

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

When a translation translates something there must be a certain purpose or meaning which is to inform the audience, this applies to expressive texts (feelings) like movies. It is impossible for a translator to translate something without the existence of a goal that manifests for the audience who wants to know the purpose of the film. Translation activities are activities carried out by everyone consciously or unconsciously in everyday life. And translation activities are never free from language and cultural considerations.

A translation must be able to carry out the process of sending messages from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Before translating, there are some things that translator must know so that messages or meanings in the source language can be delivered properly to the target language including translating word for word, analyzing the source language of a text. After getting a clear picture, then you can start the process of switching the source language to the target language for example related to the shift in meaning or form.

Translation is the skill of changing ideas or meanings from the source language to the target language. There are things that are considered in the translation, which is the structure of the language will be different for each sentence with the composition of other languages, although some are the same. Translation is not just looking at the whole text and translating it directly, but the meal or message must also be the same. In translation, we often encounter proverbs and parables. Diverting messages messages must find the right equivalence. This translating skill can be improved by consulting people who are better at the target language.

Translation not only transfers or changes words, but must also consider the message or the meaning behind the words. The meaning cannot be changed or changed from the source language to the target language. Moreover, the meaning must be natural, accurate, and communicative.

Today, together with the times, science and technology in the global era, translation has advanced, not only in translating books, journals or other printed material, but also in translating dialogues, narratives in films or other television programs. A type of translation that specifically takes place in changing dialogue or narration spoken in films or other television programs into written form that is displayed on the screen is called subtitling.

In social life, language has an important role as a medium of good communication between one another. Because communication depends on the language used, if someone does not use the language properly it will have an impact on the results of the communication itself. At this time many people can speak in various languages, but not everyone can translate words from the source language to the target language. Language is influenced by several structures, grammar, and social background.

Newmark (1988) suggests two methods of translation, including (1) a method that emphasizes source language (SL) and (2) a method that emphasizes target language (TL). In other words, in the first method, the translation tries to realize as quickly as possible the meaning of the source language and the second method, the translator seeks to produce the same impact that was expected by the original translator on the viewers of the source language version.

In general, more people find the translation process in a song, film, poem, or even poetry. In this study, researcher focused on the translation of a film. Because the film is something that is very exciting and fun, by watching the film, the audience can get entertainment as well as understanding the meaning of the film.

For many people, subtitles are the key to understanding film content in a foreign language. The number of films that have been imported by all countries has been equipped with subtitles to make the target audience who do not speak these languages can understand the message of the film. To minimize difficulties, translator can use shift translations. A translation shift is a change that occurs in a translation. By "shift" that means that translator explain or explain the same message but with a different style or structure. As an example from the book Rochayah Machali:

SL: Adept

TL: Sangat terampil

From the example above, there are two shifts that occur:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|----------|
| 1. unit shift | (SL) Adept | (Word) |
| | (TL) Sangat terampil | (Phrase) |

And as an example from the *San Andreas* movie:

SL: Come on, dad!

TL: Ayolah, ayah!

From the example above, there are two shifts that occur:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. unit shift | (SL) Come on (phrase) |
| (TL) Ayolah (words) | |

San Andreas is a disaster film in America directed by Brad Peyton , the screenplay written by Carlton Cuse, with Andre Fabrizio and Jeremy Passmore. produced by Warner Bros. in 2015. The film was released by Warner Bros Pictures on May 28, 2015. This film is centered on the earthquake caused by the San Andreas fault which also destroyed the San Francisco Bay Area. *San Andreas* tells the story of a father who is very close to his daughter named Blake (Alexandra Daddario). When a devastating earthquake strikes California, Ray (Dwayne Johnson) works as a helicopter pilot in the rescue department. He immediately

remembered about his daughter who lived separately from his ex-wife named Emma (Carla Gugino). The girl who has grown up is known to be in a multistory office building. Anxiously Ray and Emma (former invited) go through danger to be sent by each state to find their daughter who is struggling to survive and save other earthquake victims.

This is a science fiction film (Scifi). Scifi is always triggered to develop the imagination. Except the story that is very dramatic, the concept is very incredible. This movie is not only just for amusement but there are several value that the producer tried to delivering to the audiences especially to the people who are very interesting in space. That is why researcher chose this film as a source of research data.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the problem before, the following questions are created:

1. What are the types of category shifts occurring in the translation of *San Andreas* movie?
2. What is the category shifts in degrees of meaning equivalence of the source language into the target language?

