

Indonesian Subtitling and Dubbing of The Protagonist' Declarative Utterances in_Superbook_Series, Episode "Jonah": A Study of Strategies and Error Analysis

**Nova Natalia Heryadi,
Harris Hermansyah Setiajid**
Universitas Sanata Dharma,
Yogyakarta
novanatalia898@gmail.com, harris@usd.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Subtitling and dubbing are crucial translation services that enable viewers to enjoy content from different countries without language barriers. The quality of these translations significantly impacts the viewing experience. This study aims to (1) analyze the translation strategies employed by machine translators (MT) and human translators (HT) in subtitling and dubbing, and (2) identify and categorize translation errors concept of declarative utterances by the protagonist in the Superbook series titled Jonah. The research employs Gottlieb's theory of subtitling strategies and Koponen's theory of error translation. The data collection and analysis involve library research to gather expert information and explicatory research for an in-depth examination of the translations. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the translation processes and potential improvements in the subtitling and dubbing industries. The results reveal 23 errors in both machine and human translations. Dubbing errors predominantly involve substituted concepts (8), indicating contextually appropriate or valid word replacements chosen by human translators. In contrast, subtitling errors frequently involve mistranslated concepts (3), suggesting inaccuracies in machine translations. Human translators in dubbing often use paraphrase (5) strategies to enhance translation efficiency and address unreconstructed patterns in the source text. Machine translators in subtitling predominantly employ the transfer strategy (10), retaining the source language words in the target language without alteration. This study highlights the importance of understanding translation strategies and errors in subtitling and dubbing to improve translation quality and enhance the viewing experience for audiences worldwide.

Keywords: dubbing, error, subtitling, translation strategy

INTRODUCTION

Audiovisual translation has satisfied a lot of audiences around the world with the production of several languages applied in a video. The two services of Audiovisual translation such as subtitling and dubbing enables viewers to enjoy content from different countries without language barriers. As Ellender (2015) defined, the subtitling on foreign language movies is providing the written translation of narration and dialogue in the film which can be seen on the bottom side of the screen. While dubbing is defined as the lip-synchronization in order to replace the sound or voice-track of source language to the target language (Munday, 2016). It comes up to the purpose of this study which is to analyze the error and strategy of subtitling and dubbing on the main character' declarative utterances in the animated movie, titled *Jonah* or *Yunus*, from Youtube channel called Superbook and Superbook Indonesia which has a lot of bible story series. Declarative Utterances, as stated by Cruse (2000), is one of the basic sentence-types used by the speaker in a statement form to declare or claim or state something (p. 337). According to Clark (1996), declarative utterance is an example of a direct speech that always used a subject and a verb that the speaker used to express the information, fact, and explanation.

The Superbook series, titled *Jonah*, has 2.1 millions viewers in Superbook which is equipped with auto-generated subtitles, while Superbook Indonesia that has similar content but has an Indonesia voice-track reaches more than 4.1 millions viewers. Therefore, the subtitling from Youtube auto-generated in Superbook and dubbing in Superbook Indonesia is highly prominent to be analyzed due to the video being very popular around the world and the error translation of the subtitling and dubbing may have caused misinterpretation of the bible story animation. It is also important due the analysis that will provide a comprehensive understanding of the translation processes and potential improvements in the subtitling and dubbing industries.

Subtitling and dubbing results must go through the difficult task which has multiple challenges which needs strategies to overcome it. According to Molina and Albir (2002), the translation strategies are needed to know how the translators solved the problems during the translation process and how the function of translation can be a corresponding unit with the source text. The problem solving is opened by the strategy through embodiment of particular techniques that may affect the result. Both machine and human translators used the same translation strategies in transferring words from a source to a target language depending on each translator. In this study, the translation strategies which are used are from Gottlieb. Gottlieb (1992) said that the translation

strategies which can be applied are transfer, decimation, condensation, imitation, dislocation, deletion, resignation, expansion, paraphrase, and transcription (p.166).

However, the result of translation strategies sometimes shows the error in translation. Brown explains that the doubt of the machine translators comes up because they cannot correct the error by themselves (in Wijayanto, 2020). Meanwhile, the error in dubbing translation is frequently caused by the limited time which the dubbers have to speak in the target language with the duration when a character speaks and the important elements of translation are frequently lost. In consequence, the error translation can be affected to the accuracy of logical meaning in target language. Error translations are divided into two categories such as error concept and error relation. However, this study will only analyze the error concept by Koponen. According to Koponen (2010), the error concept involves omitted concept, added concept, untranslated concept, mistranslated concept, and substituted concept (p.4).

