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Achievement of Dynamic Equivalence in the Translation of *Enola Holmes* Movie's Subtitle

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Article Info	Abstract
	In translation, dynamic equivalence aims to deliver a text's message in terms that a new recipient audience can understand. This research centered on analyzing the Indonesian translation of the movie subtitles for "Enola Holmes" from English to achieve dynamic equivalence. The main objective was to assess the level of dynamic equivalence and translation quality. The study utilized the content analysis method and employed three instruments: document analysis, a questionnaire, and interviews. The theoretical framework adopted for dynamic equivalence was Nida and Taber's (1964) theory, while the concept of translation quality was based on Nababan et al (2012) work. The findings of the study revealed the following; the accuracy was highly precise, with 78 instances out of 208 data samples. This indicates that the translation effectively conveyed the original meaning without any spelling or grammatical deviations in the use of terms. The acceptability of the translation product was 86.3 instances out of the data analyzed. This suggests that the translation felt natural, employing commonly used and familiar terms that were in line with the rules of Bahasa. Based on readability formula checkers, the translation achieved a very easy readability level suitable for readers aged 8-9 years old, equivalent to 3rd and 4th graders. The study demonstrated a close relationship between accuracy, acceptability, and readability in achieving dynamic equivalence. Furthermore, it is recommended that future researchers focus on specific objects and issues in translation studies.

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INTRODUCTION

Translation plays a vital role in conveying content between languages, aiming to preserve the intended meaning and achieve dynamic equivalence. It allows access to diverse texts and makes them accessible to a wider audience (Karshenas & Ordudari, 2016). Translators face the challenge of understanding the source language and accurately convey its meaning in the target language, considering structural, cultural, and linguistic differences (Hatim & Mason, 1997). In the context of movies, subtitling serves as a crucial means of facilitating audience understanding and offering insights into different cultures (Barzegar, 2010). It involves translating spoken dialogue into synchronized captions at the bottom of the screen, preserving the essence of the original while ensuring comprehension for viewers who don't understand the source language (Szarkowska, 2005).

The objective of translation, especially in the realm of movies, is to effectively convey the messages, thoughts, and ideas of the source language to the target audience (Fadly, 2013). Dynamic equivalence, as conceptualized by Nida (1969), focuses on conveying meaning rather than adhering strictly to word-for-word translations. It involves reproducing the source text's meaning in the target language, prioritizing readability and naturalness while retaining the essence of the original (Nida, 1969). Achieving dynamic equivalence requires adapting the translation to the target language's idioms and structures, ensuring comprehension for the new audience.

Dynamic equivalence is particularly relevant in movie translations to maintain audience comprehension and capture the spirit of the original text. Literal translations may hinder message comprehension, emphasizing the importance of naturalness in the target language (Swari et al., 2015). Assessing the accuracy, readability, acceptability, and naturalness of translations, such as the movie "Enola Holmes," allows for an analysis of dynamic equivalence

and its effectiveness in conveying the movie's message to the audience.

Effective translation in movies involves striking a balance between faithfulness to the original text and ensuring comprehension and engagement for the target audience. By examining the elements of dynamic equivalence, we can contribute to improving translation accuracy, readability, and naturalness in movie adaptations. To analyze the dynamic equivalence of the movie "Enola Holmes," this study assesses its accuracy, readability, acceptability, and naturalness, acknowledging the significance of effective translation in conveying the movie's message to the audience.

Previous studies on translation equivalence showed low levels of equivalence in English-Indonesian translations and emphasized the dominance of formal equivalence over dynamic equivalence in movie translations (Ummami, 2019). Based on these findings, recommendations were made to further explore translation equivalence due to its limited study, address the challenges posed by the digital era where English plays a significant role in daily life, and prioritize natural and clear translations to convey the true message of the text. This research incorporates these recommendations by focusing on translation equivalence and its relevance in the digital era, providing valuable insights in the international context.