1.3 Purpose of the Research

The purposes of the research are:

1. To find out the types of category shifts that occur in the *San Andreas* movie.
2. To describe the category shifts in degrees of meaning equivalence of the source language into the target language.

1.4 Identification of the Problem

There are some problem that are found when the researcher tries to analyze the movie. The problem identified from this research is the category shifts. In this case, category shifts can be learned in four types, they are structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts. And category shifts in degrees of meaning equivalent. The author wants to analyze the category

shift in the film San Andreas. In this research, the writer does not only analyze shifting categories but also the meaning of equality.

1.5 Limitation of the Research

In addition, in this study shifting categories and meanings of equality can be analyzed from poetry, novels, films and others. The author focuses on the film and the writer limits only the shifts and meanings of equality that will be analyzed in this study.

1.6 Significant of the Research

There are some significant points in this research. The expected advantages can be drawn as follows:

1. The result of this research can be used to provide knowledge about translation shifts, especially category shifts.
2. The result of this research can be used as information source for other language learners to improve their translation knowledge.
3. The result of this research will give contribution to the study of translations, especially subtitling.
4. The result of this research may help to get a better understanding for the audiences who have watched or are going to watch the San Andreas movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This chapter contains two main points, namely discussing related literature and refute theories. Related literature review. mixing theory and several concepts to help more information about this research and previous research. Gather all appropriate theories to help researcher answer this research question.

2.1.1 Definition of Translation

According Levy (1993: 49) in his book Translation as a decision process: Translation is a process that always gives translator the choice or freedom in making meaning. A stage is given the freedom to make meaning to the translator so that the translation is easy to do and not difficult to understand. According to Nida and Taber (1969: 12): Translation is the target that will be translated from the source language to the target language. The message or information to be translated must be understood by translator in order to easily translate the source language into the target language.

According Catford (1965: 20) in his book Linguistic Translation Theory: Translation is the translation of the meaning in the source language (SL) to the target language or target (TL). Divert the discourse in the source language with an equivalent discourse that is the target language well. According Larson (1984: 3) in his book Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equality: Translation is the meaning that must be kept in shape

from the source language into the target language can be changed still. Change the source language into the target language but the meaning remains the same.

According McGuire in Machali (1998: 1): Translation is submission into the source language to the target language. The language can be changed in the target structure, but the meaning must be the same so there is no confusion. According Fosfer (1958): Translation is the language that will be translated from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). According Ghazala (1995): Translation is used to draw de all methods and processes to prepare eating source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

2.1.2 Translation

According to Catford (1965:20) the translation is a message delivered from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) through communication to produce meaning so that the meaning, information or opinions are the same even though the language is different. Translator must understand the meaning of the author in the source language, have a lot of extensive knowledge about the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) to make good and good translations so that people easily understand the information from the translator himself. If you are used to analyzing language and understanding concepts, you can easily write translations easily. Translation can help people understand messages and words from foreign languages. Translation can also help people to share the knowledge that is known to others. Not everyone can master and understand foreign languages at this time, so they need a good translator to translate information or messages. The translator process is not as easy as one might imagine, it is not as practical as a pronoun with words using a dictionary, but also understanding the meaning of both languages (SL&TL).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that translation is a process convey information, messages or meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), can be in the form of text, words, spoken text such as songs, novels or films.

For example, translating songs English into songs Indonesia or Indonesia England. Not only changing words or language to the source language but also translator must translate SL to TL and convey the intended meaning of the song. Because, the purpose of translation is to help people to be more practical in understanding, easier to understand the information they get from novels, films, poems or other written texts.

2.1.3 The Translation Phase

In his book *A survey of Translation Theory* (1981), Bathgate divides 7 stages of translation, namely as follows:

1. Tuning

Tuning is the topmost basic stage before doing a translation, a translator first understands the context of the source language (SL), understands specific terms in the source language (SL) or special terms related to equality problems in the target language (TL).

2. Analysis

An analysis is the stage of analyzing the contents of source language information (SL) semantically. At this stage of the analysis, the translator must examine and mark difficult sentences (if found) to be understood. A tool to solve this problem is to use general and special dictionaries.

