

Translation Shift of Adjective Phrase on Van Der Wijck Subtitle Movie

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Abstract—This research focuses in the translation shift of adjective phrase on Van Der Wijck subtitle Movie. The objectives of this research are to find out the kinds of translation shift found in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie into English subtitle and to find out the dominant shift found in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie into English subtitle. Data of this research is subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie in Indonesian and its translation in English. This research uses the descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing and identifying translation shift on adjective phrase in Indonesian subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie and its English subtitle. The technique of analyzing the data are analyzing the TL from movie subtitle of Van Der Wijck, finding the shifts used in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie, and finding the dominant shift from the movie subtitle in Van Der Wijck. Finally, the findings show: 1) translation shifts are found in the subtitle Van Der Wijck movie from Indonesian into English are 20% level shift, 4% structural shift, 16% class shift, and 60%-unit shift.

Keywords—*translation, translation shift, adjective phrase, subtitle movie*

I. INTRODUCTION

English is used in global communication even textual, audio or visual media. People who are from various countries will be united by using English as the international language which has to be learned by them. In this globalization era, the need of English is very high because it can support communication activities. The only solution of the problem in different language is through translation. “Translation is basically changing a text from SL into TL” [1]. Moreover, Catford in [2] defined translation as the replacement of textual material in the other language (TL).

Based on the importance of translation, the researcher is interested in making a research in subtitles of movie. In fact, there are so many subtitles on screen almost everyday, everywhere; on television, film screen, and nowadays on DVD. Usually the viewers watch the programs and read subtitles without thinking or knowing how the translation has been done. Subtitle is the key to understand the meaning of the contents in foreign language.

In the process of translation, shift is a part that cannot be separated. Catford in [2] states that shifts mean the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to TL. He distinguishes two major shifts that occur in the translation namely level shift and category shift. There are four subs in the category shifts: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and the intra-systematic shifts.

Technically, a translator has to know that in translating the source language to target one, shift, and equivalency and techniques are inevitable. In this occasion, the researcher only focuses to the shifts in making research for this paper. The object of this research is the translation of adjective phrase which is found in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie from source language (Indonesia version) into target language (English version). The data are analyzed using the translation shift theory by Catford in [2] which states that translation is the replacement of textual materials in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Further, he also divides the types of translation into two namely level shift translation and category shift translation. Category shift consists of four namely; structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra system shift.

Particularly, subtitle is created and used as a tool of communication and displayed as text and overlaid on the video in order to make the audience become easier to understand the movie. Therefore, the product (subtitle in TL) must be good one so the audience will satisfy in using it. For that reason, the researcher makes further analysis of translation through shift on adjective phrase in subtitling, it is hoped that this research will give contribution to the teachers and the students who study the translation.

Based on the explanation above, the problems which will be studied deeply through this research are described as following:

- What kinds of translation shifts found in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie into English subtitle?
- What is the dominant shift found in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie into English subtitle?

Meanwhile, this research embarks the following objectives:

- To find out the kinds of translation shift found in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie into English subtitle.
- To find out the dominant shift found in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie into English subtitle.

The rest of this paper is organized as follow: Section II presents literature review. Section III describes material and methodology of this research. Section IV presents the research results and following by discussion. Finally, Section V concludes this work.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many theorists describe what translation is in different ways. They have their own explanation about translation. In *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Catford in [2] stated that translation is a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another language. Furthermore, he defined that translation is the replacement of textual material in source language by equivalent textual material in target language.

Translation is characteristically purposeful as a profession; it has targets and goals. It is done on behalf of sponsors. It lacks (except in rare cases) the leisure of reflective consideration about the researchable questions of why like this, why here. Nonetheless, translators as applied linguists do have certain obligations to the furthering of our understanding of language and our ability to explain the acts of communicating in which we are continually engaged [3].

Nida and Taber in [4] proposed a rather complete definition of translation. According to the experts, "Translating consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style".

According to the definition, the translator should try to reproduce the message contained in the source language into one in the target language. In this matter, what the translators should do in translating is to treat the equivalent message, not the form in the target language. To get such equivalent message, many grammatical and lexical adjustment should be made.

Catford in [2] stated that "shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. He divides shifts into two major types: level shifts and category shifts.

A. Level of Shift

A shift of level means that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target translation equivalent at a different level. It would be something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another.

Here is the example of level shifts:

SL: *Saya sedang belajar Bahasa Inggris.*

TL: I **am** studying English.

B. Category of Shift

Catford in [2] stated that category shifts are the departures from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift occurs if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language (TL). he divided the category shifts into four types namely structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts (rank-changes), and intra-system shifts.

C. Structure of Shift

According to Catford in [2], structure-shifts are the most frequent category shifts occurred in translation. They occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. Grammatically, structure-shifts can occur at all ranks. Structure-shifts can occur when there are two languages, source language and target language, which have

different element of structure and they have formal correspondence.

