

Translation Techniques Comparison Between LOKLOK and DEEPL Machine Translation in “The Bad Guys” Movie

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Abstract. The objective of this research is to compare the creativity of translation between LOKLOK’s machine translation (subtitles) and DEEPL’s machine translation. The study aims to determine which translation method has a wider range of vocabulary selection to effectively convey messages. Additionally, the research intends to explore the capability of machine translation in accurately translating English to Indonesian. The researchers follow a specific process to gather data. Firstly, we access the LOKLOK application and navigate to the film “The Bad Guys.” Next, the researchers activated the Indonesian language option within the application. Once this is done, we search for the English transcript of the film and proceed to meticulously analyze and compare it with the Indonesian translation available in the LOKLOK application. This thorough examination ensures accuracy and consistency in the subtitles’ alignment with the film’s dialogue. After that, the researchers translate the dialog from English to Indonesian with the DEEPL Translator website. This research concludes that the creativity of translation between the LOKLOK and DeepL is comparable, the reason why the literal technique is predominantly used in both applications is because there are a total of 27 techniques found in the former and 30 techniques found in the latter.

Keywords: DEEPL; LOKLOK; movie; translation techniques

RESEARCH BACKGROUND

According to Nida and Taber (1969), the concept of translation involves the intricate task of producing a text that captures the same meaning as the source language and replicates its style. In other words, the translator strives to render the text with a level of meaning and stylistic similarity that closely resembles that of the original language. This complex process entails transferring linguistic elements from one language to their corresponding counterparts in another language. The main objective of translation is to convey the intended meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Translation refers to written communication, while interpretation refers to spoken communication. The primary goal of translation is to accurately communicate a message's original meaning and mood, taking into account the cultural and regional differences between the source and target languages. Translation has been practiced by human beings for countless centuries, originating after the development of written literature. This specific process of translation involves two specific languages, specifically English as the Source Language (SL) and Indonesian as the Target Language (TL). Movies in Indonesia often have subtitles in both English and Indonesian because of the wide range of films from different countries and languages. This allows translators to select movies that interest them and create accurate and engaging subtitles for Indonesian viewers. (Nugroho and Basari, 2019). One example of a movie with subtitles in Indonesia is "The Bad Guys," which was a popular hit. Subtitling involves displaying written captions in a different language at the bottom of the screen, enabling viewers to understand the dialogue in their preferred language while watching the film. The synchronization of subtitles with the dialogue in each scene is extremely important. The researcher's interest in studying Error translation from Machine translation stems from their curiosity about the effectiveness of machine translations made by humans to assist in daily life. They aim to determine whether these translations function properly and are as comprehensible as

those produced by humans, making it easier to compare the accuracy and quality of translations from platforms like DeepL Translator and translations from the LokLok App. (Sitio and Nugroho, 2023).

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Larson (1984) asserts that when translating a text, the translator must take into account various factors such as vocabulary, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language to achieve a high-quality translation. By carefully considering these elements, the translator can ensure that the meaning and essence of the original text are accurately conveyed in the target language. This multifaceted approach acknowledges the importance of not only linguistic aspects but also the broader cultural and situational nuances that can significantly impact the interpretation and understanding of the translated text. Thus, Larson emphasizes the necessity of a comprehensive analysis and understanding of the various components involved in the translation process, as they collectively contribute to the creation of an effective and successful translation. Then, the reader can easily understand the meaning translated by the translator. The concept of translation technique refers to the practical implementation of the translation process, encompassing the methods and strategies employed during the act of translating. In the words of Molina & Albir (2002: 508), it specifically pertains to the outcome of the translation process, focusing on the intricate details of the text. However, there is often confusion between the term's translation technique, method, and strategy, as they are mistakenly used interchangeably. This lack of clarity makes it challenging for individuals to fully comprehend the concept of translation techniques. Additionally, Molina emphasizes that these overlapping terms further contribute to the difficulty in understanding the true nature of translation techniques. Nugroho, Muljono and Nababan (2022).

In the study conducted by Molina and Albir in 2002, it was concluded that there are a total of 18 distinct translation techniques. These techniques encompass different approaches to translating, each with its unique characteristics and applications. Within the realm of translation, there exists a myriad of techniques that can be employed to effectively convey meaning and uphold the authenticity of the source text. These techniques include adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalence, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Each of these techniques offers translators a diverse range of choices, enabling them to accurately convey the intended message while preserving the integrity of the original text.

