectations. Readability (3 - High Readability), the sentence is straightforward, natural, and easy to understand for the target audience, ensuring smooth comprehension.

Blending

Blending is where two parts of existing words are combining. We know that breakfast and lunch could be blended to be brunch. Instead of talking the two words, English use blending to form them.

SL: [Justin Rosenstein] There are all these services on the **Internet** that we think of as free, but they’re not free.

TL: [Justin Rosenstein] Ada banyak layanan di **internet** yang kita anggap gratis. Namun, itu tidak gratis.

The word “internet” is blended by the words “interconnected” and “network”. They form into a new word by using the part of the existing words. The target language is delivered well because it is common. This leads into the translation quality of the target language as follow: Accuracy (3 - Accurate), the blended

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term "internet" is retained in its original form, accurately reflecting the source text and its intended meaning. Acceptability (3 - Acceptable), the term "internet" is universally recognized and commonly used in Indonesian, making it culturally and linguistically acceptable without any need for adaptation. Readability (3 - High Readability), the translated sentence flows naturally, and the inclusion of "internet" does not disrupt comprehension, ensuring high readability.

CONCLUSION

The findings of this study demonstrate that various morphological processes, such as affixation, compounding, abbreviation, conversion, coinage, and blending, significantly influence the translation of dialogues. These processes adapt linguistic structures from the source language into Bahasa Indonesia while maintaining meaning and context. Morphological analysis is crucial for assessing translation quality, offering insights into how linguistic structures are preserved or adapted. This study only focusses on Social Dilemma movie and emphasizes the role of morphology in balancing accuracy, acceptability, and readability, contributing to advancements in translation studies and practical applications for audiences. Future research could explore the impact of morphological processes on translation quality across various text types, such as legal, medical, or literary translations, to determine whether the patterns observed in this study are consistent across domains. Additionally, investigating how cultural and contextual factors influence the adaptation of morphological processes, particularly in localized content or region-specific dialects, would provide deeper insights. Research could also examine the effectiveness of machine translation tools in handling complex morphological structures compared to human translators. Lastly, analysing audience perception in determining the acceptability and readability of morphological adaptations could offer valuable perspectives on how translation quality is received by diverse target audiences.

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