3. Understand

Understanding is the stage of understanding the source language (SL), meaning that the translator describes each sentence in the source language (SL). In this understanding stage, the translating method can also be used, namely:

- a) Word by word
- b) Adaptation
- c) Syntax
- d) Terminology

4. Restructuring

Restructuring is also called the assembly phase. In other words, the translator rearranges everything that has been designed in the source language to the target language.

5. Checking

Checking is the checking stage, where the translator checks the results of the first translation to the last and also marks an error in the translation section. Examples include word writing errors, use of punctuation, and sentence structure.

6. Discussion

Discussion is the final stage of translation, where the translator discusses the results of his translation to others both regarding the content and language of the translation.

2.1.4. Translation Method

In this translation method, it is divided into three:

1. The word for word translation

This method is closely related to the source language (SL) with the target language (TL) because the wording in the translation sentence is exactly the same as the source language in the target language. Usually, the method of translating word for word in the

source language is directly placed under the target language version. So this method is used in the early stages of switching translation.

2. Literal Translation

Literal Translation is translation to look for key source languages that will be translated into the target language. The literal translation is also called straight translation.

3. Faithful Translation

The faithful translation is the translation that seeks to convey the meaning of the original text quickly in the structure of the target language.

2.1.5 Translation Shift

Shifting translation is a translation method that makes the process of changing source language elements become the target language but the meaning or message remains the same from the source language. According to Catford (1965: 76), there are four types of category shifts, and there are structural shifts, unit shifts, class shifts, and intra-system shifts. The following paragraph explained all of them:

1. Level Shifts

Level shift is the shift from grammar to lexis, which means that the grammatical unit in one language has the lexical unit in another language. For example:

SL: "John has stopped crying"

TL: "John sudah berhenti menangis"

The form "has&...ed" in the grammatical form of "have+V3" in English grammar showing perfective is translated into Indonesian by "Sudah" as lexical.

2. Category Shift

The category shift is the substitution of formal correspondence in the translation process. Formal correspondence is a number of grammar categories in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the target language system as given by the source language category in the source language system. In shifting categories, there are four types of shift categories including structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

a. Structure-shifts

Structural shifts can involve changes in grammatical structure between the source language and the target language and these structural shifts can occur at all levels.

I put in example from Rochayah Machali (2009):

SL: "The blue books"

TL: "Buku biru"

From the example MH (Modifier + Head) to HQ (Head + Qualifier) must be considered because there is a shift. When active sentences in the source language change, shifts can also occur and become sand sentences in the target language and vice versa.

b. Class-shift

Class-shift is the shift of the source language to a different class in another language. I put example from Rochayah Machali(2009):

SL: "Medical student"

TL: "Mahasiswa Kedokteran"

From the example above, the adjective "Medical" in English changes to a different class that is the word "Kedokteran" in the target language.

c. Unit-shifts

The unit shift is a shift of one rank in the source language translated into units with different rankings in the target language. I put in Rochayah Machali (2009) book:

SL: "adept"

TL: "Sangat Terampil"

From the example above, the word "Adept" is translated into the phrase "Sangat Terampil ", which means a lower rank turns into a higher rank.

d. Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift is a slight deviation from the source language. Which is the system in the source language that has a different system in the target language. Intra- system shifts occur internally in the language system in question. I put in Rochayah Machali (2009) book:

The noun "plural" in English is a noun "singular" in Indonesian.

SL: "A pair of scissors "

TL: "Sebuah gunting ".

From the example above, even Indonesian has the plural form that is appropriate for "A scissors ", the Indonesian language system requires the use of a single form for "a pair ".

2.1.6 Meaning of Equality

According to Nida (1974: 4), the meaning of equality is the comparison of texts in various languages including the theory of equality. Equality is a popular problem in the world of translation, where all people are in a certain group that has the same caste even though the

definitions, meanings, and meanings on the side of translation theory have caused him to get various problems, and many different concepts of equality concepts explained in this field for the past 50 years. The degree of equality of meaning itself consists of concepts called equality. Degrees have the same or similar meaning in the translation. Shifts can occur in translation that can change the original theory.