Some previous studies have examined the concept of dynamic equivalence and its application in translation. Xiang (2012) conducted research to investigate the similarities and differences between the source and target text readers in dynamic equivalence studies. Welch (2014) explored dynamic equivalence through an investigation of various adaptations of the Sherlock Holmes story "The Final Problem." In the area of translating movie subtitles, several studies have been conducted. Zhou (2019) analyzed the subtitle translation of the documentary "Wild China" from the perspective of Eco-translatology, while Ananda et al. (2019) investigated the translation procedures of the movie "Zootopia" from English to Indonesian subtitles to determine the intended audience.

Other researchers such as Fitria (2020), Nuraeni (2019), Rahmawati (2018), Syahrini et al. (2019), Fajarwati (2019), Ismailia (2011), Shokri (2014), Jaya (2018), Bai (2018), and Mujahidah (2015) have also conducted studies on various aspects of subtitle movie translation.

Furthermore, studies on translation quality have focused on accuracy, readability, and acceptability. Agriani et al. (2018) evaluated the translation quality of words containing spelling, punctuation, and grammatical errors in the novel "Flowers for Algernon," which represented the condition of the Autism character. Other studies have investigated the accuracy of machine translation, such as Ulfah (2015), Cromico (2015), and Nadhianti (2016), who analyzed the accuracy of Google Translate. These previous studies contribute to the understanding of dynamic equivalence, subtitle movie translation, and translation quality, providing valuable insights into the theoretical foundations and practical considerations in these areas.

Based on the analysis of some previous studies it needs to conduct further research on translation equivalence since the study of this subject is still limited. Then, we are now facing the industrial revolution 4.0 era. It brings a challenge to translation study. Furthermore, a translator should produce and pick natural and clear translation to achieve the text's true message. This background challenge the writer to conduct a study about dynamic equivalence as suggested by Fadhilla et al (2015) because there is still limited study that concerns the topic. Most researchers conducted studies to find the technique and procedure used in translating a text. In addition, translation studies generally only compare how translators use much percentage of dynamic and formal equivalence. Therefore, this study analyzed translation quality based on three aspects; acceptability, readability, and accuracy of *Enola Holmes* movie's subtitle. The analysis of these three aspects will help students, readers, and next researchers to find the meaning that the author wants to convey in the movie following the functional language in TSa.

This study aims to contribute to multiple areas by addressing various research questions.

Theoretical contributions include providing insights into the application of dynamic equivalence in translating subtitle movies accurately from English to Bahasa, benefiting translators and English practitioners. In practical terms, this research will assist English teachers in teaching and explaining the meaning of subtitle movies accurately to students, as well as guide future research on dynamic equivalence. Additionally, the study's assessment of the acceptability and readability of subtitle translations will benefit both translators and English teachers, supporting the improvement of translation quality and teaching-learning activities. Overall, this research seeks to enhance knowledge and skills in achieving dynamic equivalence in translating English subtitles into Indonesian, benefiting translators, practitioners, and students alike.

METHOD

This research employed a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach allowed for a deep understanding of the information gathered from the Enola Holmes movie subtitle. The research focused on analyzing the conversation between Enola Holmes and Viscount Tewkesbury, the main characters of the movie. Data was collected through document analysis, questionnaires, and interviews. The document analysis involved transcribing the subtitles in English and Indonesian and analyzing them using a document analysis guideline then gave it to the raters of accuracy and acceptability by using questionnaires. Questionnaires were given to informants to assess the accuracy and acceptability of the subtitles. The research used an assessment sheet as an instrument to rate the translation quality. The assessment sheet consisted of instruments for accuracy and acceptability. The questionnaire was the beginning data to determine the subtitle movie's accuracy and acceptability. In comparison, the readability was assessed by using the readability formula. This readability formula checker was accessed from the readability formula website. The readability of the subtitles was evaluated

using the Flesch readability score. The results of the accuracy and acceptability questionnaires were used as a directive in the interview to gain deeper information. There was an open-ended questionnaire which means that the questionnaire consisted of optional answers and spaces for informants to write the reason for their choices (Sutopo, 2006).

