Analysis of DeepL Translation Results in the Movie "You Are The Apple Of My Eye"

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui keakuratan terjemahan DeepL dan untuk mengkaji perubahan bentuk dan makna yang terjadi ketika menggunakan terjemahan DeepL. Metode yang digunakan oleh penulis adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan penulisan deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap. Penjelasan lebih lanjut mengenai proses pengumpulan data meliputi pencatatan dan pengkategorian data berdasarkan karakteristiknya. Setelah data terkumpul, penulis mengelompokkannya ke dalam sebuah tabel.Film You Are The Apple Of My Eye menunjukkan bahwa 86 item data mengalami pergeseran baik bentuk maupun makna. Dalam penelitian ini, 75 item data mengalami pergeseran bentuk, meliputi 1,39% yang mengalami pergeseran level, 2,44% yang mengalami pergeseran struktural, 0,23% yang mengalami pergeseran kelas, 4,65% yang mengalami pergeseran unit, dan 0% yang mengalami pergeseran intra-sistem. Selain itu, 11 item data mengalami pergeseran makna, dengan 0,81% bergeser dari makna umum ke makna khusus, 0,23% bergeser dari makna khusus ke makna umum, dan 0,23% mengalami pergeseran makna karena perbedaan perspektif budaya. Di akhir makalah ini, terjemahan mesin DeepL cenderung literal, dan akurasinya perlu ditingkatkan.

Kata Kunci: Pergeseran Bentuk, Pergeseran Makna, DeepL

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the accuracy of DeepL translations and to examine the changes in form and meaning that occur when using DeepL translations. The method used by the author is qualitative research with a descriptive writing approach. Data collection was carried out using the Simak Gratis Libat Cakap technique. Further explanation of the data collection process includes recording and categorizing the data based on their characteristics. Once the data is collected, the author classifies it into a table.The film You Are The Apple Of My Eye shows that 86 data items have experienced shifts in both form and meaning. In this study, 75 data items underwent shifts in form, including 1.39% that experienced level shifts, 2.44% that experienced structural shifts, 0.23% that experienced class shifts, 4.65% that experienced unit shifts, and 0% that experienced intra-system shifts . Additionally, 11 data items experienced shifts in meaning, with 0.81% shifting from general to specific meaning, 0.23% shifting from specific to general meaning, and 0.23% experiencing shifts in meaning due to cultural perspective differences.At the end of this paper, DeepL machine translations tend to be literal, and their accuracy needs improvement.
Keywords: Shifting Form, Shifting Meaning, DeepL

Introduction

In today's society, we can feel the role of technology in driving and enhancing the quality of human life. One example is communication, which is no longer limited by distance. A person can use applications to connect with everyone in a short time and receive quick responses. As technology develops, people can easily obtain information from around the world without

spending much time. However, with the increasing exchange of cultures, a way to translate languages is needed. Therefore, a fast language translation solution is required, such as using machine translation services. Language can indeed become a barrier for people to communicate and understand information if they do not master that language. This barrier can be overcome with the help of machine translation (Harahap, K. A, 2014).

Many experts have proposed definitions of translation. These definitions are based on their views of translation and may differ; they can be strong, weak, or complementary (Nababan, 2003). Deng Lin and Luoyongchun (2024) argue that translation is intercultural communication. Translation not only involves the conversion of words, phrases, sentences, and texts but also considers cultural, social, political, and historical factors. Textual content is replaced when translated from one language to another (source language) into a language with analogous expressions in a different language (Catford, J.C., 1965). Translation is also defined by J.C. Catford (1965) as the act of replacing a text in one language with an equivalent text in the target language. A more precise definition is provided by Newmark, Peter (1988), which is the translation of the meaning of a text into another language according to the author's intent.