This shift occurs because of differences in the structure and grammar of SL and TL which often results in some changes in the content of the meaning of the message. Level the meaning of equality in subsequent translations can be categorized into two types, namely: the equivalent meaning which consists of fully equivalent meaning (or complete meaning), increase in meaning, and decrease meaning, and unequal meaning which consists entirely different meanings and no meanings (no expressions).

2.1.7. Previous Research

There is several researched which do the Translation Shifts as the topic of this research. First, the Translation shift about “Indonesian Translation in Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Rizqi (2017). This research is about class shift which found in English to Indonesian translation. The objectives of this research is to find out the types of class shift and investigates the class shift can be occur in novel Diary of Wimpy Kid and its translate is Diary si Bocah Tengil. The researcher used theory of class shift by J.C Catford. The researcher only focus on analyzing the changing of word class.

The next one is the research by Diena (2015), about English-Indonesia category shifts in the Strawberry Shortcake bilingual children book. This research is aim to find out the kinds of category shifts and how it is occurred in translating Makeover Madness and Butterfly Ride Strawberry Shortcake bilingual children book. She analyzed this research by using the translation theory of Catford.

By Fenti (2018), about procedures found in the translation of movie subtitle: Zootopia, this research has two aims, to figure out the translation of Zootopia, and to find out the types of translation procedures found in target language subtitle text of zootopia.

By Riski (2019), about Category shift in the Geostorm movie, this research has two aims, to find out the types of category shift, and to describe the influences of category shifts in degrees of meaning equivalence of the source language into the target language.

This research is different because the researcher only focus on Category shift. The types of category shift analyzed are structure, class, unit, and intra-system shift. The researcher used Catford's translation shift theory. The researcher choosed the *San Andreas* movie as the source data.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

In conducting research, a theoretical framework is the output of the literature results review. The literature review is generally carried out in chapter two after the introduction, research questions, limiting research and lots of again. To complete this research, researcher look for appropriate theories in books, journals, and the internet to help researcher answer and solve problems. So, this study is a researcher using two theories.

2.2.1. Category shifts

According to Catford (1965:80), translation is the replacement of text material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). The category shifts is the process of going from SL to TL. And Catford also said that there are two maintypes of conversation in translation, it is shift level and shift category. There are four type of category shifts:

- a) Structure

Structural shift is the change in structure between source target language and language. And all levels of grammar can occur shifts.

b) Class

A class shift occurs when the translation of a source language item is a unit of a different class in another language (the target language).

c) Unit

Unit shift is a change in rank, which is ranked one in the source language translated into a unit in a different rank in the target language.

d) Intra-system shift

Intra-system shift is a deviation from the original concept , which is a system in the source language is a different system in the target language. Intra-system shift occurs in the language system itself.

2.2.2 Equivalent Meaning

According to Nida, the level of equality meaning in translation can be classified into two types, there is a meaning similar that consists of increasing, decreasing, and complete meaning and unequal meaning consisting of no significance and expression and devoid of meaning and expression.

1. Equal Meanings

a) Increased meaning

So when the translator adds additional information to the target language there is an increase in meaning. Some information not found in the source language text but found in the target language, that is called enhancement of meaning and the addition is intended to convey the maximum source language of the maximum. For example, the phrase " *red* " translated into " *marah*", it shows that in this case, the translator adding the expression " *red* " in the

translation. One commonly found the practice of increasing meaning is the use of hypernym. *Hyponym* is an expression of words, phrases, and sentences. Which means it is considered part of another smaller expression. For example, *plants* are hypernym of *flowers*.

b) Decreased meaning

When the translator removes some of the information found in the source language that's where the decreased meaning occurs, so the information content of the target language is reduced. For example, the expression "*old picture on cellphone*" is translated into "*gambar lama di handphone*". Here, the translator does not transfer the meaning of the original full noun phrase. "Old" expression is not translated by translator.