The researcher also found the similar topic of the study which has been done by Lee & Cha entitled "An Analysis of the Errors in the Auto-Generated Captions of University Commencement Speeches on YouTube" which discuss Youtube auto-generated captions for 20 commencement speeches. They found the captions or subtitles fail to generate the accurate words. Therefore, this study aims to identify and analyze the error of Youtube auto-generated captions found in the 20 commencement speeches videos (Lee & Cha, 2020). The errors are classified by 10 types and divided on the sub-categories according to the part of speech. Then, the collected data are calculated to the frequencies covering the function and content word. After that, the calculated data that are classified is defined according to genders. Even though the study connects the error translation with the genders that is highly interesting, the study does not cover the translation strategies that can complement the discovery of the error translation. The scope of the study is also on the machine translation and there is no human translation to compare. However, Lee & Cha' work similarly with this study because of the observation and calculation towards the error translation of the Youtube auto-generated subtitles. The object of the studies between Lee & Cha' work and this study is clearly different because this study analyzes the object which is not yet used by another researcher.

LITERARY REVIEW

This research is accomplished by two theories of error and strategies of translation. Therefore, in this section those theories will be discussed deeply.

1. Error Analysis

Error means there is something wrong in producing both translated written text and spoken to the target text (TT). In this occasion, the term error analysis is used to be a method to find the errors. According to Butarbutar (2022), error in translation is interconnected which means a mistake will affect others. Moreover, the translation results of automated machines are insufficient and indistinct, also uncertain (Suryani and Fitria, 2022, p. 34). Therefore, to analyze it the theory of error translation by Koponen (2010) is used. The theory of error analysis there are two categories such as error concept and error analysis. However, this study only covers error analysis on the error concept. Koponen (2010) proposed error categories concept as untranslated concept, omitted concept, substituted concept, added concept, mistranslated concept, and explicitated concept (p. 4).

a. Untranslated Concept

Untranslated concept is when the source language (SL) is not translated in the target text (TT). According to Koponen (2010), an untranslated concept happened when "SL words that appear in TT" (p. 4).

b. Omitted Concept

Omitted concept is when the source text (SL) is not transmitted to the target text (TT). As stated by Koponen (2010), an omitted concept is when "ST concept that is not conveyed by the TT" (p. 4).

c. Substituted Concept

While the target text (TT) is considered as a correct replacement but has no direct lexical equivalent for the source text (ST), it can be called as substituted concept. "TT concept is not a direct lexical equivalent for ST concept but can be considered a valid replacement for the context" (Koponen, 2010, p. 4).

d. Added Concept

Added concept is when the translator adds another concept in the target text (TT) that is absent in the source text (ST). As Koponen (2010) stated, "TT concept that is not present in the ST" (p. 4).

e. Mistranslated Concept

When a target text (TT) has unrelated meaning with a source text (ST) and context, considered as wrong. Koponen defines a mistranslated concept as when "A TT concept has the wrong meaning for the context" (2010, p. 4).

f. Explicitated Concept

Explicitated concept is when the implicit concept of source text (ST) is explained obviously in the target text (TT). As stated by Koponen (2010), it happened when "TT concept explicitly states information left implicit in ST without adding information" (p. 5).

2. Translation Strategies

According to Hurtado Albir (1996), strategies are the procedures to find the solution of translation problems when implementing the translation process with a certain purpose in mind. It is different with translation techniques. Molina (2002) stated that strategies are pieces of the process while the techniques influence the result (p. 508). The strategies will give the translator a way to find a translation that suits the translation component (Molina, 2002, p. 508). Then, the comprehension of the information, relationships of conceptual, and main-secondary ideas, as well as the reformulation such as paraphrase and retranslate will be obtained by the translation strategies (Molina, 2002, p. 508). There are various translation strategies, but this study will use the strategies of subtitling and dubbing by Henrik Gottlieb (1992, p.166). There are ten strategies to use such as paraphrase, imitation, dislocation, decimation, resignation, expansion, transfer, transcription, condensation, and deletion. In the below is an in-depth discussion and examples of this strategy:

a. Paraphrase

Paraphrase will make the translation result syntactically different from the source text because the phrase cannot be regenerated in the target language similarly. Even though syntactically different, the audience can understand the context (Gottlieb, 1992).

