

Subtitle Translation Errors in *There Will Be Blood* Film: A Corpus-Based Study

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ABSTRACT

*Subtitles play a vital role in assisting audiences to understand foreign-language films and access their cultural content. Despite the growing interest in audiovisual translation, studies investigating translation errors in Indonesian subtitles using the updated American Translators' Association (ATA) Framework remain under-explored. This study aims to investigate the types of translation errors in Indonesian subtitles of the *There Will Be Blood* film using ATA Framework version 2022. Employing a qualitative descriptive method, this corpus-based study identified and categorized errors into five types, namely faithfulness, literalness, terminology, omission, and misunderstanding. The data consisted of subtitle transcripts of the film in English and Indonesian languages. The data collection involved watching the film with subtitles, identifying errors, and categorizing subtitles according to the ATA framework. The data were analyzed through a content analysis. Findings revealed that faithfulness errors were the most prevalent. These errors often resulted from translators failing to preserve the original context and meaning significantly altering the narrative. Literalness errors, resulting from overly direct translations, ignored idiomatic expressions and cultural nuances leading to awkward and unnatural dialogue. Terminology errors occurred due to incorrect translations of industry-specific terms. Omission and misunderstanding errors, though less frequent, also impacted on the narrative's integrity. The study concludes that a deep understanding of both source and target languages and cultural contexts is essential for improving subtitle accuracy and audience's understanding of the film.*

Keywords: corpus-based study; film; subtitle; translation errors

INTRODUCTION

Language is key in our daily lives, affecting how we communicate and understand each other. Translation, which is the process of converting text or speech from one language to another, acts as a bridge between two languages, namely the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) (Sihotang et al., 2020). English films are translated into different languages, including Indonesian. Direct word-for-word translation is not enough because it can change the intended meaning. Given the limited English proficiency among many Indonesians, film translations are essential to ensure clear communication and understanding of films (Renandya et al., 2019). Film subtitles play a crucial role in enhancing audience comprehension and enjoyment, particularly in Indonesia (Luke., 2022). Subtitles, which are textual versions of the film's dialogue displayed on screen, are essential translation products that help viewers engage

more effectively with films by providing accessible interpretations of dialogue and narrative (Messerli, 2019).

Subtitle translation presents unique challenges due to differences in linguistic structures, sounds, and vocabulary across languages. Indonesian subtitles often have problems that make it hard for viewers to understand the film properly. One big problem is translating cultural references and expressions from English into Indonesian. Sometimes, the translation choices can confuse viewers or change the meaning of what's being said. This means we need to take a careful look at subtitle errors to understand why they happen and how they affect the experience of watching a film. Errors in subtitle translation are common due to the complexity of the task, which requires linguistic accuracy and a deep understanding of both source and target languages. The complexity of translation, which emphasizes the need for precision and proficiency in both languages involved, highlights the necessity of analyzing subtitle errors in films like "There Will Be Blood," where accurate translation is crucial for preserving the film's narrative.

Previous studies have investigated various aspects of translation quality and error analysis across different contexts. Aldinata and Hilman (2020) focused on identifying translation errors made by Indonesian-English translator and finding the text errors, lexical errors, and causes of the errors that can be found in the Indonesian subtitles of *The Way, Way Back* films, while Hudi, Hartono, and Yuliasri (2020) evaluated the translation quality in the English-Indonesian subtitles of *The English Teacher* film. The focus of the analysis is three quality assessments: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. There are twelve techniques found in the subtitles. The most dominant technique used by the translator is literal. There is a relation between the types of techniques employed in translation and their quality.

Meanwhile, translation techniques and assessed translation quality are in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability for the subtitles of *Becoming Jane* film (Arbain, 2020). Five methods of translation found were literal, modulation, established equivalence, borrowing, and adaptation. Similarly, Camelia and Wahyuningsih (2023) identified errors in English Indonesian subtitles in *Avengers: Endgame*. Most mistakes involved poor word choices (diction) when translating the text into the target language, which led to improper translation caused by the lack of research that the translator does before translating the subtitle.

Based on the earlier studies mentioned, there have been various discussions about translation errors found in film subtitles. While these studies have explored translation techniques, quality assessments, and types of errors, they have not used a specific framework as a base for their research. This lack of a structured approach has led to a gap in identifying specific types of translation errors. Therefore, this study aims to uncover the types of translation errors found in film subtitles, identify the most prevalent ones, and suggest ways to improve them.