From the definition above, structure shift is to be the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Example:

SL: **Kontrak besar**

TL: **Giant contract**

D. Class of Shift

According to Catford in [2], class-shift is a shift that occurs when the translation equivalent of source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. It means that source language has different class with target language. It can occur from a noun into an adjective, a verb into an adjective, an adjective into a verb, etc. For example,

SL: **Teriakan** itu kini semakin dekat.

TL: The **shouting** voice was closer now.

E. Unit Shift

Catford in [2] defined unit-shift means changes of the rank that departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. A unit shift can occur from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause. The examples of unit-shift are as follows:

SL: *Tak peduli dan tanpa belas kasihan, jarum jam itu terus bergerak menuju akhir-akhir segalanya.*

TL: With relentless, **uncaring** force, they turned inexorably toward the end—the end of everything.

F. Intra-system Shifts

Intra-system shift means a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the source language has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different–noncorresponding– system in the target language. This shift occurs internally within the system.

Furthermore, the system in each language is one of two terms, they can be either singular or plural and these terms are also regarded as formally corresponding, but the formally equivalent terms in the system do not function in the same context. For example,

SL: **Wisatawan** menaruh perhatian kepada pertunjukan itu.

TL: **Tourists** pay attention to the exhibition.

III. METHODOLOGY

This research uses the descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing and identifying translation shift on adjective phrase in Indonesian subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie and its English subtitle. The data sources were taken from the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie in Indonesian and its translation in English subtitle. The researcher analyzed the texts from subtitle and tried to find out the shift in translation from source language (Indonesian) into target language (English) as the data to be analyzed. The technique of analyzing the data are analyzing the TL from movie subtitle of Van Der Wijck, finding the shifts used in the subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie, and finding the dominant shift from the movie subtitle in Van Der Wijck.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher classifying the translation shift on adjective phrase translation. The analysis is conducted by comparing the data, both Indonesian adjective phrase and their English translation.

A. Results

Here the data that found in Table I as follow:

TABLE I. TRANSLATION SHIFT OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE IN INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH

No	Types of Translation Shift	Data	
		Source Language (Indonesian)	Target Language (English)
1	Level Shift	tidak baik	isn't nice
2		sudah sering	have gone often
3		sampai gila	would go crazy
4	Structural Shift	akan seramai	festive will
5	Class Shift	sebentar lagi	a moment
6		lebih senang	prefers
		rindu sekali	misses
8	Unit Shift	nan malang	poor
		tidak baik	unseemly
10		begitu berat	grave
11		kaya raya	wealthy
11		paling besar	greater
13		tidak kasar	do not resort to violence
14		tak akan lekang	withstood the test of time
15		mirip sekali	very close resemblance

B. Discussion

In subtitle of Van Der Wijck movie there are 4 shifts; level shift, structural shift, class shift and unit shift.

a. Level Shift

(SL24, TL77)

SL: 00:09:16,958 --> 00:09:18,548

Tidak baik.

TL: 00:09:16,958 --> 00:09:18,508

It isn't nice.

(SL116, TL368)

SL: 00:36:41,792 --> 00:36:44,082

Pernah ke pacuan kuda sebelumnya?

-Ya, **sudah sering.**

TL: 00:36:41,792 --> 00:36:44,082

Have you been to the horse races before?

-Yes, **I have gone often.**

(SL108, TL353)

SL: 00:35:17,333 --> 00:35:20,913

Ah... perempuan-perempuan **sampai gila** dibuatnya.

TL: 00:35:17,333 --> 00:35:20,873

Girls **would go crazy** over you.

Based on the data above, the phrase **tidak baik**, **sudah sering**, and **sampai gila** belong to adjective phrases. Then, it is translated into **isn't nice**, **gone often**, and **would go crazy**. So, translation shift in these data are level shift. Because lexis on source language was translated into grammar in target language.

b. Structural Shift

(SL111, TL357)

SL: 00:35:34,625 --> 00:35:39,085

Bang Muluk, **akan seramai** apakah pasar malam dan pacuan kuda besok?

TL: 00:35:34,625 --> 00:35:39,045

Muluk, how **festive will** the fair and horse race be tomorrow?

Based on the datum above, the phrase **akan seramai** belongs to adjective phrase. **Akan seramai** consists of **akan** as modifier and **seramai** as head adjective. Then, it is translated into **festive will**. It consists of **festive** as head adjective and **will** as modifier. According to Catford's theory in [2], structural shift occurs in the sentence because there is different element between source language and target language.

c. Class Shift

(SL33, TL137)

SL: 00:15:11,958 --> 00:15:14,338

Ya, silahkan. Aku menyusul **sebentar lagi**

TL: 00:15:11,958 --> 00:15:14,258

Yes, go ahead. I will be with you in **a moment**

In the data above the adjective phrase **sebentar lagi** is translated in a moment. The phrase **a moment** consist of a as artical and **moment** as a noun. So the phrase **a moment** belongs to noun phrase. It is clear that in this data there is a translation shift, class shift. Because from adjective phrase in source language is translated into noun phrase in target language.