b. Imitation

Imitation is when the forms of proper nouns from the source text such as people's names, brand products, book's title, or others are used exactly in the target text without any changing (Gottlieb, 1992).

c. Dislocation

Dislocation is used when the source text or source language utilizes a particular special effect as a silly song in the cartoon movie, the effect translation is more essential rather than the content (Gottlieb, 1992).

d. Decimation

Decimation is the omission of the taboo words or the confusing element from the source text (ST). As Gottlieb (1992) stated, decimation is an extreme compression.

e. Resignation

The application of resignation is when the solution can not be found to translate the source text and the meaning automatically lost (Gottlieb, 1992).

f. Expansion

Expansion is the explanation which is used to comprehend the audience in the TL because there is culture nuance dissimilar with the SL. According to Gottlieb (1992) the expansion is related to the addition in TT.

g. Transfer

Transfer is when the source text is completely and correctly translated into target language. Gottlieb (1992) stated that transfer is a

translation strategy when the translator is translated accurately and completely to the target language.

h. Transcription

Transcription is used when the source text contains the unusual terms, the third language, or nonsense language (Gottlieb, 1992).

i. Condensation

The application of condensation occurs when the translator wants to solve the subtitle lines limitation problem. They usually eliminate the excess of source text. As stated by Gottlieb (1992), the condensation purpose is to compress the content until the subtitles obtain simplicity and effectiveness while the meaning is conveyed.

j. Deletion

Deletion is the total elimination to the text parts such as question tags, repetition, and filler words. According to Gottlieb (1992), deletion strategy is the elimination of a particular or whole of the text.

METHODS

This is a qualitative study which undertakes an in-depth analysis of the strategies and errors found in subtitling and dubbing of Jonah' declarative utterances as a main character. The data of declarative utterances is collected through the video transcript provided by Youtube. The transcripts may result in a lot of utterances but the researcher only selected the declarative utterances which is one of the basic sentence-types used by the speaker in a statement form to declare or claim or state something (Cruse, 2000, p. 337). Therefore, the data which has been taken will be going through an explicatory research which is an in-depth examination of the translation from English to Indonesia, in Superbook and Superbook Indonesia, to find the strategy and error that the translator or subtitler uses and makes. The strategies and error translation categories will be based on the theory by Koponen (2010) and Gottlieb (1992). Therefore, this study uses library research which gathers information about the strategies and error translation from the experts, Koponen and Gottlieb. As Koponen (2010) stated error categories consist of untranslated concept, omitted concept, substituted concept, added concept, mistranslated concept, and explicitated concept (p. 4). While Henrik Gottlieb (1992) proposed ten strategies such as paraphrase, imitation, dislocation, decimation, resignation, expansion, transfer, transcription, condensation, and deletion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Findings

In the following below is the data obtained by the researcher:

Table 1:
Translation strategies found in "Jonah" series

No.	Translation Strategies	Subtitling	Dubbing
1.	Paraphrase	0	5
2.	Imitation	0	0
3.	Dislocation	0	0
4.	Decimation	0	0
5.	Resignation	0	1
6.	Expansion	0	2
7.	Transfer	10	0
8.	Transcription	0	0
9.	Condensation	0	4
10.	Deletion	0	0

Table 1 presents a detailed analysis of the translation strategies employed in the "Jonah" series. It enumerates and categorizes the various methods used by translators to adapt the series for a different linguistic and cultural context.

Table 1.1:
Translation error concept found in "Jonah" series

No.	Translation Error	Subtitling	Dubbing
1.	Untranslated Concept	1	2
2.	Omitted Concept	1	5
3.	Substituted Concept	1	8
4.	Added Concept	0	2
5.	Mistranslated Concept	3	0
6.	Explicated Concept	0	0

From the table above, the strategies for subtitles found in the "Jonah" series are transfer strategy (10 declarative utterances). While strategies that are used for dubbing involve condensation strategy (4 declarative utterances), resignation strategy (1 declarative utterance), paraphrase strategy (5 declarative utterances), and expansion strategy (2

declarative utterances). The data of the error concept in subtitling analysis indicates omitted concept (1 declarative utterance), untranslated concept (1 declarative utterance), substituted concept (1 declarative utterance), and mistranslated concept (3 declarative utterances). While the error concepts found in the dubbing are omitted concept (5 declarative utterances), untranslated concept (2 declarative utterances), substituted concept (8 declarative utterances), and added concept (2 declarative utterances). Therefore, the strategies used oftenly in subtitling is transfer concept (10 declarative utterances) and in dubbing is paraphrase (5 declarative utterances). The most appeared error concept in subtitling is mistranslated (4 declarative utterances), while in dubbing is substituted concept (8 declarative utterances).