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher utilizes a descriptive qualitative method for this study. The data collected consists of words and clauses that contain translation errors. The way researchers collect data is researchers opened the film "The Bad Guys" through the Loklok application and then activated the Indonesian language, then researchers looked for English transcripts from the film The Bad Guys, then analyze whether the subtitles were by the Indonesian translation in the loklok application. After that, researchers translated the dialog from English to Indonesian with the deepl translator website and then analyzed and categorized the translation results into Molina & Albir-based translation techniques. The data for this article was "The Bad Guys" utterances of the main character, which have been taken from "The Bad Guys" movie (Iriawan and Nugroho, 2023).

Table 1 Translation Techniques by Molina & Albir (2002)

Adaption	This method substitutes a cultural element in the original text with a similar element in the target language.
Amplification	According to Molina and Albir (2002), amplification is the process of providing details that are not stated in the ST, such as information or clarifying paraphrases.
Borrowing	The borrowing technique involves using a word or phrase directly from another language.
Calque	A literal translation refers to directly translating a foreign word or phrase without considering context or idiomatic expressions. It can be done word-for-word or following a similar sentence structure.
Compensation	To move the message to another part of the text to be translated.
Description	To move the message to another part of the text in order to be translated.
Discursive Creation	This method involves identifying an unpredictable temporary equivalence that cannot be understood without its context.
Established Equivalent	This refers to the use of words or phrases that are commonly used and understood by the reader, using definitions found in dictionaries or everyday language.
Generalization	The generalization technique involves using a broader or more neutral term.
Linguistic Amplification	The technique of translation involves incorporating the linguistic elements of the target language.
Linguistic Compression	This technique involves combining linguistic elements in the target language to create a translation.
Literal Translation	Literal translation involves translating a word or phrase exactly as it is, without any modification or interpretation.
Modulation	This method involves altering the perspective, attention, or mental category concerning the subject of interest.
Particularization	This method involves altering the perspective, attention, or mental category concerning the subject of interest.
Reduction	The goal is to decrease the number of terms or expressions used in the original text.

Substitution	The translation does not have any connection in terms of word structure or meaning to the source text.
Transposition	The transposition technique involves altering a grammatical category, according to Molina and Albir (2002).
Variation	The aim is to modify linguistic and non-verbal elements such as intonation and gestures that impact various aspects of language variation, including the tone, style, social dialect, and geographical dialect of a text.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The primary aim of this research study is to delve into the wide range of translation techniques employed in texts that have undergone translation. Specifically, the study focuses on identifying the most prevalent type of translation technique utilized in texts that have been translated using either the DeepL or LokLok application. To achieve this objective, the movie "The Bad Guys" was carefully chosen as the main source of data. The researcher meticulously collected data and proceeded to thoroughly analyze the subtitles of the movie. Each dialogue utterance was categorized based on the comprehensive classification system outlined by Molina & Albir (2002). This comprehensive classification system includes a total of 18 unique translation techniques. These techniques consist of Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Establishment of Equivalence, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, and Variation by Astiningsih and Nugroho (2024).

After observing the film, the researcher carefully examines and identifies the various statements necessary for completing this article. Through this thorough process, the researcher can establish the proportion of data that corresponds to different translation methods utilized. The data shows that paraphrasing is a prevalent translation technique employed in the movie. Paraphrasing entails rephrasing the original text or dialogue in a way that preserves the intended meaning but presents it differently. This technique enables a subtler and contextually fitting translation, guaranteeing that the essence of the source material is accurately communicated to the intended viewers.

Table 2 Percentage of Translation Techniques on LokLok App and DeepL Translate

Translation Techniques	LokLok App	DeepL Translate
Literal	18.5%	53%
Variation	14.8%	20%
Amplification	11.1%	6.6%
Reduction	11.1%	
Modulation	11.1%	6.6%

Establish Equivalent	11.1%	6.6%
Adaptation	11.1%	3%
Borrowing	7.4%	3.4%
Generalization	3.7%	
Total	100%	100%

