CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

There are so many languages around the world. Every language is unique; it is obviously different with any other languages. The diversity of the language can be a problem in the communication among countries, because every country has their own language. The problems need to be solved; translation is the way to solve the diversity of the language.

“Translation is the comprehension of the meaning of a text and the subsequent production of an equivalent text, likewise called a "translation," that communicates the same message in another language. The text that is translated is called the source text, and the language that it is translated into is called the target language. The product is sometimes called the target text.” Accessed at: (http://en. Wikipedia. Org/wiki/translation/ June, 25th 2010; 08:00 PM).

According to Newmark (1988) “translation is a two-edged instrument: it has the special purpose of demonstrating the learner's knowledge of foreign language….” Nida (1964) in Venuti (2000: 126) says that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages since no two languages are identical. Hence, it can be concluded that due to no two indistinguishable languages, shifts may occur in translation. It occurs in either translation or interpreting.

Catford in Venuti (2000: 41) states that shifts mean the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL (Source Language) to TL (Target
Catford says that there are two major types of shifts occur. They are level shifts and category shifts.

Level shift is a shift from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in English, such as noun, affixes, etc, has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia as its translation equivalent (Machali, 1998: 14). For instance, Smith has started moving forward, and the translation Smith sudah mulai bergerak maju. The form ‘has’ as a unit in English grammar is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the lexis ‘sudah’.

Category shift is about unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately “normal” or “free” translation in which SL-TL equivalences is set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Usually, but not always, there is sentence-sentence equivalence, but in the course of a text, equivalences may shift up and down the rank scale, often being established at ranks lower than the sentence.

The analysis of this thesis is focused in the category shifts. The Category shifts consist of structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts. However, in order to avoid the excessive discussion of category shifts, the shift becoming the main focus is the word-shifts; it is one of the parts of the unit-shifts. Word-shift is about the changing of word from SL into other ranks in TL.

Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2000:1551) defines that a word is a single unit of language which means something and can be spoken or written.

The source of the data in this thesis is the subtitles of the Sherlock Holmes’ movie, which is taken from the DVD. The Source Language (SL) of the movie subtitles is English and the Target Language (TL) is Bahasa Indonesia. The word shifts which occur in the subtitles from the movie will be analyzed in this thesis.
An example of word shifts from the data:

**SL (English)**

Permission to enter………..
N

**TL (Bahasa Indonesia)**

Meminta izin untuk memasuki………..
P

The source data in this thesis is the subtitle of movie. “Subtitles are textual versions of the dialog in films and television programs, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written translation of a dialog in a foreign language or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf and hard-of-hearing to follow the dialog or for the people.” Accessed at: (http://en. Wikipedia. Org/wiki/subtitle/ October, 20th 2010; 08:30 PM).

The movie entitled *Sherlock Holmes*, it is an action mystery film based on the character of the same name created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the story of *Sherlock Holmes* are written by Lionel Wigram and Michael Robert Johnson and then the screenplay are written by Michael Robert Johnson, Anthony Peckham and Simon Kinberg. The movie was released in Indonesia on December 27th, 2009 and was directed by Guy Ritchie.

The reason of choosing the data is the writer wants to analyze the word-shifts which occur in the translation product from the subtitles of the movie. Because the
writer found that it is quite rarely to be analyzed by any research in English Department in University of Sumatera Utara. Especially the word-shifts which occur in the movie subtitle as the subject matter; it has never been touched.

1.2 Scope of the Analysis.

Based on the background above, the scope of analysis of this thesis is focused on the unit-shifts in rank changing of word in SL into other ranks in the TL. The data that will be analyzed is the subtitles of Sherlock Holmes movie in a DVD.

1.3 Problems of the Analysis

The Problems of the Analysis of this thesis are:

1. What are the profiles of word-shifts found in Sherlock Holmes movie Subtitles?
2. What is the most dominant word-shifts occurred in the subtitles of Sherlock Holmes movie?

1.4 Objectives of the Analysis

The objectives of the Analysis in this thesis are:

1. To analyze the profile of the unit-shifts found in the subtitles of Sherlock Holmes movie.
2. To figure out the most dominant changing rank of word found in Sherlock Holmes movie subtitles.
1.5 **Significances of the Analysis**

Theoretically, this thesis can lead the readers or the students of English Department especially who are interested in Translation studies in expanding the knowledge of the Translation studies.

Practically, this thesis can be used in order to know how the way to understand the process of translation when the readers watch movie, and also for the translator in practicing the translation.

1.6 **Review of Related Literature**

These are some references related to translation shifts as so as to support this analysis.

Anesthasia (2009) in *Unit Shifts in the Interpreting of Reverend’s English Sermon into Bahasa Indonesia*. The thesis Discusses about the changes rank in unit-shifts found in the interpreting of Reverend’s sermon and the most dominant change rank of unit-shifts which occurred in the interpreting of Reverend’s sermon. From the thesis, she found out there 158 unit shifts containing 8 types rank changes, namely the changes from word(s) to phrase (W-P), word(s) to clause (W-C), phrase to word(s) (P-W), phrase to clause (P-C), phrase to sentence (P-S), clause to sentence (C-S), sentence to phrase (S-P), clause to sentence (C-S), sentence to phrase (S-P), sentence to clause (S-C). There are 23 changes from word(s) to phrase or 14.56%, 45 word(s) to clause or 28.48%, 75 changes from phrase to word(s) or 47.47%, 8 changes from
phrase to clause or 5.06%, 3 phrase to sentence or 1.9%, 1 clause to sentence or 0.63%, 1 sentence to phrase or 0.63% and 2 sentence to clause or 1.27%.

Ginting (2008) in An Analysis of Grammatical Unit Shifts in the Translation of Agatha Christie’s “Why They didn’t Ask Evans” into “Pembunuh di Balik Kabut” by Mareta. This thesis discuss about the grammatical changes in unit-shifts which found in the translation of Agatha’s Christie’s “Why They didn’t Ask Evans” into its translation in “Pembunuh di Balik Kabut” by Mareta. She found out there are 34 shifts in the level of morpheme or 5,1% from the total unit shifts of all levels. The unit shifts from the morpheme level to the other levels (the shifts in the level of morpheme) occur only to word level with 29 shifts (85,3%) and to phrase level with 5 shifts (14,7%). In the level of word there are 213 shifts (31,9%), 5 shifts (2,3%) to morpheme level, 202 shifts (94,8%) to phrase level, 5 shifts (2,3%) to clause level and 1 shifts (0,5%) to sentence level. Referring to the unit shifts in the level of phrase, there are 295 shifts (15,4%) occur, 284 shifts (96,3%) to word level, 7 shifts (2,4%) to clause level, and 4 shifts (1,3%) to sentence level. There are 103 shifts (15,4%) in the level of clause, with 33 shifts (32%) to word level, 18 shifts (17,5%) to phrase level, and 52 shifts (50,5%) to sentence level. Finally in the level of sentence there are 23 shifts (3,4%) with 10 shifts (43,5%) to word level and 11 shifts (47,8%) to phrase level, and 2 shifts (8,7%) to sentence level.

discusses one of the subs of category shifts, namely functional shifts. She found that there are shifts of word functional happens in the book of “Guidelines For The Better Management Practices on Avoidance, Mitigation, and Management of Human – Orangutan Conflict in and Around Oil Palms Plantations”. The shifts are from 1. Noun to Verb, 2. Verb to Adjective, 3. Verb to Noun, 4. Verb to Adverb, 5. Adjective to Verb, 6. Adjective to Adverb.