2. The Meaning of Non-Equivalent

When the meanings and information are from the source language not delivered in the translation process that's where the meaning of Non-Equal. The target language in part or in full, to source language. Based on the explanation above, that equality can be replaced with loan conditions. There are two unequal degrees, which are as follows:

a. Different Meaning

different meaning occurred when the translator changes the information in the source language texts with words of different meanings in the target language text that's where different meanings occur. As an example:

SL: "*Zulbahri, my father is a man who treats me well*"

TL: "*Orang tuaku adalah lelaki yang memperlakukanku dengan baik*"

Based on the above example, the word '*my father*' which means '*ayahku*' in Indonesian is transferred differently to "*orang tuaku*" in the Indonesian meaning.

b) No meaning

No meaning is when the translator erases all information found at the source meaningless. So the text of the target language loses all information from some content from the source language. For example, the meaning of the 'old and free' clause is transferred to 'free' so that the meaning of the word 'old' is lost or is not transferred in Indonesian at all.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Method

The aim of this research is to analyzed and find out the types of category shift and the degrees of equality of meaning in the *San Andreas* movie. in this method researcher compare the source language and target language with the data source, both in English (source language) and Indonesian (target language). This type of data can be referred to as a written source. In the previous chapter, the writer explained the theory of translation shifts. In this chapter, the author explain where the research findings come from. The writer focuses on taking data from a movie. After reading and understanding a movie, then the researcher translate the source language into the target language so that people understand what is written by the authors of the study. In research methodology, there is one type of method that can be used to conduct this research. There are qualitative methods. Qualitative method is a scientific method of observation to collect non-numerical data and descriptive research that tends to use analysis.

Qualitative research is carried out to build knowledge through discovery and understanding in natural conditions. This method refers to the concept of definition, metaphor, symbol, and description of something. Cresswell (1994) said a qualitative study is defined as a process of inquiry to understand social or human problems based on complex images, formed with words, reporting detailed views of information.

According While Shank (2002), qualitative research as “a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning”. By systematic he means “planned, ordered and public”, following rules agreed upon by members of the qualitative researchcommunity. By

“empirical”, he means that this type of inquiry is grounded in the world experience. Inquiry into meaning says that researcher try to understand how others make sense of their experience.

In this research, the researcher is using the qualitative method to assist the researcher to finish this research. The research used the qualitative method because this research focused on the observation data and the possible reasons how category shifts happen around society.

3.2 Source of Data

The source data of this research is the subtitle of the *San Andreas* movie. *San Andreas* is The movie about the 2015 American disaster directed by Brad Peyton and written by Carlton Cuse. The movie stars Dwayne Johnson, Carla Gugino, Alexandra Daddario, Ioan Gruffudd, Kylie Minogue, and Paul Giamatti. The storyline centers on the earthquake caused by the San Andreas Fault which devastated Los Angeles and the San Francisco Bay area. This movie was released on May 28, 2015. The duration is 114 minutes. *San Andreas* is a movie about the destruction of the San Andreas Bay Area which makes a chaotic situation in the world.

3.3 Technique Collecting the Data

In this study, researcher analyzed data using observation techniques. There are several ways to collect data:

1. Researcher watched the movie that is selected as the source of the data then matched the transcription of the subtitle of the source language in the movie.
2. Researcher re-watched the movie by using the two subtitles; the source language and the target language that is obtained from subscene (a site where you can get various kinds of subtitles of the various movies).
3. Researcher read the source text as a whole.

4. Researcher translate text per sentence
5. Mark the difficult vocabulary problems that are difficult to understand
6. Observe the types of translation shifts found in the film.
7. Record all data in accordance with the required category.
8. The final procedure for collecting data is to take notes to collect data.

3.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

Research used content analysis techniques. This is one of the common methods to analyze qualitative data. This technique is used to analyze documented data such as text, media, or even physical objects. After collecting data, research analyze the data and classify the data according to the research question.

1. Check which data will be used or not
2. Make a table and classify data according to each category
3. Enter data into the table according to the category

After analyzing the data, the researcher draws conclusions from the research findings and the conclusion can answer the research question. And finally, data can be present in this matter research. For example, the data that research found in this study:

SL: Come on, dad!

TL: Ayolah, ayah!

From the example above, there are two shifts that occur:

1. Unit shift (SL) Come on (phrase)
(TL) Ayolah (words)

In the source language “Come on” is phrase and whe translated into Indonesian ti becomes word “Ayolah”. This shift occur because the meaning in SL should be expressed by using verb + preposition so it forms a phrase while in Indonesian language this meaning is conveyed using paticle “Lah” which is written as one word with the word “Ayo”.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the finding and exchange. Also, in this section, the specialist is exhibiting all the finding that the analyst found in *San Andreas* movie, and the discourse pretty much the entirety of the finding from the content *San Andreas* movie.