Table 3 Analysis of Translation Techniques of “Thae Bad Guys” Movie

No	Subtitle Text	APP LOKLOK	DeepL Translate
1	“It’s on the ground.”	<u>Sudah ku hentikan</u> (Adaptation)	<u>Itu ada di tanah</u> (Literal Translation)
2	“That’s what makes them so delicious. You’re not just eating food. You’re eating pure goodness. It’s not about the pig. It’s about what it symbolizes on a deeper level.”	<u>Itulah yang membuat mereka begitu lezat</u> (Literal). <u>Kau</u> (Variation) <u>tidak hanya makan</u> <u>makanan</u> (Literal). <u>Kau</u> (Variation) <u>memakan</u> <u>kebaikan murni. Ini bukan tentang marmot</u> (adaptation). Ini tentang apa yang dilambangkannya (reduction)	<u>Itulah yang membuat mereka begitu lezat</u> (Literal). <u>Anda</u> (Variation) <u>tidak hanya makan makanan</u> (Literal). <u>Anda</u> (Variation) <u>makan</u> (adaptation) <u>kebaikan murni. Ini bukan tentang babi</u> (Literal). Ini tentang apa yang dilambangkannya <u>pada tingkat yang lebih dalam</u> (Establish Equivalent)
3	“Cause we should really be capitalizing on these skills.”	<u>Karena kita harus benar-benar memanfaatkan</u> (Literal) <u>kemampuan ini</u> (Modulation)	<u>Karena kita harus benar-benar memanfaatkan</u> (Literal) <u>keterampilan ini</u> (Modulation)

4	<p>“Now I know the exact moment our friendship died.”</p>	<p>Sekarang aku^(Variation) tahu kapan^(reduction the meaning=exact) persahabatan kita^(Establish Equivalent) berakhir^(Establish Equivalent)</p>	<p>Sekarang saya^(Variation) tahu kapan persisnya^(Amplification) persahabatan kami berakhir^(Establish Equivalent)</p>
5	<p>“Let’s bounce, tastes like, um, you’re gonna stick me with the bill... again”</p>	<p>Ayo pergi, Kurasa aku lagi yang bayar^(Generalization)</p>	<p>Mari kita bangkit, Rasanya seperti, um, Anda akan menagih saya dengan tagihan... lagi^(Literal)</p>
6	<p>“Can we get a check, please, when you get a chance?”</p> <p>Hello? Checkity-check-check.”</p>	<p>Bisa kami minta billnya?^(Modulation)</p> <p>Halo? Ada orang?^(Establish Equivalent)</p>	<p>Bisakah kami mendapatkan cek^(Literal), jika ada kesempatan?^(Literal)</p> <p>Halo? Checkity-check-check^(Literal)</p>
7	<p>“Sorry, folks. I’m switching him to decaf.”</p>	<p>Maaf, teman-teman. Aku akan membawanya keluar.^(Reduction)</p>	<p>Maaf, teman-teman. Aku akan mengganti kopi dengan kopi tanpa kafein.^(Literal)</p>
8	<p>“You didn’t.”</p>	<p>Yang benar saja^(Amplification)</p>	<p>Kamu tidak^(Literal)</p>
9	<p>“And this is Mr. Shark, master of disguise, apex predator of a thousand faces. His greatest trick: stealing the Mona Lisa disguised as the Mona Lisa. Dig that.”</p>	<p>Dan ini Tuan Shark^(Borrowing), master^(Literal) penyamaran, predator^(Literal) puncak seribu wajah. Keahliannya^(Adaptation), mencuri lukisan^(Amplification) Mona Lisa menyamar sebagai Mona Lisa^(Literal). Benar^(Adaptation)</p>	<p>Dan inilah Tuan Hiu^(Variation), ahli^(Variation) penyamaran, pemangsa^(Variation) dengan^(Amplification) seribu wajah trik terbesarnya^(Literal): mencuri Mona Lisa dengan menyamar sebagai Mona Lisa^(Literal). Gali itu^(Literal)</p>

10	“Watch it, big tuna. I’m trying to work here”	<u>Awas</u> ^(Modulation) tuna besar. Aku sedang bekerja disini. ^(Variation)	<u>Hati-hati</u> ^(Modulation) , tuna besar. Saya mencoba untuk bekerja di sini. ^(Literal)
11	“Mr. Piranha. He’s a loose cannon with a short fuse, willing to scrap with anyone, or anything. He’s brave, he’s fearless. Who am I kidding? He’s crazy.”	<u>Tuan Piranha</u> ^(Borrowing) . <u>Dia seperti meriam, bersedia untuk melawan dengan siapapun atau apa pun. Dia pemberani, dia tak kenal takut, dia gila</u> ^(Establish Equivalent)	<u>Tuan Piranha</u> ^(Borrowing) . <u>Dia adalah meriam longgar dengan sekering pendek, bersedia untuk memo dengan siapa pun, atau apa pun, dia berani, dia tidak kenal takut. Siapa yang saya bercanda? Dia gila.</u> ^(Literal)

Adaptation

The researcher found 5 data that are categorized into adaptation techniques. They can be found in data numbers 1, 2 and 9. Adaptation is a translation technique that is the process of adjusting the source text (original language) into the target text (intended language) by considering the differences in culture, language structure, and communicative context between the two. For example, in datum 1, APP LOKLOK translates “It’s on the ground” into “Sudah ku hentikan”. The researcher indicates this translation as Adaptation because Translations often consider the target audience's language and understanding skills. In this case, “sudah ku hentikan” may be more appropriate for the language and cultural context in which the translation is intended. This could also be an example of how researchers show that language adjustments can make a message clearer and easier to understand.