1. Discussion

According to the findings, the translation strategies are not all applied, that is only transfer, condensation, resignation, paraphrase, and expansion in both dubbing and subtitling. Also, there are only five error concepts that are found in both subtitling and dubbing of the declarative utterances by Jonah. Therefore, in order to make it more clear, the discussion of both strategies and errors will be examined.

a. Translation Strategies

In this part, the researcher will examine the data by describing every strategy found in subtitling and dubbing.

i. Transfer

The following example indicates transfer strategies found in one of the utterances in the subtitled version of *Jonah* series, since this strategy is not applied in the dubbing version.

Table 2:
 Transfer Strategy

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	2 nd TT
2/ST/ SPB/ JN/7.58-8.01	I know that this terrible storm is all my fault	2/2 nd TT/ SPB/JN/ 7.59-8.01	Saya tahu bahwa badai yang mengerikan ini adalah kesalahan saya.

The data above applied the transfer strategy because the TT (Target Text) contains literal translation. The way the source language "I know that this terrible storm is all my fault" is translated into "Saya tahu bahwa badai yang mengerikan ini adalah kesalahan saya" that indicates either addition or deletion is not applied in the TT utterance. The utterances are equally delivered to the TT. Therefore since the full

expressions are translated literally and equally in target language, the transfer strategy is applied.

ii. Condensation

According to the data, the condensation strategy only applied in the dubbing version. There are in total four data, but only one datum that will be analyzed from the dubbing version. Below is the example:

Table 3:
 Condensation Strategy

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
1/ST/SPB/JN/7.3 1-7.36	I am a Hebrew, and I worship the Lord, the God of Heaven, who made the sea and the land.	1/1 st TT/SPBI/YN /1.16- 1.22	Aku Yahudi, Aku menyembah Tuhan Allah Surgawi, pencipta laut dan daratan.

In the data above, the translator or the dubber make the simple version to their translation with condensed words. The word “who made” in source text that has literal translation as “yang menciptakan” is translated into “pencipta”. Therefore, the data showed that it used condensation strategy because even though there is a word reduced, the meaning is still delivered to the reader.

iii. Resignation

The resignation strategy is only applied in the dubbing version, below is the example of the datum.

Table 4:
 Resignation Strategy

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
3/ST/ SPB/JN/9.30-9.33	I am so sorry, my friends.	SCENE SKIPPED	NOT TRANSLATED, SCENE SKIPPED

The scene when Jonah said “I am so sorry, my friends” is when he said to the other characters in the Superbook series. However, the scene is skipped and it is automatically not translated in Superbook Indonesia. Thus, the meaning cannot be obtained by the TL (Target Language) audiences.

iv. Paraphrase

Based on the data above, the paraphrase strategy is used in five data and all of them are in the dubbing version. Below the example of one of the data:

Table 5:
 Paraphrase Strategy

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
4/ST/ SPB/JN/10.42- 10.49	This is unbelievable.	4/1 st TT/ SPBI/YN/3.06- 3.11	Ga habis pikir

The literal translation of the ST sentence, “This is unbelievable. Disaster follows me at every turn! I will not live through this”, is “Ini tidak bisa dipercaya. Bencana mengikuti saya di setiap belokan. Saya tidak akan hidup melalui ini”. However, the translator replaced the words *this is unbelievable (ini tidak bisa dipercaya)* into *ga habis pikir*. Therefore, the datum is used paraphrase strategy due to the translator using their own understanding and they alter the expression to translate the sentence.

v. Expansion

The data table in findings shows that expansion strategy is used only in the dubbing version. There are two data in total and below is one of the examples:

Table 6:
 Expansion Strategy

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
7/ST/ SPB/JN/11.25- 11.29	I called to you from the land of the dead, and Lord, you heard me.	7/1 st TT/ SPBI/YN/3.48- 3.54	Dari tengah dunia orang mati, aku berteriak. Dan Tuhan, kau dengarkan suaraku.