4.1 Finding

In this exploration about content *San Andreas* movie, there are numerous class shifts specialist found in this motion picture which done by the interpreter on the way toward moving the message to get the characteristic data. The classification shifts incorporate structure, class, unit, and intra-framework move. The table underneath is the grouping of the information dependent on the sorts of classification move.

Table 1: Frecuency of Category Shift

| NO | Types of Category Shift | Frequency |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Structure Shift | 23 |
| 2 | Class Shift | 11 |
| 3 | Unit Shift | 21 |
| 4 | Intra-System Shift | 10 |
| Total | | 65 |

From the table in front, it shows that Strukture shift within the highest frequency, there are 23 cases about unit shift out of total 65 cases. it's happen because there's a giant different between English grammatical and Indonesian grammatical system. all-time

low frequency from the table above is Intra-system shift, it's only 10 cases. While Unit shift within the second place with 21 cases. and therefore the last one is Class shift with 11 cases.

Structural shifts can be in the form of changes in grammatical order or word order in linguistic communication and target language translation sentences, for example English as (SL) and Indonesian as (TL). All changes occur in sentences or clauses and group rankings. In sentence ranking, structural shifts involve changes, from MH (Modifier + Head) to HQ (Head + Qualifier). The class shift is that changes in word sophistication, occur when matters of translation from linguistic communication can become members of a unique grammar class in the target language. Shift units have similarities with shifted ranks; this shift may be a shift in which translations in the target language are ranked differently from linguistic communication. The unit shift found in subtitle text involves changing ranks from lower ranks to higher rankings and from higher ranks to lower rankings. Intra-system shift occurs in the word itself or in the scheme itself. The intra-system shift found in translated texts changes the plural in linguistic communication into one form in the target language.

The category shift is an element of grammatical equality or equivalence. This shift shows and states because each language has its own structure, class, and system that's accustomed display formal similarities and differences between two languages (SL to TL). And to clarify the meaning so the meaning is clearer and more natural. another excuse for intra-system shift is to urge effectiveness, because within the subtitle of the text process there's space and cut-off date for putting the interpretation results on the screen. All categories of shifts distributed by the translator within the translation process also affect different degrees of meaning equivalent. Category shifts can reduce or add meaning or messages from the language. Different levels of equality are within the following table.

Table 2:Frequency of Degrees of Equivalence Meaning

| no | Degrees of Equivalence Meaning | Frequency |
|-------|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Complete Meaning | 24 |
| 2 | Increased Meaning | 13 |
| 3 | Decreased Meaning | 4 |
| 4 | Different Meaning | 17 |
| 5 | No-meaning | 9 |
| Total | | 66 |

From the table above, it appears that the overall Meaning is the highest frequency. around 23 cases out of a total 66 cases. In the second place Different meaning from 17 cases, the third Increased meaning by 13 cases. The fourth is no meaning with 9 cases. And the Decreased meaning has the lowest score with 4 cases out of a total 66 cases. Supports the info in the table above, this shows that almost all original messages from the language are transferred as much as possible. Translator try to maintain messages and information from the source language into the target language.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Category Shift

A. Structure Shift

Structure shift is structural shifts that occur due to changes in grammatical order or word order in sentence. this shift can occur at all levels of language

Data1/str/00.02.45/21

SL: Follow the evacuation route

TL: Ikuti rute evakuasi

Data number one, Shows that there is a shift at the phrase level. Structure of the Source Language (SL) noun phrase is Modifier (evacuation) and headword (rute), while the structure of Target Language (TL) noun phrase is Headword (rute) and Modifier (evakuasi). Because it is determined by the structure of the target language, the shift in structure is carried out by translator. The structure between the source language and the target language is different because of the systematic differences between the two languages. And example above, shows that this structural shift occurred by making an equivalent translation. As the opinion of Catford (1965: 20) "The translation shift is done to get a natural equivalent from the source language to the target language. The structure changes from SL to TL, from MH to HM.

