YOUTUBER’S BACKGROUNDS THAT IMPACT ERROR IN TRANSLATION

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ABSTRACT

This research is an example of qualitative research where the focus is on explaining phenomena that occur in everyday social life. The purpose of this study is to provide a brief description of what background factors influence a Youtuber’s ability to translate language, especially from Indonesian to English, so that errors occur. The objects of this research are several original Indonesian Youtubers who actively display content on the Youtube platform, where these Youtubers have posted videos or content in English. Based on the results of the research conducted, there are 3 background factors that affect errors in their translation ability, namely; educational background, economic background, and social background.

Keywords: individual background, error, translation

INTRODUCTION

The process of learning or absorbing information nowadays is very easy to do, it can even be done anytime and anywhere, one example is searching for information on world-famous platforms, one of which is YouTube. There are many educational video tutorials that are displayed or presented in a very attractive way for viewers. The things that are presented in the YouTube videos are now called content. These Youtubers come from many countries in the world, for example, Indonesia. It can be said that the number of original Indonesian YouTubers has been very successful in providing interesting content. To reach the number of views or increase their followers, not only from Indonesia but from abroad, not a few Indonesian YouTubers use English. But if you pay close attention, it's not uncommon for these Youtubers to make mistakes when translating Indonesian into English.

Error and mistake are two different things but they have something in common in meaning. According to Brown an error is a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflecting the inter language competence of the learner. And a mistake is a performance error which is either a random guess or a ‘slip’, i.e. a failure to utilize a known system correctly (Brown, 1980). Error and mistake are two distinct words that are interchangeable. They both convey the same meaning; anything is done improperly or wrongly. this can be the result of poor judgment, carelessness, or lack of focus. The context in which they are utilized is the primary distinction between the two. While error refers to mistakes made by students regarding
their understanding, mistake refers to student errors based on untrue accusations or inability to employ specific known mechanisms.

Erdogan (2005) asserts that a learner makes mistakes in writing or speaking due to inattention, weariness, carelessness, or other performance-related factors. When attention is called, the error can be remedied on its own. In other words, a mistake is a lapse that the learner can remedy themselves, whereas an error is something that they cannot. According to those definitions, a mistake is simply when a learner forgets the proper form, whereas an error is when a learner deviates from the rule and does it repeatedly.

Ellis offers two techniques to discern between an error and a mistake, as described by Erdogan (2005). First, look at the consistency of the learner's writing; if they occasionally use the right form and occasionally the erroneous one, that is a mistake. However, it is a mistake if they consistently utilize it incorrectly. The student is asked to attempt to fix a deviant statement that they have made on their own. When a person is unable to, deviations are errors; when a person succeeds, deviations are mistakes. In fact, learning a foreign language involves making mistakes quite frequently. As a result, mistakes made by students in speaking or writing are still not a major concern because they can be corrected.

Errors and mistakes are related to a person's background, whether it is social, economic or educational background. What is meant by a person's background is data or information related to that person which can form opinions and profiles from various points of view. In this article, the background referred to as a variable includes: social background, economic background, and educational background.

Data or information on a person's regular social life, such as friendships, constitutes their social background. The economic background, on the other hand, is data or information about a person's financial condition and social class. Then, educational background is data or information about a person's education, such as: What levels of formal and informal education has one completed?

Given the justification provided, it is very intriguing to investigate any connections between background (i.e., educational background, social background, and economic background) and the grammatical mistakes made by Indonesian YouTubers when translating Indonesian into English in their video content. uploaded. Each YouTuber who was the focus of this study provided data utilizing the profile data approach. In this study, the number of participants that met the criteria to serve as research subjects was relatively small; after searching or screening subjects through the Youtube.com site, researchers only discovered 4 appropriate subjects. The reason is that there aren't many YouTubers from Indonesia who upload videos in English.

**Formulation of The Problem**

Consequently, a number of problem formulations can be created based on the foregoing rationale, including: 1. Is there a connection between the subject's background and translation errors? 2. How does the subject's background relate to his or her English language proficiency?.

**Research Purposes**

The objectives of this research include; 1. to find out the relationship between the subject's background and translation errors, and the subject's background related to his English ability?.