To complement the research from the previous studies, this study aims to focus on the specific aspect of translation errors in Indonesian subtitles for *There Will be Blood* film. Unlike previous studies that have primarily focused on assessing the quality and techniques of subtitle translation, this study seeks to identify the most common types of errors found and improve the overall quality of Indonesian subtitles for the film. The translation error types will be classified based on the error categories in the American Translators' Association (ATA) Framework version 2022. These categories include omission errors (O), terminology errors (T), faithfulness errors (F), literalness (L), and misunderstanding (MU).

An omission error occurs when one or more aspects of meaning from the Source Text (ST) are left out of the Target Text (TT). This includes not only textual content but also the author's tone, such as irony or emphasis. A terminology error happens when the translator chooses a word or phrase (like a noun, verb, or modifier) that does not fit the source text. A faithfulness error happens when the target text does not stay true to the meaning of the source

text as closely as it should. A literalness error occurs when a translation strictly follows the source text word for word, resulting in an unclear or incorrect interpretation. Lastly, a misunderstanding error happens when the translation clearly results from misinterpreting a word or idiom, or incorrectly parsing the structure of a phrase or sentence. Although many researchers investigated subtitle translation errors in the film, only a few studies analyzed the errors through American Translators' Association (ATA) framework (Arbain, 2020). Based on the category of translation errors from ATA Framework version 2022, this study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What types of errors occur in Indonesian subtitles in *There Will be Blood* film?
2. How do these types of errors affect the quality and clarity of the subtitles?

METHODOLOGY

This corpus-based study employed a qualitative descriptive method to analyze translation errors in Indonesian subtitles in *There Will be Blood* film. A corpus-based study involved the systematic analysis of a large collection of textual data, or corpus, to identify patterns, trends, and characteristics in language usage. The study aimed to find errors occurred in the Indonesian subtitles of the film based on translation error category classification by the American Translators' Association (ATA) Framework version 2022.

The data used for this study consisted of subtitle transcripts from English as the original language of the film (Source Text) and the subtitles in Indonesian (Target Text). The source of the transcript was taken from the film "There Will be Blood" directed by Paul Thomas Anderson. The film had a total duration of two hours and thirty-eight minutes and covered a story about a man consumed by his own ambition. The film was accessed and downloaded from the streaming platform Vidio, while the Indonesian subtitles were sourced from publicly available uploads on the internet. It is noteworthy that the Indonesian subtitles were written by non-professional translators, and their identities remained anonymous. This choice of data source allowed for an authentic representation of translation errors with genuine examples taken from the film's subtitles in the target language.

The data collection process used two languages, with English serving as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. To collect the data, the researchers first watched the film with English subtitles (source language) to understand the contextual nuances of the film. Subsequently, the film was viewed again with Indonesian subtitles (target language) and focused on finding the errors. Throughout the viewing process, particular attention was directed towards the characters' dialogues. The researcher noted down all translation errors or inaccuracies encountered during the viewing sessions. These errors were catalogued systematically, incorporating insights from both the written content and the contextual elements of the film.

To analyze the data, the researchers employed a content analysis through collecting utterances in English (source text) and their corresponding Indonesian subtitle translations (target text). The focus was on identifying and categorizing errors based on the ATA framework. In the initial stage of analysis, the collected data were filtered to include only those relevant to the research problem, specifically those containing errors. Then, the data were categorized according to the type of errors identified: (1) omission errors, (2) terminology errors, (3) faithfulness errors, (4) literalness errors, and (5) misunderstandings. Clear explanations for why these errors occurred were provided by the researchers. Following the classification of errors, the next step was data display. Here, the classified data were presented in tabulated form, including phrases, clauses, or sentences. The purpose of this step was to offer

a concise overview of the data, making it easier for readers to interpret and understand the findings.

