CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In order to form a good communication, a good sentence structure is needed. Sentence uttered by a person contains several elements such as, morphemes, words, and phrases. Instead of those elements, sentence contains words, including word classes.

Word classes are a group of words in a language. The division of the word class is distinguished based on several categories such as word form, function and meaning in the grammar system applies in the sentence. Chakravarty (2004:1) states in a sentence, a word may play one of eight parts. It may be either: a noun, an adverb, a pronoun, a preposition, a verb, a conjunction, an interjection and an adjective.

Adjectives are part of the word classes. Adjectives have the function of providing a description or additional information of the word follows it. According to Ba'dulu, AM (2008: 43) adjectives are a group of words headed by adjective. Adjectives generally describe nouns or circumstances. In its use, there are several forms of adjectives used in sentences. Among them are: Compound adjective, Adjective position, Adjective order, and Adjective Phrase.

"An adjective phrase is a set of words modify a noun" (Todd, 1987: 60). It means the adjective phrase deals with a phrase in the adjective become a head of

1

the phrase. Adjective phrase as one part of the word class plays an important role in the preparation of a complete sentence context and provides more information about noun and pronoun in order to make it clear in the reader's mind. The application of adjective phrases is often found in the context of translation.

Translation plays a significant part in moving the importance of source language to the objective language because of contrasts in design and framework in each language. According to Pinchuk (1977:38) Translation means the way how to get equivalent between Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Equivalence refers to the closest meaning found from source language to the target language utilized by the translator during the translation process. By studying the translation shift, readers are able to understand how to communicate the message exists within the source dialect utilizing grammatical structures alter to suit the meaning within the target dialect. Generally, translation is highly important for literary works, namely: novels, poetry, short stories and movies.

According to Effendy (1986) A movie is an audiovisual communication medium used to deliver a message to a group of people gathered in a certain location. For the actor's utterance commonly need subtitle to give clear understanding about the movie. Subtitle is a product of translation use to help the audience understanding the source language. Many movies require subtitles and have gone through a translation process make easily understood by the audience. In this study researcher used as a data source, namely *Red Notice movie*. *Red Notice* is a 2021 American action comedy film written, directed, and produced by Rawson Marshall Thurber was published in streaming platform Netflix. Red Notice movie

starring by Dwayne Johnson, Ryan Reynolds, and Gal Gadot. In this movie the researcher found the data contains translation shift and equivalent.

According to Catford (1965: 73) explained if the concept of translation shift refers to departures from formal correspondence. It highlights syntactic and semantic changes to produce an acceptable and equivalent translation. Bell (1991: 6) the process of finding the equivalence of the source text to the target text for an equalization of meaning, it can be divided into equivalent and non-equivalent meanings, is defined as translation equivalent.

This study is focused on the translation shift of adjective phrase found in the subtitle of *Red Notice Movie 2021*. Adjectives phrase is chosen in this study because it has important role in explaining any meaning contained in nouns, pronouns or other adjectives that are mostly found in a movie dialogue to clarify the utterances of the actors so the message in movie can be conveyed and understood by the audience as in the movie Red notice movie. For Example, In the source language "The mystery of Cleopatra's third egg." Was translated into "Misteri telur ketiga Cleopatra." In the target language, it uses structure shift translation, it alters the grammatical structure between the source and target languages and provides a complete meaning because the source language is completely translated into the target language. Based on the example, there are the distinctive in the grammatical and structure from the source language to the target language it influences the equivalent of translation. Therefore, translation shifts are needed to solve this issues and become an approach in forming the equivalent.

1.2   Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, this study has two main problems to be discussed, namely:

1.   What are the types of translation shift of adjective phrase in the subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*?

2.   How is the equivalent of adjective phrase applied in the subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

According to the problems above, this study also has two objectives of the study to be discussed, namely:

1.   To identify the types of translation shifts of adjective phrase in the subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*.

2.   To analyze how the equivalent of adjective phrase applied in the subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*.

1.4   Limitation of the Study

This study covers on two main problems. The first problem refers to the types of translation shift of adjective phrase in the subtitle *Red Notice 2021*. The second problem refers to how the equivalent of adjective phrase applied in the subtitle *Red Notice 2021*. The data is limited to adjective phrase found in the subtitle of *Red Notice Movie 2021*. The researcher use English movie as the source language and the subtitle in the movie use Indonesian as the target language.