After analyzing the questionnaires, in-depth interviews were conducted with translation experts to gather additional information on the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the subtitles. The result of the questionnaire directed the interview. Then, the document analysis, questionnaire, and interview results were analyzed by the theory introduced by (Miles and Huberman in Sutopo, 2006). The findings from these methods were used to gain a comprehensive understanding of the translation quality and to validate the research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis yielded several key findings that address the research questions posed in the preceding sections. This analysis was based on Nida and Taber (1946) and Nababan, et. al. (2012). Before showing the analysis of the findings, the table below shows the document analysis result conducted by the writer.

Table 1. Document Analysis Result in *Enola Holmes* subtitle's movie

Category	f	Category	f
Very Accurate	64	Very Acceptable	19
Accurate Enough	67	Acceptable Enough	51
Accurate	63	Acceptable	88
Not-so Accurate	14	Not-so Acceptable	50
Inaccurate	0	Inacceptable	0
Total	208	Total	208

Document analysis was conducted before giving the questionnaire to the raters. So, the raters double-checked this document analysis result and gave necessary comments or reasons. The document analysis result showed that accurate enough got the highest score with 67 frequency of data. Then acceptable got the highest score in 88 frequency of data.

The Achievement of Accuracy

Accuracy is related to how the text of the source language can be conveyed correctly into the target language by the translator without any addition or reduction. The accuracy achievement of the movie's translation in this study is based on the scale provided in previous chapter. Moreover, the table below shows the accuracy percentage of the movie's translation.

Table 2 Percentage of Accuracy

Category	F
Very Accurate	78
Accurate Enough	72
Accurate	49
Not-so Accurate	9
Inaccurate	0
Total	208

As seen from Table 4.1, there are 78 data of the movie's translation which are categorized into very accurate translations. It means the message of the source language is very successfully conveyed to the target language. It also means that there are no distortions of meaning in the translation. Then, 72 data are classified into accurate enough translations. It means the translation products are conveyed accurately enough. However, there is grammatical or spelling error. Fourty-nine data of the movie's translation is accurate. The accurate data means there are two or more grammatical or spelling errors. The fourth category is not so accurate. It means that most translation products are accurately directed to the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or double-meaning translation (nota), or the meaning is removed, disturbing the whole message. Based on the table above, 9 data are categorized in not-so-accurate translation. The last is inaccurate data. There are 0 data. This category means that there is a translation product that has a different meaning. In this case, no

translation product has a different meaning from the source language. The calculation is based on the assessment given by three expert raters. Then, the explanation and the example of each category will be followed.

The Achievement of Very Accurate Translation

There are 78 data that belong to accurate translation. In this case, the raters give a 5 score since the movie's translation is transferred very accurately into the target language and has no distortion of meaning. Some examples of the analysis will be elaborated on below:

(1) SL: Can you think of a better way to come?
TL: *Kau punya ide lebih baik?*

In (1), all the raters scored 5 for the accuracy aspect of translation. The raters considered that the message of the source language is translated accurately into the target language, and there are no distortions of meaning in this text. The sentence was translated accurately and the message from SL was conveyed to TL. The conversation happened when Enola and Tewkesbury tried to escape from Tewkesbury's grandmother's delegation, who wanted to kill him. Enola and Tewkesbury met at the gate of the train, and someone was looking for Tewkesbury. When the man met Tewkesbury, Enola tried to help him to run away from the train. She guided him to escape the train and jump into the grassy field.

The Achievement of Accurate Enough Translation

There are 72 data classified as accurate enough translation. In this case, the raters give a 4 score since the translation product is transferred accurately enough. However, there is a grammatical or spelling error. Some examples of the analysis will be elaborated on below:

(2) SL: Undercover working for him?
TL: *Menyamar bekerja untuknya?*

In (2), all the raters gave a 4 score in the accuracy aspect, categorized as an accurate enough translation. It means the translation products are conveyed accurately enough. However, there is grammatical or spelling error. The conversation happened when Enola Holmes

and Tewkesbury finally succeeded in running off from the man and coming out from the train. Then, they walked along a grass field while arguing with each other. Tewkesbury asked Enola to introduce herself and a famous detective with the same last name as Enola, and it is Holmes. He is Sherlock Holmes, Enola's Brother. Enola said she was undercover for him, and Tewkesbury asked Enola this question.