In the data above the ST, “I called to you from the land of the dead, and Lord, you heard me”, has a literal translation in TT as, “Saya memanggil Anda dari tanah kematian, dan Tuhan, Anda mendengar saya”, but the translator translated into “Dari tengah dunia orang mati, aku berteriak. Dan Tuhan, kau dengarkan suaraku”. From the literal translation, the words “tanah kematian” is expanded to “dunia orang mati”, it shows the addition of a meaning explanation. Thus, the translator used the expansion strategy.

b. Translation Errors

The translation errors concept found in both subtitling and dubbing, such as omitted, untranslated, substituted, added, and mistranslated will be examined in this part.

i. Omitted Concept

There are in total six omitted concepts in both the subtitling and dubbing version, and one of the data will be discussed. Below the example:

Table 7:
 Omitted Concept

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
1/ST/SPB/JN/7.3 1-7.36	I am a Hebrew, and I worship the Lord, the God of Heaven, who made the sea and the land.	1/1 st TT/SPBI/YN /1.16- 1.22	Aku Yahudi, Aku menyembah Tuhan Allah Surgawi, pencipta laut dan daratan.

Based on the data above, the word “and” is omitted in the TT. The omission of the coordinating conjunction is considered as an error because the word “and” can be translated into “juga” or “dan” as well.

ii. Untranslated Concept

The untranslated concepts are also found in both subtitling and dubbing versions. Thus, below one of the examples:

Table 8:
 Untranslated Concept

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
4/ST/ SPB/JN/10.42- 10.49	This is unbelievable. Disaster follows me at every turn! I will not live through this.	4/1 st TT/ SPBI/YN/3.06- 3.11	Ga habis pikir bencana terus aja mengikuti aku. Aku ga mungkin lolos deh.

In the data above, it shows that the words “at every turn” are not translated into “kemana saja” as a literal translation for those words. Therefore, it is considered as an error due to the untranslated words. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, the word “at every turn” means “on every occasion” or “continually”. Thus, the translator fails to translate the word into “kemana saja”.

iii. Substituted Concept

The substituted concepts are also found in both subtitling and dubbing but only one of the data will be examined.

Table 9:
 Substituted Concept

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
4/ST/ SPB/JN/10.42- 10.49	This is unbelievable. Disaster follows me at every turn! I will not live through this.	4/1 st TT/ SPBI/YN/3.06- 3.11	Ga habis pikir bencana terus aja mengikuti aku. Aku ga mungkin lolos deh.

From the data above, the words “this is unbelievable” and “i will not live through this” have a literal translation as “ini tidak bisa dipercaya” and “saya tidak akan hidup melalui ini”. However, the translator is translated the words into “ga habis pikir” and “Aku ga mungkin lolos deh”. Even though the translations have no direct lexical equivalent, it is considered as a valid replacement for literal translations because the translations are more naturally delivered to the TT readers.

iv. Added Concept

Added concept is only found in the dubbing version, there are two data but only one will be examined.

Table 10:
 Added Concept

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
7/ST/ SPB/JN/11.25- 11.29	I called to you from the land of the dead, and Lord, you heard me.	7/1 st TT/ SPBI/YN/3.48- 3.54	Dari tengah dunia orang mati, aku berteriak. Dan Tuhan, kau dengarkan suaraku.

In the data above, the ST does not contain the word “my voice”, but it appears on the TT with the words “suaraku” since it is the literal translation to “my voice”. Therefore, the addition of “suaraku” in the TT considered it as an added concept.

v. Mistranslated Concept

Mistranslated concepts are only found in the subtitle version which is the auto-generated subtitle from *YouTube*. One of the examples will be examined below:

Table 11:
 Mistranslated Concept

No. of Data	ST	No. of Data	1 st TT
1/ST/SPB/JN/7.3 1-7.36	I am a Hebrew, and I worship the Lord, the God of Heaven, who made the sea and the land.	1/2 nd TT/ SPB/JN/7.31-7.36	Saya orang Ibrani, dan saya menyembah Tuhan, Allah Surga, yang menciptakan laut dan daratan.

In the data above, the word “a Hebrew” has a literal meaning in Indonesia as “orang Ibrani”. According to Merriam Webster, the word “a Hebrew” means a member from northern Semitic involving Israelites. The Israelites means “orang Israel” in Indonesia. Therefore, “orang Ibrani” is not a valid replacement for “a Hebrew” but it should be translated into “orang Israel”.