1.5 **Significance of the Study**

It is hoped this study can give insights for the students or readers in both theoretical and practical areas such as:

1.5.1 **Theoretical Significance**

The theoretical significances of the study consist of:

1. This study is used to give the readers detailed information on the types of translation shift of adjective phrase found in the subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*. In addition, this study is helpful for the students to get the information about how to identify types of translation shift specifically of adjective phrase in the subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*.

2. Another goal is to increase students' knowledge about the correlation and equivalence of adjective phrase in the subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*. Moreover, it also improves the basic understanding of students or readers about the translation in the movie's subtitle.

1.5.2 **Practical Significance**

Practically, this study could be a references to the readers and useful to everyone who read this research and make their knowledge wider.

1. This study is very useful to give knowledge to the students or readers relate to the translation. After getting the knowledge, hopefully the students are capable of understanding how to use the translation shift and translation

equivalent in the proses of making movie subtitle in the order to give a clear information of the movie plot or story.

2. The movie translators also can use this study as a reference to know the translation shift and translation equivalent. Therefore, translators can re-check the results of the translation on the subtitle movie made against the concept of translation equivalent. This is necessary to get the translation results in the moral value and meaning of the source language produced by the movie actors is conveyed properly.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1   Review of Related Literature

There are two theses and an article reviewed as literary review in which related to the topic of this analysis. It means, the topic of literature reviews was used here also similar discussion topic in this field. Moreover, those two theses and an article reviewed and compared by the researcher.

The literature review as follows:

The first thesis entitled *Shifts in The English-Indonesia Translation of Captain America: Civil War Subtitle* by Ruthmia Alvianita Br Ginting 2018. Data source was taken from the subtitles of *Captain America: Civil War* from English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. The data analyzed in this thesis is written text on the translation of movie subtitle. The theory used in this study namely Catford's theory (1965) can be divided into two types; level shift and category shift. Category shift is classified into four types namely, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. The findings of this study present a shift in translation has occurred and this movie subtitle cannot be avoided. The analysis revealed 279 shifts are divided into four categories; 35 level shift or 12.54% and 244 category shift or 87.46%. From category shift, it is found four parts of category shift; 24 structure shift or 8.60%, 18 class shift or 6.46%, 151 unit shift or 54.12%, and 51 intra-system shift or 18.28%. From unit shift found four types; 31 shift from word into

phrase or 20.53%, 6 shifts from phrase into clause or 3.97%, 108 shifts from phrase into word or 71.53%, and 6 shifts from clause into phrase or 3.97%. Among the types of translation shifts, the most dominant shift is unit shift from phrase into word in the English-Indonesia translation movie subtitle. Formal correspondence and textual equivalence causes the translation shifts in this movie subtitle occurred can be included writing styles, diction, translator willingness, and the culture of both languages.

The differences between the previous study and this study are the problems of the study and also the data source has been used. The previous study consists of two problems, namely find out and describe the reason why translation shift occurred in the English-Indonesia subtitle of *Captain America: Civil War Movie* but without analyze the translation equivalent. Therefore, the previous study was applied only one theory by Catford (1965), while this study has two main problems namely find out types of translation shift and translation equivalent of adjective phrase in the subtitle of *Red Notice Movie 2021* by combining two theories by Catford (1965) and Bell (1991). The data source use in the previous study was taken from subtitle of *Captain America: Civil War Movie* while in this study is taken from subtitle of *Red Notice Movie 2021*. The similarity of this study and the previous study is that both studies used same theory by Catford.

The second thesis entitled *An Analysis of Grammatical Equivalence in the Subtitle of Inside Out Movie* by Arjani Napalika 2018. The aims of this research were to identify the types describe the realization and explain why grammatical equivalence was used. In this study, the qualitative design method was used. The

information for this study was obtained from the movie's script and Indonesia subtitle. As a result, number, gender, person, tense, and aspect were the five types of grammatical equivalence studied. The percentages for each grammatical type were 107 (18.7%) for number, 42 (7.4%) for gender, 281 (49.2%) for person, 74 (13.3%) for tense and aspect, and 67 (11.7%) for voice. The word "person" was the most common in the Inside Out movie's subtitles, accounting for 281 out of a total of 49.2 %. Each type was realized in different ways, such as number being realized as source language singular translated into target language singular, and source language plural being realized as target language singular or plural. Gender was realized by translating source language masculine into target language masculine and source language feminine into target language feminine. Personal, possessive, and indefinite pronouns were generated. Tense was realized by converting SL past to present or TL past, as well as SL non past to TL non past. Voice was converted to SL active, it was then translated to TL active, and SL passive, was then translated to TL active or passive. The movie's Indonesia subtitle used grammatical equivalence to anticipate the source language's equivalence would approach the target language's equivalence to determine the closest meaning from the source language to the target language, allowing the movie's audience to have a good time with a better understanding.