(SL85, TL276)

SL: 00:29:25,500 --> 00:29:29,750

Dia **lebih senang** pergi ke warung orang.

Entah apa kerjanya di sana.

TL: 00:29:25,500 --> 00:29:29,750

He **prefers** to visit other people's stalls.

God knows what he does over there.

Based on the data above, the adjective phrase **lebih senang** is translated into prefers. The word **prefer** belong to verb. So it is clear the translation shift is class shift. Because from adjective phrase **lebih senang** in source language is translated into verb **prefer** in target language.

(SL227, TL761)

SL: 01:20:53,000 --> 01:20:56,370

Iya, Hayati.

-Aku **rindu sekali.**

TL: 01:20:52,917 --> 01:20:56,297

Yes, Hayati.

-I have **missed** you.

From the data above, the adjective phrase **rindu sekali** is transaletd into **missed**. The word **missed** belong to verb. So it is clear that in this data belong to class shift. Because the adjective phrase in source language is translated into verb in target language.

d. Unit Shift

(SL21, TL70)

SL: 00:08:36,667 --> 00:08:40,417

Upik Banun dan Encik Hayati, dua gadis Minang **nan malang.**

TL: 00:08:36,667 --> 00:08:40,377

Banun and Hayati, two **poor** Minang maidens.

(SL161, TL479)

SL: 00:48:55,917 --> 00:48:59,127

Tidak baik kita menghina orang hanya karena suku dan negerinya berbeda dari kita,

TL: 00:48:55,875 --> 00:48:59,085

It is **unseemly** for us to insult someone merely because of their different ethnicity and roots,

(SL194, TL565)

SL: 00:59:53,167 --> 00:59:55,837

Beban batinnya **begitu berat**.

TL: 00:59:53,125 --> 00:59:55,755

The burden of his soul is **grave**.

(SL272, TL1044)

SL: 01:55:06,083 --> 01:55:11,083

yang lebih gagah, **kaya raya**, beradat...

TL: 01:55:06,083 --> 01:55:11,083

one who is more gallant, **wealthy**, of roots...

(SL323, TL1373)

SL: 02:36:09,500 --> 02:36:15,330

...bahwa betapa tidak ada kebahagiaan **paling besar** di dunia ini selain kebahagiaan cinta

TL: 02:36:09,500 --> 02:36:15,330

...how there could be no **greater** joy in this world other than the joy of love, Zainuddin.

Based on these data above, they belong to unit shift. Based on Catford in [2], unit shifts occur when translation equivalent of a source text unit at one rank in is a unit at a different rank in the target language. From the data above, it is translation in term high level to low level. In this case, the source language consists of more than one word and the translated becoming just one word. The phrase **nan malang, tidak baik, begitu berat, kaya raya, and paling besar** in source language that consists of two words was translated into **poor, unseemly, grave, wealthy, and greater** that consists of just one word.

(SL38, TL167)

SL: 00:17:34,542 --> 00:17:39,122

Datuk Garang! Tidak begitu cara orang Minang, **tidak kasar**.

TL: 00:17:34,542 --> 00:17:39,122

Elder Garang! That is not the way

of the Minang people. We **do not resort to violence**.

(SL56, TL188)

SL: 00:19:19,083 --> 00:19:23,913

Adat masih berdiri kuat. Tak lapuk oleh hujan, **tak akan lekang** oleh panas.

TL: 00:19:19,083 --> 00:19:23,873

Our custom still remains strong. It has **withstood the test of time**.

(SL238, TL772)

SL: 01:21:44,958 --> 01:21:49,548

Si Jamal dalam cerita ini **mirip sekali** dengan Zainuddin kau itu, Hayati.

TL: 01:21:44,875 --> 01:21:49,455

The Jamal character in this story bears **very close resemblance** to your Zainuddin, Hayati.

From these data above, it is translation in terms low level to higher level. It means that in the source language

there are two words but after translated into target language became more than two words. It can be seen the phrases **tidak kasar, mirip sekali, and tak akan lekang** was translated into **do not resort to violence, very close resemblance, and withstood the test of time** which is consist of more two words.

V. CONCLUSION

After describing an overview about the translation shifts and analyzing them in the movie subtitle of Van Der Wijck, some conclusion are: (1) Based on the movie subtitle, the shifts are found from Indonesian into English, they are: level shift, structural shift, class shift and unit shift. In level shift found 5 data or 20%, there is 1 data or 4% in structural shift, for class shift found 4 data or 16%, and for unit shift found 15 data or 60%; (2)The dominant translation shift found in subtitle of Vander Wijck movie is unit shift.

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