The Achievement of Accurate Translation

The translation product that is classified as accurate is 49 data. The raters gave a 3 score for the accuracy aspect. It shows that there are two or more grammatical or spelling errors. The example and analysis will be elaborated on below:

(3) SL: I wanted to miss you, but I kept getting dragged back towards you. Now, come on. We're in serious danger, if you didn't know.
TL: *Aku ingin merindukanmu, tapi aku terus terseret ke arahmu. Ayo. Jika kau belum tahu, kita dalam bahaya besar.*

(3) got a 3 score from all raters. It is classified as an accurate translation product. It means there are two or more grammatical or spelling errors. This conversation happened when Enola found Tewkesbury as a florist since he likes plants and knows deeply about them. Tewkesbury was surprised because of Enola's arrival. They made a brief conversation and Tewkseburry said that he missed Enola and the datum above was Enola's answer.

The Achievement of Not-so Accurate Translation

This category means that most translation products are accurately directed to the target language. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or double-meaning translation (nota), or meaning is removed, which disturbs the whole message. In this case, 9 data are categorized as not-so-accurate translations. The example and analysis are shown below:

(4) SL: You could change your mind about a boy.
TL: "*Pendapat bocah bisa diubah.*"

This (4) got a 2 score from the raters. It means there is still a distorted meaning or

removed meaning that disturbs the whole message. The utterance happened when Tewkesbury mentioned that Enola is ignorant. But Enola tried to deny it. The translation seemed not-so-accurate because the source language tries to convey that a boy should not say that to an older person.

The Achievement of Inaccurate Translation

This category means that the translation product has a different meaning. There is no inaccurate in this movie transcription.

The finding employed some theories about accuracy by Shuttleworth and Cowie in Anari and Bouali (2009) and Rahimi in Anari and Bouhali (2009). The movie translation studied was the conversation conducted by two main characters of Enola Holmes the movie. 208 sentences were analyzed the accuracy achievement. The analysis is based on five categories of accuracy assessment. Those are very accurate for 5 scores, accurate enough for 4 scores, accurate for 3 scores, not-so-accurate for 2 scores, and inaccurate for 1 score. Three raters assessed the accuracy achievement of Enola Holmes movie translation.

Based on the measurement, the result shows that the accuracy of English to Indonesian translation of Enola Holmes subtitle's movie is very accurately transferred from SL to TL. It proved that the translation product successfully gain the dynamic equivalence. Because instead of completely paraphrasing the original text, dynamic equivalence aims to stay something true to it. The accuracy factor also relates to translation quality. As stated by Baker (1992: 57), accuracy is the main objective in translation. Furthermore, she said that the reduction and the additional meaning in TL should be avoided because it would impact the perception of the target readers. To capture and redirect the meaning, the translators do not add, reduce, and eliminate the important messages (Hartono and Purwanto, 2016).

The Achievement of Acceptability

Acceptability refers to a translation in accordance with the rules, norms, and cultures prevailing in the target language. A translation of Enola Holms in the movie is said to be acceptable of the translation sounds natural and familiar. Below is the scale for acceptability:

The percentage of acceptability in the movie's translation data can be seen in the table below:

Table 3 Percentage of Acceptability

Category	F
Very Acceptable	44.3
Acceptable Enough	50.7
Acceptable	86.3
Not-so Acceptable	23.3
Inacceptable	3.33
Total	**208**

Based on the translation quality analysis, the translator noticed that 44.3 of the movie's translation of data is categorized as very acceptable. A very acceptable translation occurs when the movie's translation from the source language into the target language is very natural and does not like the translation product. It is followed by acceptable enough. There are 50.7 data categorized as acceptable enough. It means that the translation product is natural. The target language is familiar and easily understandable by the readers. The next category is acceptable. This category means that the translation product feels natural. The utterance of translation product is commonly used as a familiar word. The sentences are used in accordance with the rules of Bahasa. In this case, 86.3 data are categorized as acceptable translations. The next category is not-so-acceptable, with 23.3 data. The translation product is said to be not-so-acceptable if the target language feels natural in general, but there is a problem with technical terms. The last category is inacceptable that has 3.33 data. This category means the target language is not natural. It feels like translation work, and the technical terms are inacceptable.