Besides, DeepL Machine Translator translates “It’s on the ground” into “Itu ada di tanah”. researchers show this translation as Literal Translation because Literal translation often does not take into account the context, meaning, or cultural conventions of the target language. In this case, “itu ada di Tanah” may be a literal translation of “it's on the ground”, but it may not fully understand or express the context or true meaning of the phrase.

In adaptation, the translator has the flexibility to make the necessary changes to make the text sound natural and understandable to the intended audience. This includes the use of idioms, phrases, or sentence constructions that are more in line with cultural norms and the target language.

Literal Translation

The researcher found 21 data that are categorized into the Literal technique. They can be found in data numbers 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10 and 11. Literal Translation is a translation technique that means that text is translated directly from one language to another without considering the context or any potential differences in meaning between the two languages. For example, in datum 2, APP LOKLOK and DeepL Machine Translator translate “That’s what makes them so delicious...” into “Itulah yang membuat mereka begitu lezat...”. The researcher categorized the two translations as literal translations because the translations literally follow the source text word by word. “That's what makes

them so delicious” is translated directly into “Itulah yang membuat mereka begitu lezat...”, without making any significant adjustments or changes. Perhaps the translator has indeed adapted the literal translation to the context of the movie.

1. Variation

The researcher found 9 data that are categorized into Variation technique. They can be found in data numbers 2,4,9 and 10. Variation is a translation technique that involves the use of alternatives in the choice of words or phrases in translation to suit the context or preferences of the target language. For example, in datum 2, DeepL Translator translating “you're” into “Anda” and App LOKLOK translating “you're” into “kau” show the variation in translation word choice. In translation, sometimes there is more than one word or phrase in the target language that can express the same or similar meaning as a word or phrase in the source language. In this case, “you're” can be translated as “Kau” in Indonesian (which is more informal) or “Anda” (which is more formal). DeepL Translators and the LOKLOK App choose to use different words according to the preferences or conventions of the target language they are using.

2. Amplification

The researcher found 4 data that are categorized into the Amplification technique. They can be found in data numbers 4,8 and 9. Amplification is a translation technique that involves elaborating on the original text to provide additional information or clarify ambiguities for the target reader. For example, in datum 8, APP LOKLOK translates “You didn't” into “yang benar saja”. In the translation, “yang benar saja” is an additional expression that is not present in “you didn't” because the researcher thinks that the translator provides additional information to clarify or enrich the meaning of the source text so that the reader gets a clearer understanding of the context or intensity of what is being said.

3. Reduction

The researcher found 3 data that are categorized into the Reduction technique. They can be found in data numbers 2,4 and 7. Reduction is one of the translation techniques involving simplifying the original text into a more concise version in the target language while retaining the original meaning and essential information. For example, in datum 2, APP LOKLOK translate “It's about what it symbolizes on a deeper level.” Into “Ini tentang apa yang dilambangkannya”

In the translation, the phrase “on a deeper level” is omitted, making the translated text more concise and to the point. It indicates that the translator removes details that are not important to focus on the main point of the original text.

Reducing the phrase “It's about what it symbolizes on a deeper level” to “Ini tentang apa yang dilambangkannya” makes the translation more concise and easy to understand in the target language, while maintaining the original meaning. It enables the reader to understand the main message without being tricked by unnecessary details.

4. Modulation

The researcher found 5 data that are categorized into Modulation techniques. They can be found in data numbers 3,6 and 10. Modulation is one of the translation techniques that involves changing the perspective or focus of the original text to better align with the linguistic, cultural, or stylistic norms of the target language while maintaining the overall meaning. For example, in datum 10, APP

LOKLOK translates “Watch it” into “Awas”. The phrase “Watch it” in English can be more assertive in telling someone to be aware. It is translated as “Awas” to change the original message to be more suitable for the target language.

The researcher thinks this translation is Modulation, possibly the translator translated “Watch it” into “Watch out” in the target language to make it more fluent and clearer, then the translator preserves the original message while making it more understandable and natural for the reader. This ensures the essence and meaning of the original text are preserved and effectively communicated in the translated version.