The differences between the previous study and this study are the research problem and the data source used in both research. The previous study has three main problems namely, find out types of grammatical equivalences, how the grammatical equivalence realized in Indonesia subtitle and why the grammatical

equivalences used in the subtitle without analyzing the translation shift. Meanwhile, this study was focused on the types of translation shifts and equivalences. The data source of the previous study was taken from the transcript of the *Inside Out Movie*. Meanwhile, the data of this study is taken from the subtitle of *Red Notice Movie 2021*. The similarities of this study and the previous study are discussing the classification of translation equivalences and use qualitative method.

The third article entitled *An Analysis of Translation Shift of Adjective Phrases in the Subtitle of 2019 Movie "Jumanji: The Next Level"* by Mutia Aryanti 2021. The goal of this study is to find the translation shift and describe the equivalence of adjective phrases in the movie *Jumanji: The Next Level* and its subtitling. The translation shift proposed by Catford (1965) and the degree of equivalence proposed by Bell (1991) are used in this study to obtain the analysis results. The data is analyzed using a descriptive qualitative method and a total sampling technique in this study. This study's data consists of 104 English adjective phrases taken from the film Jumanji.: Pein Akatsuki has translated the Indonesian subtitles for the film The Next Level. 2 level shifts, 59 structure shifts, 19 class shifts, 22-unit shifts, and 2 intra system shifts are the types of translation shifts discovered in this study. Meanwhile, in the category of different meaning, the results for equivalence are 64 complete meaning, 3 increased meaning, 26 decreased meaning, and 11 non-equivalent meaning. This study investigates an adjective phrase has received little attention from other researchers. The discrepancy between the previous study and this study is the data source and the way how to analyze the data, in the previous study the data is taken from subtitle of 2019 movie *Jumanji: The Next Level*, while

this study is taken from subtitle *Red Notice Movie 2021*. Furthermore, in the previous study analyze the data separately between the translation shift and translation equivalence also in the previous study is too complex in explaining the types of translation shift and translation equivalent, while this study analyzes the data together between the translation shift and translation equivalent and the simply to explaining the data. The similarities of this study and the previous study is used the theory from Bell (1991: 6).

2.2   Concepts

There are several terms in this study is given to help the readers in order to have clear understanding about the concepts. The terms as follows:

2.2.1   Translation

According to Larson (1998: 3), translation is a change of form rather than a change of meaning. When we talk about a language form, we're talking about the grammatical structure and style, includes the spoken or written words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and so on. The language's surface structure refers to these "forms," while the language's deep structure refers to the "meaning." In written form, it is the structural part of language can be seen or heard. It means during translation; the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the recipient (target) language.

2.2.2 Adjective Phrase

When translating text from English to Indonesian, there are many groups of words where the translation shift can be seen, and one of them is the adjective phrase. "An adjective phrase is a collection of words modify a noun" (Todd, 1987: 60). The term "adjective phrase" refers to a phrase with an adjective as its head. Aside from adjective phrases, the English language recognizes four grammatical forms: adverb phrases, prepositional phrases, verb phrases, and noun clauses.

According to Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (2017: 227) An adjective phrase is a phrase that consists primarily of an adjective and an adverb delimiter. The adverb word class delimiter takes the form of (1) negation markers, (2) aspect markers, (3) modality markers, (4) quality markers, and (5) benchmarks for comparison. The explanation of adjective phrases from the two sources explains that it is true that in a phrase called adjective phrases is a key to the essence of the phrase is the adjective itself. In addition, the expert has explained its general meaning and explained it in standard Indonesian grammar which mentions the different functions of these adjective phrases.

2.2.3 Subtitle

According to Gottlieb (1992: 161-170), subtitling is a distinct type of translation. General translation maintains the same communication channel, whereas subtitling shifts the communication channel from speech to written.