In the following step, the researcher identified the types of errors that most often occurred in the film. By categorizing the errors, the researcher determined which types were most prevalent and pinpointed specific areas where the translation might need improvement. Next, the researcher analyzed how these types of errors affected the quality and clarity of the subtitles. Omission errors, for instance, could lead to a loss of critical information, making it difficult for viewers to follow the plot. Terminology errors might result in the use of incorrect or inappropriate words, which could confuse the audience or alter the intended meaning. Faithfulness errors, where the translation did not accurately reflect the source text, could undermine the narrative's integrity. Literalness errors, involving overly direct translations that ignored context, could result in unnatural subtitles. Finally, misunderstandings, where the translator misinterpreted the source text, could lead to inaccuracies that misled viewers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

In the study analyzing the English-Indonesian translation subtitles of the film "There Will Be Blood," several types of errors were identified based on the ATA Framework version 2022. These errors were categorized into five main types: omission, misunderstanding, faithfulness, literalness, and terminology. Below, each category of error is explained in table and chart to show the most prominent translation error types identified.

TABLE 1. Subtitle Translation Errors

No	Category	Frequency	Percentage
1	Faithfulness	18	47%
2	Literalness	8	21%
3	Terminology	6	16%
4	Omission	3	8%
5	Misunderstanding	3	8%

FAITHFULNES ERROR (F)

Data 1

SL : Let us discuss what the man has to say.

TL : *Mari kita bicarakan apa yang orang itu sudah katakan.*

The error in this translation falls under the category of Faithfulness Error (F). This type of error occurs when the translator misunderstands the intended meaning of the source text, leading to a discrepancy between the original and translated versions.

The phrase "*has to say*" in the source text implies an obligation or necessity for the man to speak about something. However, in the target language translation, this phrase is interpreted as "*sudah katakan*," which means "*has already said*," indicating a past action rather than a future obligation. The misinterpretation alters the intended meaning of the source text. Instead of conveying the anticipation or necessity for the man to speak about something in the future, the translation suggests discussing something that the man has already said. To accurately convey the intended meaning of "*has to say*" in the source text, the translation should reflect the future obligation or necessity for the man to speak. Phrases like "*akan katakan*" (*will say*) or "*harus katakan*" (*must say*) would better capture this sense of anticipation or obligation.

Incorrect TL : *Mari kita bicarakan apa yang orang itu sudah katakan.*

Correct TL : *Mari kita bicarakan apa yang orang itu akan katakan.*

Data 2

SL : My boy has been sick, you know. He needs fresh air.

TL : *Anakku sedang sakit, kau tahu. Dia membutuhkan udara bersih.*

The error in this translation falls under the category of Faithfulness Error (F). This type of error occurs when the target text does not stay true to the meaning of the source text as closely as it should.

In the SL, *"has been sick"* indicates a past event where the boy was sick and possibly still is experiencing the effects. However, in the TL, *"sedang sakit"* translates to *"is currently sick,"* which presents the sickness as ongoing rather than a past event. The translation inaccurately portrays the boy's sickness as a current state rather than a past event, considering the context during the film scene where the boy does not appear sick. To accurately convey the meaning of the SL, the translation should reflect that the boy was sick in the past and may still be affected by it. By using *"telah sakit"* (*has been sick*) instead of *"sedang sakit"* (*is currently sick*), the translation maintains faithfulness to the original meaning.

Incorrect TL : *Anakku sedang sakit, kau tahu. Dia membutuhkan udara bersih.*

Correct TL : *Anakku telah sakit, kau tahu. Dia membutuhkan udara segar.*

Data 3

SL : If we set our tent away over there, we'd be out of your way over there.

TL : *Jika kami memasang tenda kami jauh disana, kami akan diluar dari jalanmu.*

The phrase *"we'd be out of your way"* means that by setting up the tent at a distance, they wouldn't be causing any inconvenience. The translation *"kami akan diluar dari jalanmu"* translates literally to *"we will be out of your way,"* but it doesn't capture the nuance of avoiding inconvenience. A more faithful translation that conveys the intended meaning might be *"kami tidak akan mengganggu Anda"* or *"kami tidak akan menghalangi Anda."* These translations accurately reflect the idea of not causing any inconvenience.

Incorrect TL: *Jika kami memasang tenda kami jauh disana, kami akan diluar dari jalanmu.*

Correct TL: *Jika kami memasang tenda kami jauh disana, kami tidak akan mengganggu anda.*

LITERALNESS ERROR (L)

Data 1

SL : What do you pay for a place that has it?

TL : *Apa kau membayar untuk sebuah tempat yang memiliki minyak?*

The error in this translation falls under the category of Literalness Error (L). This type of error occurs when the translation strictly follows the source text word for word, resulting in an awkward or unidiomatic rendition in the target language.