Simatupang (2000) states that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language, which is to restate the meaning of the source language into the form of the target language, and the meaning contained in the form of the target language is different from the meaning in the form of the source language. Wang Haoning and Li Yun (2023) mention that online translation tools, as a quick modern translation method, can improve translator efficiency but also have obvious shortcomings. The recipients of the target language do not always understand the translation produced by online translation tools smoothly, so translators need to perform post-editing to improve the translation results. Sudarmaji and Mulyati (2023) argue that the translation process must ensure that the function and purpose of the source language text remain unchanged and maintain the meaning and content of the source language text in the target language text. This equivalence is the main thing that must be considered in translation. Nida, Eugene, A., and Taber Charles, R. (1982)

suggest that translation is "the rewriting of a text in the source language into the target language using the closest equivalent meaning to the source language." Furthermore, according to their view, the word equivalents must be close in meaning, and then their style.

The author, in this study, examines the film "You Are The Apple Of My Eye," a romantic film about the life of a Taiwanese female student released in 2011 on Laraykaca21. The success of this film also boosted the popularity of its actors, especially Ko Chen-tung and Michelle Chen. The film received praise from critics and positive responses from 118 international viewers. The success of this film also drew international audience attention and strengthened Giddens Ko's position as both the director and screenwriter in Taiwanese cinema. "You Are The Apple Of My Eye" depicts a teenage life full of joy, silliness, friendship, and love. The film highlights the values of friendship, sacrifice, and acceptance when facing changes and losses during adolescence. Based on the film's storyline, the author is interested in researching this film further. The author is keen to use the DeepL translation machine to study the translation of this film.

Currently, artificial intelligence (AI) has become a rapidly growing trend worldwide and is used in almost all fields. One of the commonly used AI tools is DeepL (Marito & Nurohim, 2024). According to official information presented by DeepL, DeepL not only follows the developments of leading companies in the field of deep learning worldwide but also continues to set new standards with mathematical and methodological advances in networks. In 2020 and 2021, DeepL launched new models that can express the meaning of translated sentences more accurately, even overcoming challenges in industry-specific terminology. According to Cuizihan (2021), DeepL is an AI translation tool from Germany that supports the Chinese language.

A similar study was conducted by Reenald, Richard (2022), who discussed the problem of translating onomatopoeia in his paper titled "Using Google Translate to Analyze the Translation of Onomatopoeia in the Comic 'The Susah Kermit'." Reenald, Richard (2022) discussed the translation of onomatopoeia from Japanese to Indonesian using Google Translate. It turns out that the translation technology used by Google Translate is mostly word-for-word translation, so each translation process produces

one word. In Saraswati, A. S. (2019) research, when translating text in film subtitles, the translation also undergoes changes, both in terms of hierarchy and category shifts.

Meanwhile, in the research by Gui Tingting and Zhan Yang (2023), "Common Errors in Literary Medical Machine Translation and Exploration of Pre-Translation Editing Approaches," thanks to the development of software technology, the emergence of new algorithms, translation system updates, and improvements in computer performance, machine translation technology has made great strides and has been recognized by the translation industry and customers. Zou Jingyi, Tao Lichun, and Jian Yin (2023) in "A Brief Analysis of the Quality of DeepL and Baidu Translations" from the perspective of the current text translation quality, there are still some gaps between machine translation and human translation, particularly reflected in translation accuracy, readability, and appreciation. This article takes the literary text "The Great Gatsby" as the research object, comparing the machine translations of DeepL, Baidu, and human translations, analyzing the limitations of machine translation, and providing some suggestions for improvement. Tao Lichun, Dou Kejing, and Wang Xinyuan (2022) in "Analysis of the Translation Quality of Two Major Machine Translation Platforms" state that machine translation uses computer technology to convert one natural language (source language) into another natural language (target language). In general, compared to human translation, machine translation has the advantages of short translation time, low cost in the usage stage, large vocabulary storage, and the ability to master various languages.

Moreover, considering the significant advantages in efficiency and cost in machine translation, whether human translation will be replaced by this technology has become a hot debate in society. Based on the above, the purpose of this study is to measure the accuracy of using DeepL in supporting Mandarin language learning for.