CONCLUSION

The research finding shows there are transfer strategies (10 declarative utterances) found in the subtitle version. While strategies in the subbing version involve condensation strategy (4 declarative utterances), resignation strategy (1 declarative utterance), paraphrase strategy (5 declarative utterances), and expansion strategy (2 declarative utterances). The data of the error concept in subtitling analysis indicates omitted concept (1 declarative utterance), untranslated concept (1 declarative utterance), substituted concept (1 declarative utterance), and mistranslated concept (3 declarative utterances). While the error concepts found in the dubbing are omitted concept (5 declarative utterances), untranslated concept (2 declarative utterances), substituted concept (8 declarative utterances), and added concept (2 declarative utterances). Therefore, the strategies used oftenly in subtitling is transfer concept (10 declarative utterances) and in dubbing is paraphrase (5 declarative utterances). The most appeared error concept in subtitling is mistranslated (4 declarative utterances), while in dubbing is substituted concept (8 declarative utterances).

From the data result above, the researcher concluded that subtitling using auto-generated *YouTube* is recurrently performing an error in mistranslated concept (4 declarative utterances) than the dubbing version (0 declarative utterance) that used human translator. Then the auto-generated *YouTube* translator oftenly used a transfer strategy that used literal translation and resulting the complete words to the TT. Different from the human translator on the dubbing version, they often used the paraphrase strategy (5 declarative utterances) that resulted in a valid replacement. It is because in the dubbing version the researcher

found that many words are changed to reach a valid replacement. It is shown in the data that the dubbing version has most errors in the substituted concept (8 declarative utterances). The research of this study is different from the previous study due to it covers both translation strategies and errors concept. Thus, this study highlights the importance of understanding translation strategies and errors in subtitling and dubbing to improve translation quality and enhance the viewing experience for audiences worldwide.

REFERENCES

- Clark, H. (1996). *Using language*. Cambridge University Press.
- Cruse, Alan. (2000). *Meaning in Language: An Introduction to Semantics and Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Glatch, S. (2022). *Protagonist Definition: How to Create The Perfect Protagonist*. Writers. <https://writers.com/protagonist-definition>.
- Gottlieb, H. (Ed.). (1992). *A New University Discipline*. In Dollerup & Loddegaard. *Teaching Translation and Interpreting: Training, talent and experience*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Hidayati, F. A. (2019). *Subtitling Strategies and the Resulted Readability of Indonesian Subtitles of Moana* [Doctoral Theses, The University of Negeri Semarang]. <http://lib.unnes.ac.id/34261/>.
- Koponen, M. (2010). Assessing Machine Translation Quality with Error Analysis. *Electronic proceedings of the KāTu symposium on translation and interpreting studies*. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Assessing-Machine-Translation-Quality-with-Error-Koponen/7ad3b9f242315f1c209a40dbc61d0a283f8eb689>.
- Lee, J. h. & Cha, K. W. (2020). An Analysis of the Errors in the Auto-Generated Captions of University Commencement Speeches on YouTube. *The Journal of Asia TEFL*. Retrieved from <http://journal.asiatefl.org/>
- Molina, L. & Hurtado Albir, A. (2002). Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach. *Meta*, 47(4), 498–512. <https://doi.org/10.7202/008033ar>.
- Munday, J. (2016). *Introducing Translation Studies* (4th ed.). Routledge.

- Superbook Indonesia. (2020, December 11). *Animasi Alkitab "Kisah Kelahiran Yesus" Full Video - Superbook Indonesia*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tcV00Jhmk24&t=900s>.
- Superbook Indonesia. (2020, December 18). *Animasi Alkitab "Petualangan Melawan Raksasa" Full Video - Superbook Indonesia*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R9nrsAjq3A>.
- Superbook Indonesia. (2022, October 8). *CERITA ALKITAB 'Yunus di Perut Ikan.'* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wan5m0zqZEM&list=PPSV>.
- Superbook. (2021, July 7). *Superbook - Jonah - Season 2 Episode 1 - Full episode*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=81Akp9gxKEA&list=PPSV>.
- Superbook. (2021, June 23). *Superbook - A Giant Adventure - Season 1 Episode 6 - Full Episode (Official HD Version)*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=32Izk21ktw&t=1261s>.
- Superbook. (2021, June 25). *Superbook - The First Christmas - Season 1 Episode 8 - Full Episode (Official HD Version)*. [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ty3vrOoWtNM&t=1207s>.
- Youtube, H. (n.d.). *Translation & transcription glossary*. Support Google. <https://support.google.com/youtube/?hl=id>.