The phrase *"What do you pay"* has been translated as *"Apa kau membayar."* Word-for-word, *"Apa"* translates to *"What,"* and *"kau membayar"* translates to *"you pay."* In Indonesian, this direct translation is awkward and does not naturally convey the intended meaning. The correct idiomatic expression should be *"Berapa yang kau bayar"* By translating *"What do you pay"* as *"Berapa yang kau bayar,"* the sentence now accurately asks for the amount paid, aligning with idiomatic Indonesian usage.

Incorrect TL: *Apa kau membayar untuk sebuah tempat yang memiliki minyak*

Correct TL: *Berapa yang kau bayar untuk sebuah tempat yang memiliki minyak?*

Data 2

SL : Is there water?

TL : *Apa disana air?*

The translation "*Apa disana air?*" can be considered a literal word-for-word translation of the source text "*Is there water?*" without considering the idiomatic or natural way of asking the question in Indonesian. While "*Apa disana air?*" conveys the same basic meaning as the source text, it doesn't capture the typical Indonesian way of asking such a question, which might be "*Apakah ada air disana?*" or "*Apakah di sana ada air?*" The phrase "*Apa disana air?*" could be understood, but it sounds slightly awkward and less idiomatic compared to the more common Indonesian expressions for asking about the presence of water.

Incorrect TL: *Apa disana air?*

Correct TL: *Apakah di sana ada air?*

TERMINOLOGY ERROR (T)

Data 1

SL : I couldn't get away sooner because my new well was coming in at Coyote Hills and I had to see about it.

TL : *Aku tak bisa pergi lebih awal karena sumur minyakku baru masuk di Pegunungan Coyote dan aku harus melihat itu.*

The error in this translation falls under the category of Terminology Error (T). This type of error occurs when the translator chooses a word or phrase that does not fit the context or meaning of the source text.

In the context of oil drilling, "*coming in*" refers to a new well starting to produce oil. The TL phrase "*sumur minyakku baru masuk*" translates to "*my oil well just entered*," which is not a correct representation of the intended meaning. The phrase should be translated to convey the idea that the well is beginning to produce oil. A more accurate translation would be "*sumur minyak baru mulai berproduksi*" which translates to "*the new oil well is starting to produce*." Accurate terminology is crucial in technical contexts like oil drilling. The term "*coming in*" has a specific meaning that must be accurately reflected in the target language. The translation should maintain the same meaning and context as the source text to ensure clarity and correctness.

Incorrect TL : *Aku tak bisa pergi lebih awal karena sumur minyakku baru masuk di Pegunungan Coyote dan aku harus melihat itu.*

Correct TL : *Aku tak bisa pergi lebih awal karena sumur minyak baru mulai berproduksi di Pegunungan Coyote dan aku harus mengurusnya.*

Data 2

SL : We gain nothing by losing our heads!

TL : *Kita tak mendapatkan apa-apa dengan hilangnya pemikiran kita!*

The translation "*Kita tak mendapatkan apa-apa dengan hilangnya pemikiran kita!*" contains a terminology error because it misinterprets the phrase "*losing our heads*." In the source text, "*losing our heads*" is likely meant metaphorically to mean becoming angry or losing self-control. The target language translation "*hilangnya pemikiran kita*" literally means "*the loss of our thoughts*," which does not accurately convey the intended meaning. The correct interpretation should reflect the idea of losing temper or self-control.

A more appropriate translation that captures the intended meaning might be "*Kita tak mendapatkan apa-apa kalau kita kehilangan kendali*" or "*Kita tak mendapatkan apa-apa dengan marah-marah*." These translations properly convey the idea of not gaining anything by becoming angry or losing self-control.

Incorrect TL : *Kita tak mendapatkan apa-apa dengan hilangnya pemikiran kita!*

Correct TL : *Kita tak mendapatkan apa-apa dengan marah-marah.*

Data 3

SL : I believe in plain speaking

TL : *Aku percaya dalam berbicara polos*

This translation error falls under the category of a terminology error. In the source language, the phrase "*I believe in plain speaking*" conveys the idea of valuing straightforward and clear communication, often without using overly complicated or ambiguous language. The term "*plain speaking*" encapsulates the concept of being direct and transparent in one's communication style. However, in the target language, the translation "*Aku percaya dalam berbicara polos*" attempts to convey a similar sentiment but misses the mark in terms of terminology. While "*polos*" can mean "*plain*" in the sense of being simple or straightforward, it doesn't fully capture the nuanced meaning of "*plain speaking*" as it pertains to clear and direct communication. A more accurate translation might involve using terms like "*berbicara secara langsung*" (speaking directly) or "*berbicara dengan terus terang*", which better convey the intended meaning of valuing straightforward communication.