Method

Zhang Qingxin (2023) states that the goals pursued in translation activities determine the overall direction of the translation process, meaning that the objectives will dictate the choice of methods. The author employs a qualitative research method. According to Sudaryanto (1993), data collection, data analysis, and presentation of findings are the three main stages of data collection in this study. The author uses the film "You Are The Apple Of My Eye," published on Layarkaca21.com, as the research object. Creswell (2009) also argues that qualitative methods are used to develop theoretical statements based on a constructive or participatory perspective, or both.

The necessary data and information were obtained using a literature research approach, which involves reading books, scientific journals, and other written works related to the research topic. The data collection method employed is the uninvolved conversational observation technique (Sudaryanto, 1993). In this method, the author carefully reads and examines every word, phrase, clause, and sentence found in the data sources.

For the data analysis stage, the author follows the views of Catford, J.C. (1965) on changes in form and meaning. Changes in form include shifts in level and category, while meaning can shift from one specific meaning to another or from a broader meaning to another, as well as changes resulting from variations in cultural perspectives.

Result and Discussion

In this study, 75 data items experienced form shifts. Among these, level changes occurred in 1.39% of cases, structural changes in 2.44% of cases, part-of-speech changes in 0.23% of cases, unit changes in 4.65% of cases, and system changes in 0% of cases. Additionally, there were meaning shifts in 11 data items: 0.81% shifted from general to specific meaning, 0.23% from specific to general meaning, and 0.23% due to cultural perspective differences.

1. Form Changes

Form changes can be categorized into several types, including level shifts, category shifts, structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts (Machali, 2000).

1.2. Level Shifts

Level shifts refer to changes in the level of expression from the source language to the target language. This study found 12 examples of level shifts, as shown in the following table:

Table 1.2 *Level Shifts*

Waktu	Bahasa Sumber	Bahasa Sasaran (DeepL)
02:51	去跑阿你別跑 (Qù pǎo nǐ bié pǎo) (Matilah kau, jangan lari.)	Jangan lari dari Kirteri

Average shift:

(Number of Shifts) / Total x 100% = %

12 / 86 x 100% = 1.39%

1.3. Category Shifts

During this study, 63 data items experienced category shifts. The analysis of these shifts is as follows:

1.3.1. Structural Shifts

Structural shifts result from changes in the arrangement of sentence parts, altering the structure of words within phrases or clauses. It was found that 21 items experienced structural shifts, for example:

Table 1.3.1 *Structure Shifts*

Waktu	Bahasa Sumber	Bahasa Sasaran (DeepL)
02:36	从国中起就是我最好的朋友 (Cóng guó zhōng qǐ jiùshì wǒ zuì hǎo de péngyǒu) (Dia sahabatku sejak masih di bangku SMP)	Dia telah menjadi sahabat saya sejak SMP.

In scene 02:36, a structural shift occurs due to structural differences between Mandarin and Indonesian. This is seen in the phrase "从国中" in the source language, which is placed at the beginning, whereas in the target language, it is at the end.

Average shift:

(Number of Shifts) / Total x 100% = %

21 / 86 x 100% = 2.44%

1.3.2. Class Shifts

Class shifts occur when a noun in the source language becomes a verb or adjective in the target language, or vice versa. This study identified two data items causing class shifts, as shown in the following table:

Table 1.3.2 *Class Shifts*

Waktu	Bahasa Sumber	Bahasa Sasaran (DeepL)
05:33	而且我全身起鸡皮疙瘩了 (Érqiě wǒ quánshēn dōu qǐ jīpí gēdale) (Aku sampai merinding)	Dan saya merinding.

In scene 05:33, the term "鸡皮" is a noun in the source language, but in the target language, it changes to an adjective.

Average shift:

(Number of Shifts) / Total x 100% = %

2 / 86 x 100% = 0.23%

1.3.3. Unit Shifts

Unit shifts involve changes in the level of units such as sentences, clauses, phrases, and morphemes, which may become higher or lower levels. This study found 40 data items with unit shifts, for example:

Table 1.3.3 *Unit Shifts*

Waktu	Bahasa Sumber	Bahasa Sasaran (DeepL)
05:17	在我看起来 (Zài wǒ kàn qǐlái) (Menurutku)	Menurut saya.