Furthermore, according to Gottlieb, subtitling is a written, additive, immediate, synchronous, and polymedia translation (Gottlieb 1992:161-170). Furthermore, Gottlieb defines subtitling as immediate because "all discourse is

presented in a following manner, beyond the control" of the audience, and synchronous because "dialogue and subtitle are presented simultaneously using two parallel channels to communicate the total message of the original" (Gottlieb 1992: 161-170).

The fact subtitles add another layer of information to the original makes it difficult for the translator to render the source-text item. The translator's instinct is to believe the audience should be able to understand as much as possible of the original dialogue.

2.2.4 Movie

According to (Effendy, 1986) A movie is an audiovisual communication medium used to deliver a message to a group of people gathered in a certain location. A movie is also known as a story or event captured by a camera as a series of moving images and presented in cinema or television.

2.3 Theories

This research used two main theories, the first theory is Theory Translation Shift by J.C. Catford (1965) in entitled A Linguistics Theory of Translation and the second theory is Theory Equivalent by Roger T. Bell (1991) in entitled Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice.

2.3.1   Translation Shift

Catford (1965:73) states translation shift, refers to departures from formal correspondence when moving from the SL to the TL. According to Catford (1965:73), translation shift is divided into two categories: level shift and category shift.

2.3.1.1   Level shift

It refers to an SL item having a TL translation equivalent at a different linguistic level. Level shift happens when the TL has different level to the SL and here are the examples.

Examples:

Source Language: Faster than a horse, if you can believe that.

Target Language: Lebih cepat dari kuda, jika kau mempercayainya. (Mutia : 2018).

The level shift occurs between the SL form of comparative 'adjective + er' and the TL word 'lebih.' Comparative is used in English to compare differences between two objects. To achieve the equivalent translation result in Indonesian, the word 'lebih' is used to represent it. In English, the form of comparative degree is a grammatical structure with a fixed pattern. Meanwhile, there is no specific grammatical structure in Indonesian; we can simply add the word lebih to indicate the comparative degree.

2.3.1.2   Category shift

Catford (1965:76:77) defines category shift as departures from formal correspondence in translation, and he divides it into four categories, namely:

1.   Structure shift

According to Catford's definition of structure, a structure is an arrangement of elements (subject, predicator, object, complement, adjunct) (Catford, 1965: 6). A situation when two languages have different structural elements indicates a structure shift. Furthermore, formal correspondence between the source and target languages is required.

For Example:

SL: <u>Is it really cold in here?</u>

      Adv + Adj + Prep

TL: <u>Di sini sangat dingin</u>   (Mutia: 2018)

    Prep + Adv + Adj

The phrase 'really cold in here' is translated as 'Di sini sangat dingin' in the example above (Mutia: 2018). The structure in SL can be seen as Premodifier (really) + Head (cold) + Postmodifiers (in here). If each word is examined for its part of speech, the sequence will be as follows: adverb (really) + adjective (cold) + preposition (in) + adverb (here). Meanwhile, in the translation of adjective phrase in TL, the order of part of speech is pronoun (di sini) + adverb (sangat) + adjective (dingin). As a result, it is clear that the structure of the sequence of parts of speech changes from source language to target language. The translation has changed from

Adverb + Adjective + Preposition + Adverb to Pronoun + Adverb + Adjective.

2. Class shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL item belongs to a different class than the original item, according to Catford. It implies the SL and TL belong to two distinct classes (Catford, 1965: 78). When a noun becomes an adjective, verbs become adjectives, and so on, there is a change in class. We can use Quirk's explanations of word classes in his book A University Grammar of English to help us understand the illustration of each word class.

Adjective, adverb, noun, pronoun, and verb are the various types of words in the English language. A noun or pronoun is described by an adjective. It can tell if a word is an adjective by looking at the inflections and affixes it can take.

For example:

SL: I've been a little worried about him.

TL: Aku cuma mengkhawatirkan dia.

In this case, the source language is Indonesian, and the target language is English in the example above, (Mutia : 2018), It is clear that there is a change in its class. 'Little worried about him' is an adjective phrase in the source language because it describes the feeling of fear or fear of the

pronoun 'I.' Meanwhile,'mengkhawatirkan dia' is known as a verb phrase in the target language because the phrase's head is a verb (mengkhawatirkan). Thus, this class shift occurs when an adjective phrase in the source language (little worried about him) is translated into a verb phrase (mengkhawatirkan dia) in the target language.