The phrase "*believe in*" often conveys a strong personal conviction or value system. However, in this context, it suggests a personal inclination towards a particular style of communication rather than a deeply held belief. Therefore, a more nuanced translation could be "*Saya lebih suka berbicara terus terang*" or "*Saya cenderung untuk berbicara terus terang.*"

Incorrect TL : *Aku percaya dalam berbicara polos.*

Correct TL : *Saya lebih suka berbicara terus terang.*

OMISSION ERROR (O)

Data 1

SL : I'll have them boil you up some potatoes.

TL : *Aku akan merebus beberapa kentang.*

The error in this translation falls under the category of Omission Error (O). This type of error occurs when one or more aspects of meaning from the Source Text (ST) are left out of the Target Text (TT).

In the SL, "*I'll have them boil you up some potatoes,*" the word "*them*" indicates that someone else, not the speaker, will boil the potatoes. The TL "*Aku akan merebus beberapa kentang*" translates to "*I will boil some potatoes,*" which omits the fact that someone else will be performing the action. The omission changes the meaning of the sentence by implying that the speaker will personally boil the potatoes, rather than having someone else do it. To accurately convey the meaning of the SL, the translation should include the notion that someone else is tasked with boiling the potatoes.

Incorrect TL : *Aku akan merebus beberapa kentang.*

Correct TL : *Aku akan menyuruh mereka merebus beberapa kentang untukmu.*

MISUNDERSTANDING (MU)

Data 1

SL : Let us discuss what the man has to say.

TL : *Mari kita bicarakan apa yang orang itu sudah katakan.*

The error in this translation occurs due to a misunderstanding of the conditional structure in the source text, leading to an inaccurate rendering in the target language. The phrase "*if you gave it to me as a gift*" in the source text presents a conditional scenario where the speaker is stating a hypothetical situation. However, the translation renders this phrase as "*kecuali kau berikan padaku sebagai sebuah hadiah,*" which means "unless you give it to me as a gift," indicating a different conditional meaning.

The misinterpretation alters the intended meaning of the source text. Instead of expressing a conditional statement about the speaker's willingness to accept the lease under certain circumstances (if it were given as a gift), the translation introduces the concept of "unless," which changes the conditional scenario entirely. To accurately convey the conditional meaning of the source text, the translation should use a conditional conjunction like "kalau" (if) to introduce the conditional clause, indicating the hypothetical nature of the situation.

Incorrect TL : *Aku tak akan ambil kontrak itu kecuali kau berikan padaku sebagai sebuah hadiah.*

Correct TL : *Aku tak akan ambil kontrak itu kalau kau berikan padaku sebagai sebuah hadiah.*

Data 2

SL : That's earthquake oil. Set loose.

TL : *Ini minyak bumi. Hilangkan.*

The error in this translation can be classified as a misunderstanding due to the incorrect interpretation of the source text's meaning in the target language. In the context of the film, "earthquake oil" refers to oil that has emerged from the ground due to an earthquake. The phrase "set loose" means that the oil has been released or freed as a result of the seismic activity. It is not a command to "set the oil loose," but rather an observation of the situation. The translation "Hilangkan" (remove/eliminate) is a literal but incorrect interpretation of "set loose," which changes the intended meaning from describing a state to giving a command. This results in a translation that does not convey the correct meaning of the source text. The translation does not remain true to the meaning of the source text. "Set loose" in the context means that the oil has been released, not that it should be removed. The translated text fails to capture the nuance and specific context provided by the original text.

Incorrect TL : *Ini minyak bumi. Hilangkan.*

Correct TL : *Itu minyak akibat gempa. Terlepas.*

DISCUSSION

The findings reveal that faithfulness errors are the most prevalent, with the percentage of 47 % out of the total errors identified. This suggests that maintaining the original or intended meaning of the source language (SL) is a significant challenge in translation. Faithfulness errors occur when the translation does not accurately reflect the meaning, tone, or intent of the original dialogue, leading to potential misunderstandings or misinterpretations by the audience. This high frequency of faithfulness errors indicates that the subtleties and nuances of the original text were often lost or altered, impacting the viewers' comprehension and the overall quality of the translation (Muliawati & Cahyono, 2025).