The explanation of the data based on the acceptable achievement is as follows:

The Achievement of Very Acceptable Translation

44.3 data are categorized as very acceptable translations. In this case, the raters

give the highest score since the translation of Enola Holmes in the movie is very natural. It is commonly familiar to the readers and does not sound strange. In addition, the subtitle does not like translation work. Some examples of the analysis will be pointed out below:

(5)   SL: You're a…..a strange-looking gentleman

TL: *Kau… pria yang tampak aneh.*

In (5) sentence, the raters gave a 5 score for acceptability aspects since the translation from SL to TL is very natural and does not sound like translation work. The dialogue happens when Enola finds Tewkesbury and exits his hiding place. It makes Tewkesbury shocked by Enola's wearing completed with a hat. So, Tewkesbury assumes that the person he meets is a man meanwhile she is a girl. In Bahasa, people usually use the utterance as the datum above when meeting someone new and strange.

The Achievement Acceptable Enough Translation

The translation product that is categorized as acceptable enough is 50.7 data because the TL is natural. In addition, the TL is familiar and easily understandable for the readers. The example of the analysis will be explained below:

(6) SL: Why do you keep all these old newspapers, Enola Holmes?
TL: *Kenapa kau simpan koran ini, Enola Holmes?*

The datum (6) is categorized as a natural translation product. The utterance is familiar and easily understandable for the readers. There is no difficulty for the readers to understand the target language. Therefore, the raters gave four scores for this datum. It means that the datum is categorized as acceptable enough translation. This dialogue happened when Enola invited Tewkesbury to come to her temporary lodging. Tewkesbury was shocked when he saw many old newspapers on the table. He asked Enola what the old newspapers were used for.

The example is categorized as acceptable enough translation. The examples above showed that the translation of TL is natural. Besides, most of the terms are familiar and easily understandable. There is no problematic term

used in the translated result. Readers will find the translation's meaning in TL easy to understand.

The Achievement Acceptable Translation

A translation product is said to be acceptable when the target language feels natural. The utterance is commonly used and the word is familiar. In addition, the sentences are used in accordance with the rules of Bahasa. The raters gave a 3 score for this category. An example of the analysis will be shown below:

(7) SL: Congratulations. You finally look like the nincompoop you were born to be. You look good. This is good.
TL: *Selamat. Akhirnya kau tampak konyol seperti seharusnya. Tidak. Kau terlihat tampan. Ini bagus.*

The translation sentence used in the example above is in accordance with the rules of Bahasa, such as diction and grammatical structure. The dialogue above happened when Tewkesbury succeeded in passing the obstacles he faced. Then finally, the inauguration day came. Enola came to Tewkesbury and said that he looked good. From the translation result, it could be inferred that the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences are familiar in Bahasa. Besides, its accordance with the rule of Bahasa.

The Achievement of Not-so Acceptable Translation

Not-so-acceptable aspect got a 3 score from the raters. A target language is said to be not-so-acceptable when the translation product feels natural in general but there are few problems with the technical term used. An example of analysis will be pointed out below:

(8) SL: And why have you done so? You're here for the money. They've offered a reward.
TL: *"Kenapa mencariku? Kau ingin uang. Mereka menawarkan imbalan."*

The datum (8) feels natural in general but the technical term "you're here for the money." is translated as *"kau ingin uang"*. This translation seems to be confusing. This dialogue occurred when Enola finally finds Tewkesburry after observing and analyzing Tewkesburry's background of family and problems. Then Enola relies on Tewkesburry's life in danger. She looked

for him and tried to solve the problem together with him.