3. **Unit Shift**

As indicated by Catford, unit shift is a takeoff from formal correspondence wherein what might be compared to a unit at one position in the SL is a unit at an alternate position in the TL (Catford, 1965: 79). Unit shifts can happen from one word to the next, from one phrase to the next, or from one clause to the next. The following are some examples:

SL: Spencer, do you think I am not totally terrified all the time?

TL: Spencer, kau pikir aku tak ketakutan sepanjang waktu?   (Mutia : 2018).

Because there is a change from phrase to word in the previous example, there is a unit shift. The dialogue demonstrates that the adjective phrase 'totally terrified' in the source language is translated into the word 'ketakutan' in the target language.

4. **Intra-system Shift**

(Catford, 1965: 80).

Furthermore, the system is expressed in one of two ways in each language: singular or plural, and both terms are formally equivalent.

Here is the following example:

SL: It is hard to find people.

TL: Sulit mencari orang   (Mutia : 2018).

The word 'people' in the source language is plural in the table above, and it is translated into 'orang' in the target language, which is singular. Although it can be translated into plural form in Indonesia, such as 'orang-orang,' it retains the same form. Because the translator decides to change the plural to singular in the translation in order to achieve a more readable result in the target language, this is referred to as an intra system shift.

2.3.2 Translation Equivalent

Bell (1991: 6), said texts written in different languages might be equal to varying degrees (completely or partially) in terms of realization and rank. The idea is divided into equivalent and non-equivalent meanings. Equivalent are divided into fully and partially equivalent meanings, as well as nonequivalent meanings. In the following explanation, he distinguishes between equivalent and non-equivalent meanings.

2.3.2.1 Equivalent

The term "equivalent" has two meanings: fully equivalent and partially equivalent.

1. Fully Equivalent or (Complete Meaning)

While the importance contained in the source language text is totally converted into the objective language text, complete significance is accomplished.

Example:

SL: Stealing makes me very uncomfortable.

TL: Mencuri membuatku sangat tak nyaman.   (Mutia: 2018)

The example above is a structure shift caused by a change in structure. 'Very uncomfortable' is translated as 'sangat tak nyaman.' The adjective phrase in the example explains how the pronoun 'me' feels. The word 'very' means (used to emphasize an adjective or adverb) to a great extent or extremely, according to the Online Cambridge Dictionary. In Indonesian, it is translated as 'sangat,' which has the same meaning as described in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Online. Next, according to the Online Cambridge Dictionary, the word "uncomfortable" means "not comfortable or relaxed," which is the same as "tak nyaman" in Indonesian. As a result, the target language translation is fully equivalent and refers to the same meaning.

2.   **Partially Equivalent**

Increased meaning and decreased meaning are two types of partially equivalent. Increased meaning occurs when new meaning is added to the original language text, resulting in the realization of additional information. The term 'If my husband knew I was talking to you, you'd be dead by

morning.' for example, is translated as 'Jika suamiku tahu aku bicara denganmu, kau bisa mati besok paginya.' The translator adds information 'besok' in the target language this additional of information increases the meaning of the translation. Meanwhile, when a portion of the meaning contained in the source language text is removed, decreased meaning occurs. For example, in the source language 'I just got really insecure or something.' was translated into 'Aku merasa tak percaya diri atau semacamnya.' The translator removes or does not translate the word 'really' to the target language, Therefore, the translation of this adjective phrase has a decreased meaning. (Mutia Aryanti : 2019).

2.3.2.2   Non-Equivalent

Different meanings and no meanings are the two types of non-equivalent.

1.   Different Meaning

When a translator modifies the information in a source language text by using terms with different meanings in the target language, this is known as different meaning. 'Who wouldn't want to be better at geometry?' for example, is translated as 'Siapa yang mau belajar geometri?' The term 'better,' in Indonesian translated as 'belajar' it clearly shows that those two words have different meaning which is not connected to one another. (Mutia Aryanti : 2019).

2.   **No Meaning**

The target language text becomes devoid of all information contained in the source language text when the translator omits words or expressions from the source language text. When the phrase 'young and free' is translated into 'bebas,' for example, the word 'young' is lost or not translated at all. It's not easy to translate English adjective phrases into Indonesian. This is because the adjectival forms in English and Indonesian are sometimes different, it makes interesting and demands analysis. (Mutia Aryanti : 2019)