CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Translating is basically turning a form into another form. In this case, another form means source language or target language. The major problems of translating are culture and the linguistics. Linguistics here means the different characteristics between one language and another, such as the shifts in translation. Culture here means a different assumption of meaning in translation.

If we translate a form, the translation can consist of a word, phrases, sentence, paragraph, a group of paragraph, or writing an even longer. Sometimes people not pay much attention in translation but its so dangerous because if there are some mistakes in translating, the products of the translation might have the different meaning with the source language and some wrongs assumption might comes up.

Catford (1969: 20) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language, whereas Munday (2001: 4) states that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation), otherwise known as translating.

Nida (Venuti 2000: 126) says that since no two languages are identical, either in meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages.

In summary, it is not easy for the translator to translate with a natural translation and has the same meaning with the source language, because one language
and another language usually are not identical. It can be concluded that there is no absolutely correspondence between languages. So the translator should concern about the structure and appropriate meaning for the translation to target language.

Catford (Venuti 2000: 141) states that by shifts we mean the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL (Source Language) to TL (Target Language). Catford says that there are two major types of shifts, level shifts and category shifts.

Level shifts means that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It is the shifts from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in English, such as noun, affix has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia. Here is the example, Thierry Henry has stopped playing for Arsenal FC and its translation becomes Thierry Henry sudah berhenti bermain untuk Arsenal FC. The form “has” as a unit in English Grammar is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by lexis “sudah”.

Category shifts is about unbounded and rank-unbounded translation. In unbounded translation, equivalences are not tied to a particular rank and can be find equivalences at other levels, while in rank-unbounded translation an equivalent in the target language for each word or for each morpheme encountered in the source language. These category shifts have four kinds of shifts. That are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

Unit shifts become the main focus in this thesis. Unit shifts is the changes of rank. It’s also called rank shifts. It’s about departures from formal correspondence where in the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at another rank in the target language. Rank here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. For example, “That
girl is boyish"(word). In target language becomes “Cewek itu kelaki-lakian”(phrase). The word “boyish” in source language is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by phrase “kelaki-lakian”.

Shifts become the solution for the translator. By using shifts, the translator is expected to get the natural meaning of the translation. It is also used to produce equivalent and exact meaning and structure. Translator use shifts to refer the changes which may occur in process of translation. Sometimes translating the text is very difficult and every language has its own rules and make the translator faces the condition that forced him to make shifts of translation so the meaning of the source language can be transferred well.

Unit shift also may occur up and down the scale of level. The word level in source language can be translated into phrase or clause in target language. Also the sentence level in source language can be translated into clause or phrase level in target language. It’s necessary to use shifts to get equivalence meaning. By using shift, the translation become more flexible and natural because it’s translated based on source language and target language in order to get a good translation without losing the meaning.

The study is on the subtitles of 300 movie. The shifts which occur in the movie will be analyzed in this thesis. The definition of subtitle as explained in Wikipedia : “Subtitles are textual versions of the dialog or commentary in film, television program, video games, and the like, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written translation of 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 people who cannot understand the spoken dialogue or who have accent recognition problems”.

Subtitle is very important to explain about the diversity of language in film. It can be used to translate dialog from a foreign language to the native language of the audience. The shifts may occur between the foreign language as a source language in the movie and native language as a target language in movie subtitle.

For example: This will not be quickly. (Source language is in English). “Ini tidak akan berakhir secara cepat.” (Target language is in Bahasa Indonesia). From the example above, it is clearly seen that there is a unit shifts from morpheme “-ly” turning into word “secara”.

Shifts occur in the subtitle of this film. The subtitle is Bahasa Indonesia. There are some shifts that become a problem in translation. Consequently the study of unit shifts need to be done as to see the kind of unit shifts and the most dominant unit shifts which occur in this film.

1.2 Problem of The Study

In this analysis, there are questions that need to be answered:

1. What unit shifts are found in 300 movie subtitles?

2. Which is the most dominant unit shifts occur in 300 movie subtitles?

1.3 Objective of The Study

Based on the problem of study above, the objective of the study are:

1. To find the unit-shifts occur in 300 movie subtitles

2. To find the most dominant unit-shifts occur in 300 movie subtitles.
1.4 Scope of The Study

The scope of analysis focused on unit shift. Those shifts are changes from morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence into another level of rank unit.

1.5 Significance of The Study

Theoretically, the author wants to enlarge the knowledge of translation for the readers and also become a reference to learning translation studies. Practically, this thesis is expected to explain how to understand the process of translation when the readers watch the movie and read the subtitles.

1.6 Review of Literature

This thesis is referred to some books and thesis related to translation and shifts in order to support this analysis.

Anesthesia (2009) in *Unit shifts in interpreting of reverend’s English sermon into Bahasa Indonesia*. Discusses about the change of 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 reverend’s sermon. Unit shifts that found in this thesis are the shifts from morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to sentence, pronoun to adjective, word to adjective, preposition to verb.

Juliana (2009) in *Translation of colleen Mc Cullough’s “The Thorn Birds” into “Burung-burung semak berduri” by Lanny Murthihardjana*. Discusses about the morphemic shift. The morphemic shifts that found in this thesis are the morpheme to word and the morpheme to phrase.

Hamdanur (2011) in *an analysis of unit shifts in the translation of Agatha Christie’s The Mystery of the Blue Train into Misteri Kereta Api Biru By Nyonya Suwarni A.S.* Discusses about unit shifts that occurs in the translation of novel which
English as source language and *Bahasa Indonesia* as target language. This analysis aims to find the shifts in language units at five levels: morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence in translation of the two novels. The unit shifts that found in this thesis are the shifts from morpheme to word, word to morpheme, word to phrase, word to clause, word to sentence, phrase to word, phrase to clause, phrase to sentence, clause to word, clause to phrase, clause to sentence, sentence to word, sentence to phrase, sentence to clause. The most dominant shifts in this thesis is the shifts from phrase to word.

Simanjuntak (2011) in *An Analysis of Unit Shift in Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix Movie Subtitles into Bahasa Indonesia*. The unit shifts that found are shifts from morpheme to word, morpheme to phrase, phrase to clause, phrase to word, sentence to phrase, sentence to clause, word to phrase, clause to word, clause to phrase.