The Achievement of Inacceptable Translation

The last category is inacceptable translation. It means that the translation product is unnatural and the technical term is unacceptable. The raters gave 1 score for inacceptable category. There were 3.33 frequency of data that categorized as inacceptable translation. The example is shown below:

(9) SL: Hmmm. I've been thinking. You need to disguise yourself a little. How do you feel about your hair?
TL: *Aku sudah berpikir. Kau harus menyamar. Rambutmu bagaimana?*

TL of the datum (9) felt awkward since the diction and the sentence structure differed from the rules of Bahasa. Therefore, this translation is categorized as an inacceptable aspect.

Some theories about acceptability are employed, such as Shuttleworth and Cowie (1997), Chomsky in Bussman (1998), and Nababan (2012). Acceptability is the conformity of rules and cultural norms in the target language at the micro and macro levels (Nababan, 2012). It refers to the translation of the target language system. The conversation between Enola and Tewkesbury in the Enola Holmes movie was analyzed to achieve acceptability. Based on the transcription result, there were 208 data rated by raters. The raters were given five scores from 5 as the highest score to 1 as the lowest. The categories are very acceptable, acceptable enough, acceptable, not-so-acceptable, and unacceptable. Each category has its indicator as the guidance for the raters to give the correct score.

The achievement of acceptability of English to Indonesian translation of Enola Holmes subtitle's movie was acceptable with 86.3 frequency of data (42 %). This means that the translation is natural and the use of the terms are familiar for the readers. Acceptable is the middle category from five categories provided for the raters. It means acceptable enough and very acceptable are better that acceptable. The result might be influenced by different culture of SL and TL. Oktaviani (2018) stated that to produce an acceptable translation that sounds natural, a translator should apply appropriate techniques, and also adapt the culture with the target language. In other words, it is TL-oriented.

As stated before, the SL and TL have different cultures. Based on this case, Yulianita (2018) stated that the SL may have a different culture in TL. The terms in SL do not exist in TL. She also said that almost all of difficult for the translator to transfer the message into TL.

The Achievement of Readability

Readability concerns the possibility that the text's content can be comprehended by the reader, which should be differentiated from legibility, a measure of how easily individual letters or characters can be distinguished from each other and how they are presented in the form of text. In other understanding, readability is the ease degree of a written text being read and catching the readers' content. Concerning the readability of Enola Holmes movie's translation, it measures the degree to which the translation product of the movie is easy or difficult to read, especially for grade level 8 students. All of the movie's translation was inputted into the website for readability analysis, directly determining various types of readability score. However, this study only focused on the readability test regarding *Flesch Kincaid Reading Ease* and *Flesch Kincaid Grade Level*. The readability achievement of Enola Holmes movie's transcription shows that it is very easy to read. The proper reader is 8-9 years old (third and fourth graders).

Based on the explanation of Richards et al. (2014) in Nababan, readability refers to how easily written materials can be read and understood. It means that readable translation is the target readers' capability to read and understand the translation easily. However, Nababan (2012) states that the level of readability might be poor because of some factors. Those are the use of new words, the use of foreign and regional terms, the use of ambiguous words, the use of incomplete sentences, the average sentence length, the use of complex sentences, unwell-arranged or illogical source text, and the other factors.

The Relation between Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability

This part explains the relationship between accuracy, acceptability, and readability to achieve the subtitle movie's dynamic equivalence. The relation is taken from the result of translation quality assessment by raters for accuracy and acceptability, while the readability is taken from the readability formula. The relation of translation quality is taken from the highest score of accuracy and acceptability and the result of the readability formula. Table 4 results from the accuracy, acceptability, and readability assessment.

Table 4 Recapitulation of Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability Assessment.