Then, using DeepL Translator, the phrase “Watch it” into “hati-hati” similar to that used by the LOKLOK APP to create a more appropriate, natural, and understandable translation in the target language, while retaining the essence and meaning of the original text. “Awas” and “hati-hati” only differ in connotation. both aim to warn against danger or potentially dangerous situations, “awas” tends to be harsher and more demanding, while “hati-hati” is more of an attitude of continuous attention and caution.

5. Establish Equivalent

The researcher found 5 data that are categorized into the Establish Equivalent technique. They can be found in data numbers 2,4,6 and 10. The Establish Equivalent translation technique is one of the approaches in text translation, the concept refers to creating a good match or equivalence between the source text and the target text. For example, in datum 2, APP LOKLOK translates “Hello? Checkity-check-check” Into “halo? apa ada orang”. The translation of “Hello? Checkity-check-check.” to ‘halo? apa ada orang’ still conveys the communicative essence of the original utterance. Although it is not a literal word-for-word translation, the general meaning of the utterance is maintained, which is that someone is looking to start a friendly conversation.

In this context, the expression “Checkity-check-check” may have a certain meaning that a native English speaker can understand, and the translation “apa ada orang” tries to capture the informal and relaxed feel of the source text. This translation shows the courage to adapt to the cultural context and use creativity in creating equivalents that fit the target language. Although the translation may not sound completely conventional or literal, it can be considered an “establishing equivalent” because it manages to convey the meaning, nuance, and communicative purpose of the source text into the target language effectively.

6. Borrowing

The researcher found 3 data that are categorized into the Borrowing technique. They can be found in data numbers 9 and 11. The borrowing technique is a translation technique that allows the direct use of words, phrases, or terms from the source language into the target language without significant modification. For example, in datum 11, APP LOKLOK and DEEPL machine translator translate “Mr. Piranha” into “Tuan Piranha”. In this case, the English term “Mr. Piranha” was directly transferred into Indonesian as “Tuan piranha” without making any significant changes or adjustments. The use of “tuan” as a translation of “Mr.” might be considered a creative choice and in keeping with the Indonesian style. Although “Mr.” and “Tuan” do not have the same meaning literally, they are both used to indicate status or respect for someone.

Thus, the translation of “Mr. Piranha” into “Tuan Piranha” can be considered an example of the “borrowing” translation technique which tries to maintain the original meaning and characteristics of the source text in the target language.

7. Generalization

The researcher found 1 data that is categorized into the Generalization technique. It can be found in data number 5. Generalization is a translation technique that aims to change specific terms or concepts in the source language into more general terms in the target language so that they can be understood by readers without losing the meaning or substance of the source text. For example, APP LOKLOK translates “Let’s bounce, tastes like, um, you’re gonna stick me with the bill... again” into “Ayo pergi, Kurasa aku lagi yang bayar”.

The term “bounce” with “ayo pergi”. The term “bounce” in English can have multiple meanings, such as go quickly. However, in the context of the translation, “bounce” is likely to refer to the casual meaning of “pergi”. Therefore, to ensure proper understanding and avoid ambiguity, the term was changed to “Ayo pergi”, which is a more common and clear term in Indonesian to describe the act of leaving a place.

The term “tastes like” with “Kurasa” is also an example of a more general use of the term. “Tastes like” in English is used to describe the taste or sensation experienced when tasting something. In the context of the translation, “tastes like” is used indirectly to express doubt or uncertainty about the statement that will be said next. Therefore, to convey this meaning more clearly in Indonesian, the term was changed to “Kurasa”, which indicates doubt or uncertainty in the delivery of information.

The translation can be qualified as “generalization” because it changes specific or typical terms or phrases in the source language into more general and easily understood terms in the target language.

CONCLUSION

This research aims to analyze and compare the translation results of the apps Loklok Translate and DeepL Translator, specifically focusing on the creativity and usage of different translation techniques. The translated text of the Bad Guy's movie in the Loklok app revealed the presence of nine distinct types of translation techniques, namely adaptation 11.1%, literal 18.5%, variation 14.8%, reduction 11.1%, modulation 11.1%, establish equivalent 11.1%, amplification 11.1%, generalization 3.7%, and borrowing 7.4%. On the other hand, the translation machine DeepL utilized seven types of translation techniques, including literal 53%, variation 20%, adaptation 3%, establish equivalent 6.6%, modulation 6.6%, amplification 6.6%, and borrowing 3.4%. Interestingly, both machine translations showed similarities in the most dominant type of translation technique employed from English to Indonesian in the movie "The Bad Guys." this dominant technique was identified as literal translation, wherein the translator translates the words literally without much alteration or interpretation. Larassati, Setyaningsih, Nugroho, Suryaningtyas, Cahyono and Pamelasari (2019).

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