**METHODS**

This study is categorized as qualitative research because it focuses on comprehensive justifications of social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2012). Bogdan and Taylor (1993) define qualitative methodology as procedure research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior. According to them this approach directed at the background and the individual holistically (whole). So, in terms of this should not isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypothesis, but need to view it as part of a whole. In line with this definition, Kirk and Miller define research Qualitative is a particular tradition in the social sciences that is fundamentally depend on observing humans well within their range as well as in terms.

The methodology employed in this study is phenomenological. According to Creswell (in Sugiyono, 2014), one sort of qualitative methodology is the phenomenological approach, in which the researcher conducts participant observations to learn about the phenomena that occur in the participants' life. Researchers use this method of data gathering, which is then processed to determine the significance of the
participants’ statements. Additionally, Daymon (2008) indicates in his work that there are several types of studies carried out using qualitative research techniques and a phenomenological approach. First, there is social phenomenology, or social phenomenological study, which focuses on social interaction and group experiences. The third is hermeneutical phenomenology, which states that in this study the researcher interprets the text in accordance with the cultural context, circumstance, and history in which a phenomenon occurs. The second is transcendental phenomenology, which explains that this research emphasizes the individual experience of a person. The social phenomenological approach is a better one to use in this study to address the formulation of the problem above.

The observation method is a way to gather data by methodically observing and documenting the facts under investigation. Sutrisno Hadi (1991) defined observation as a scientific method as the methodical observation and documentation of the phenomenon under investigation. The systematic tracking of symptoms that emerge on a research subject is known as observation (Margono, 1996). Arikunto (1998) counters that observation, or simply observation, entails concentrating on an item while using all of the senses.

Sugiyono (2018:229) claims that when compared to other techniques for data collecting, observation has unique qualities. Additionally, observation extends beyond humans to include objects of many kinds. Researchers can gain knowledge about behavior and its significance by observing people. Observations in this study are direct observations towards the videos uploaded by the research subjects to their respective channels on the Youtube.com page, where the center of attention is the errors made by the research subjects when they are talking explaining what is the content of their videos.

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The key to the effectiveness of observation as a technique for data gathering, according to Yusuf (2013:384), is mostly decided by the researcher himself, since the researcher sees and hears the target of research before drawing conclusions from what is observed. The researcher who offers context to what he sees in reality and in a natural setting is the one who inquires about and considers the interrelationships between various facets of the topic under investigation.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Based on data analysis, it is found that there is a relationship between the background of the research subjects and errors in translating Indonesian into English. Error is closely related to competence, these two things have a negative relationship where the better a person's competence, the smaller the percentage of errors that will appear or that the individual will do, and vice versa.

The link between competency and education is an illustration of the relationship indicated above. People with strong educational backgrounds typically possess greater competency, which lowers the likelihood that they will make mistakes. The inverse is also true, meaning that a person is more likely to make mistakes if they have a poor educational background.

Then another finding is that social background also influences the errors made by an individual. Because social background includes family, friendship, and work environment. The three environments mentioned above are intended as an individual's level of exposure to something which in this study is English language competence. If someone communicates using English more often or is often exposed when interacting with other people both orally and in writing in the family, friendship, or work environment, then it is very likely that his English competence will get better so that the percentage of errors that occur will be smaller.

The economic context is likewise covered by the aforementioned. Education and social development are greatly influenced by one's economic background. Most individuals feel that persons with better economic backgrounds will have a better chance of obtaining a better education. Thus, this has an unintentional impact on the likelihood of errors occurring.

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that there are three things that can affect errors, including; 1. Educational background, 2. Social background, and 3. Economic background. These three things are related to each other in which the three things are negatively proportional to the error.
CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the findings of the analysis of the data gathered through the use of direct observation methodologies, it can be said that a YouTuber's social, economic, and educational backgrounds and their accuracy of translating from Indonesian into English are related. These factors are interrelated, or interrelated in a negative way, so the better a person's social, economic, and educational background, the lower the likelihood that he will commit errors.

Suggestion

There are numerous areas that might be looked into in relation to errors. In the future, it is hoped that similar-minded researchers will be able to accomplish more. It is expected that research will be conducted utilizing various methods and approaches, such as quantitative research and case study research, on the same topics and factors. Additionally, it is essential to include additional variables in the research title in the hopes that the findings would eventually generate findings with greater significance.

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