In scene 05:17, a shift is noted due to a lower unit level change. If interpreted separately from the source to the target language, it results

in sentence gaps and ambiguities in the target language.

Average shift:

(Number of Shifts) / Total x 100% = %

40 / 86 x 100% = 4.65%

1.3.4. Intra-System Shifts

Intra-system shifts occur in the formation of singular and plural words. The analysis of the DeepL translation results for the film "You Are The Apple Of My Eye" revealed 0 data items experiencing this shift.

2. Meaning Changes

In the study, 11 data items experienced meaning changes: 7 items shifted from general to specific meaning, 2 items from specific to general meaning, and 2 items due to cultural perspective differences. The analysis of these changes is as follows:

2.1. Change from General to Specific Meaning

The study found 7 data items shifting from general to specific meaning, for example:

Table 2.1 *General to Specific Meaning*

Waktu	Bahasa Sumber	Bahasa Sasaran (DeepL)
24:51	穿衣服啦不然会感冒 (Chuān yīfú lā bùrán huì gǎnmào) (Pakai baju lah, kau bisa masuk angin)	Berpakaianlah atau Anda akan masuk angin.

A shift from general to specific meaning occurs in scene 24:51, where "感冒" literally means "flu," but in the target language becomes more specific as "masuk angin."

Average shift:

(Number of Shifts) / Total x 100% = %

7 / 86 x 100% = 0.81%

2.2. Change from Specific to General Meaning

The study found 2 data items experiencing a shift from specific to general meaning, for example:

Table 2.2 *Specific to General Meaning*

Waktu	Bahasa Sumber	Bahasa Sasaran (DeepL)
29:03	在昨天打几次啊 (zài zuótiān shǐ dǎ jǐ cì a) (Berapa kali kau masturbasi kemaren?)	Berapa kali Anda bermain kemarin?

In scene 29:03, the word "打," which means a hand movement, is used in the film to refer to masturbation, but in the target language, it becomes the general term "play."

Average shift:

(Number of Shifts) / Total x 100% = %

2 / 86 x 100% = 0.23%

2.3. Meaning Change Due to Cultural Perspective Differences

The study identified 2 data items where meaning changed due to cultural perspective differences, for example:

Table 2.3 *Cultural Perspective Differences*

In scene 24:51, "师父" (Shīfu) is translated into Indonesian as a title for a martial arts teacher or an expert in a field. In the source language, it simply means "teacher," and since Bruce Lee is a martial artist, this results in a shift in meaning.

Average shift:
(Number of Shifts) / Total x 100% = %
2 / 86 x 100% = 0.23%

Conclusion

This article concludes that 86 data items have experienced shifts in both form and meaning. In this study, 75 data items underwent shifts in form, including 1.39% at the level shift, 2.44% at the structural shift, 0.23% at the class shift, 4.65% at the unit shift, and 0% at the intra-system shift. Additionally, 11 data items experienced shifts in meaning: 0.81% shifted from a general meaning to a specific meaning, 0.23% from a specific meaning to a general meaning, and 0.23% experienced a shift in meaning due to differences in cultural perspective.

The study's results indicate that unit shifts are the most common shifts observed in DeepL's translations, with a frequency of 4.65%, which is higher than other types of shifts. This can be attributed to the translation of morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. For example, words may develop into phrases, which then change into clauses, and eventually form sentences. Conversely, smaller units may shift from sentences to clauses, clauses to phrases, phrases to words, and words to morphemes. As a result, there is a change in the proportion from smaller to larger units, or vice versa.

Overall, DeepL's machine translation tends to be literal, and its accuracy needs improvement. Although DeepL can handle a large volume of translation tasks quickly, inaccuracies in translation lead to the delivery of incorrect information. This could negatively affect viewers who are trying to learn Mandarin by watching films.

Therefore, based on the author's conclusions, it is suggested that future researchers develop a good understanding of the shifts in translation results to provide appropriate

equivalents during their studies. When researching films, it is also recommended to use films that feature International Mandarin as the object of study to avoid discrepancies arising from different dialects of Mandarin.

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Curriculum Vitae

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