Translation Quality	Category Result	Result
Accuracy	Very Accurate	78
Acceptability	Acceptable	86.3
Readability	Very Easy to Read	8-9 Years old

The table above shows that the highest score of accuracy is 38 % means very accurate. Acceptability has the highest percentage, 42 %, which means acceptable. The last one is readability which was assessed by the readability formula. The result showed that the transcription of Enola Holmes movie is straightforward to read for 8-9 years old students or 3 and 4-grade students. From the explanation, it can be concluded that Enola Holmes transcription's translation quality assessment (accuracy, acceptability, and readability) is interconnected to achieve dynamic equivalence. Although the acceptability was not very acceptable, acceptable is already representative. The translation in target language were still very accurate and also easy to read and understood by the readers.

The table above also represent the most distinguish finding of this study. The finding is different with the previous study by Hayati (2014) in analyzing dynamic equivalence. This study analyze dynamic equivalence by using translation quality proposed by Nababan (2012). The object of the study is Enola Holmes subtitle's movie and the most distinguish finding is shown in the table 4.1.3. While the previous study analyze the translation text of public signs on a particular problem, it is inadequacies and inappropriateness or errors. The data took from same public place in Yogyakarta. The result showed that there were translation errors (improper diction, redundant words, spelling errors) and grammatical level (part of speech misuse, word for word translation, and incomplete sentence).

According to the theory by Nida and Taber (1969), dynamic equivalence is the translation quality where the message of the original text has been transferred into the target language, and the receptor's response is essentially the same as the actual receptors. In addition, Nida said that dynamic equivalence is an approach to translation in which the original language is translated "thought for thought" rather than "word for word" as in formal equivalence. A translator could use quality such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability to gain a thought translation, as Nababan (2006) introduced.

This part shows whether accurate translation could be mentioned as acceptable or readable and vice versa. The relation of three translation qualities is taken from the result of data analysis. 6 raters helped collect data in this research. Three of them rated the accuracy achievement of English to Indonesian translation of Enola Holmes the movie translation. The rest three raters rated the acceptability achievement. The raters filled the questionnaire from 5 to 1, the highest to lowest, based on the indicator provided for each category. The highest score of the questionnaire result was then used to analyze the relation between accuracy, acceptability, and readability to achieve dynamic equivalence. From the explanation, it can be concluded that Enola Holmes transcription's translation quality assessment (accuracy, acceptability, and readability) is interconnected.

The analysis of translation quality above showed that Enola Holmes's subtitle achieves dynamic equivalence in the movie. It is because translation quality represents dynamic

equivalence in translating text. The indicator of translation quality assessment has the same goal as dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence has the idea of retaining some faithfulness to the original text rather than creating a complete paraphrase. Translation quality also has the same idea in accuracy aspect. Besides, dynamic equivalence has the goal of making a natural translation. It is represented by acceptability which focuses on the natural result of translation. Therefore, a translator must consider the target language's culture when doing a translation activity. In addition, dynamic equivalence chose to improve readability by rephrasing constructions that could be confusing when translated, and readability works in the same area. Translation field was essesntial to be implemented in English classroom activities such as arranging meaningful sentences. Therefore, English teachers needed to pay attention to the policy; they were then required to teach their students how to create meaningful utterances from SL to TL, both spoken and written. Especially for students who use English as their second mother language, translation quality has an important rule in English class.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of translation quality, it was determined that the subtitles of "Enola Holmes" achieved dynamic equivalence. Translation quality assessment, including accuracy, acceptability, and readability, played a crucial role in achieving this equivalence. Translators must consider the target language's culture and aim for natural translations. The study suggests that future research should focus on translation quality and dynamic equivalence, and recommends English practitioners and teachers to pay attention to translation quality in their work and classroom activities. For future researchers, the study identifies several areas for improvement. These include selecting a shorter movie duration, choosing a more specific object of study, involving readability raters who are native Indonesian speakers, and refining the use of readability formulas. The study acknowledges

its limitations in terms of time constraints and networking, which affected the recruitment of participants for questionnaires and interviews. However, we encourage feedback and suggestions for improvement. In summary, the study contributes to the understanding of dynamic equivalence in translation by examining the translation quality of "Enola Holmes." The findings underscore the importance of accuracy, acceptability, and readability in achieving dynamic equivalence, and offer suggestions for further research and practical application.

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