Faithfulness errors, as the most common type identified, shows the importance of preserving the intended meaning in the dialogues of the film. In "There Will Be Blood," many instances showed that the nuanced and context-specific meanings were not faithfully translated into Indonesian. For example, translating "turned out to be" as "berubah menjadi" fails to capture the gradual realization or discovery implied in the original phrase according to the context of the film. Such errors can significantly alter the audience's understanding of the characters and plot, leading to a twisted perception of the film's narrative. Unlike literalness errors, faithfulness errors require a deep understanding of both languages' nuances and contexts to ensure the message remains intact.

Literalness errors, accounting for 21% of the errors, involve translations that follow too closely to the source text's wording, resulting in awkward or unnatural expressions in the target language (TL). These errors often disrupt the flow of dialogue and can make the subtitles

difficult to read or understand. In the film, phrases that were translated word-for-word without considering the idiomatic and contextual differences between English and Indonesian resulted in subtitles that felt stilted and out of place. For instance, translating idiomatic expressions or culturally specific references too literally can confuse the audience or fail to convey the intended humor or emotion (Alfarina & Hartono, 2025).

Terminology errors, comprising 15% of the errors, occur when specific terms or jargon are not accurately translated. This can be problematic in films with specialized language or cultural references, as incorrect terminology can lead to confusion or misinterpretation. In the film, certain terms related to the oil industry and historical context were not correctly translated, which could mislead viewers about critical aspects of the story. Properly translating terminology requires both subject matter expertise and cultural understanding to ensure that the terms used are appropriate and accurate within the context of the film.

Omission errors, though less frequent 8%, involve leaving out important information or elements from the translation. Even a single omitted word can change the meaning of a sentence or dialogue, leading to significant gaps in the audience's understanding. These errors are crucial as they can result in viewers missing key plot points or character motivations, thereby diminishing their overall viewing experience. Ensuring completeness in subtitles is vital to maintaining the integrity of the narrative and providing the audience with a full understanding of the film.

Misunderstanding errors, also at 8%, occur when the translator misinterprets the source text, resulting in a translation that conveys an incorrect meaning. These errors can be damaging as they directly distort the original content. Misunderstandings result from a lack of cultural knowledge, contextual awareness, or linguistic proficiency, all of which are essential for accurate translation. For example, when cultural references and idiomatic expressions are misinterpreted, it can lead to translations that do not align with the intended meaning or tone of the original dialogue.

Previous study by Camelia and Wahyuningsih (2023) identified errors in the English-Indonesian subtitles of "Avengers: Endgame." They found that the majority of mistakes involved poor word choices (diction) when translating the text into the target language, leading to improper translation and misleading the audience. Their findings emphasize errors in accuracy and diction, similar to the faithfulness errors identified in this study. Moreover, they noted significant idiomatic errors that can results in audience confusion. This aligns with the terminology and literalness errors found in "There Will Be Blood," for this study, where specific cultural and idiomatic expressions were mistranslated. The result of this study highlights the importance of preserving the original message's intent and meaning, which is crucial for maintaining the film's narrative and ensuring the audience fully understand the film.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Based on the analysis of Indonesian subtitles in "There Will Be Blood," this study identifies faithfulness errors as the most common errors. These errors have a significant impact on the audience's comprehension and perception of the film. The primary cause of faithfulness errors is the translators' inability to maintain the original context and meaning, resulting in significant alterations. Literalness errors occur from direct translations that overlook idiomatic expressions and cultural nuances, making the dialogue sound awkward. Terminology errors arise from inaccurate translations of specialized terms, leading to confusion. Omission errors happen when translators skip phrases or sentences, while misunderstanding errors result from misinterpretations of the source language. To improve subtitle accuracy and audience's comprehension, translators need a thorough understanding of both the source and target

languages and their cultural contexts. This study emphasizes the importance of preserving the original meaning and intent in translations to maintain the integrity of the film's narrative. Future research should investigate the impact of advanced translation tools and training programs on reducing subtitle errors. Additionally, examining the differences in accuracy between professional and non-professional translators could offer valuable insights for enhancing translation in film subtitles.

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