Data2/str/00.35.00/15

SL: My legs are stuck

TL: kakiku terjepit

An example of this structural shift is in the source language (SL), "my" as a modifier that comes before "legs" as a core word. While "saya" is Indonesian and "my" in English (SL) appears after the head word "kaki" as "legs" in Indonesian. If the source language level system is applied in transferring the expression "my legs" and directly transferred to Indonesian, it will be changed to "saya kaki". this sentence can't be said wrong either, but in Indonesian this phrase sounds strange. therefore, the translator must translate the phrase into "kakiku". This expression is more natural and can be accepted in Indonesian. Actually, the translator can also transfer this expression to "kaki saya" and is categorized as an intra-system shift, where the change of two words or phrases into one word. It depends on

the context of the utterance and which form the translator needs to apply in translating meaning.

Data3/str/00.27.15/3

SL: Whole chunk of land is connected to our tectonic plate

TL: Semua ini bagian dari tanah yang terhubung ke lempeng tektonik

The difference between systematic because of the SL and TL Structure between these two languages; this translation says a shift in structure as a shift shown by a situation where there are two languages that have different structural elements. In addition, the source language and target language must also have formal correspondence. Put simply, it means a change in grammatical structure from SL to TL. This structural change must occur. In this case, a structural shift occurs from MH to HM. Like the example above, in the source language (SL), "Tectonic" as a modifier that comes before "plate" as a core word. While "lempeng" is Indonesian and "plate" in English (SL) appears after the head word "tektonik" as "tectonic" in Indonesian. If the source language level system is applied in transferring the expression "tectonic plate" and directly transferred to Indonesian, it will be changed to "tektonik lempeng"

B. Class shift

A class shift occurs when there is a shift in the class of words or types of words in translation. Here is an example of a class shift in the San Andreas movie.

Data4/cls/00.07.40/3

SL: What the hell?

TL: Apa yang terjadi?

From the example above, the expression “hell” is noun and has same meaning with the verb “terjadi” in Indonesian. “terjadi”, maybe is not the first list of Indonesian word which have similarity with “hell”. Actually there are some words like “neraka”. But in this context, in this utterance the “neraka” is not quite suitable to use. Even it has similarity but not suitable enough to be use, because the context of speech is different.

Data5/cll/00.07.47/40

SL: My God. Are you all right?

TL: Astaga. Apakah kamu baik-baik saja?

From the example above, the expression “my god” is noun and has same meaning with the preposition “astaga” in Indonesian. “astaga”, maybe is not the first list of Indonesian word which have similarity with “my god”. Actually there are some words like “tuhanku”. But in this context, in this utterance the “tuhanku” is not quite suitable to use. Even it has similarity but not suitable enough to be use, because the context of the utterance.

C. Unit shift

Unit shift is a shift that occurs because of a change in the level of the language unit from the source language to the target language and a shift from one that is lower to a higher unit or vice versa. Every language has a grammatical system that contains 5 units namely morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Following is an example of a shift unit.

Data6/un/00.14.40/34

SL: Come on, Dad!

TL: Ayolah, ayah!

The example above shows a change from a phrase in the source language to a word in the target language. A unit shift can be found from the source language. seperti come on (phrase) is translated into Indonesian ayolah (word) in target language. as a result, it can be said

that "Ayolah" is the formal correspondence of "Come on" because the meaning from SL to TL remains the same and does not change.

Data7/un/00.43.53/6

SL: Ray, hold on!

TL: Ray, tahan!

From the example above, same as the first data from the unit shift. The phrase "hold on" is transferred to the word "tahan" in Indonesian. This shift occurs when a phrase in the higher rank changes to a word in the lower rank. Translator can translate the word "hold on" to the word "tahan". as a result, it can be said that "Tahan" is the formal correspondence of "Hold on" because the meaning from SL to TL remains the same and does not change.

Data8/un/00.50.14/19

SL: My book has everything

TL: Bukuku memiliki semuanya

Same as data one and two, where the change from a phrase in the source language to a word in the target language. The phrase "My book" is translated to the word "Bukuku" in Indonesian. as a result, it can be said that "Bukuku" is the formal correspondence of "My book" because the meaning from SL to TL remains the same and does not change.

D. Intra-system Shift

shifts that occur because the grammar is different from the two languages but the meaning of the source language and the target language are the same. The following example:

Data9/sys/00.13.12/8

SL: We already have plans with Daniel

TL: Kami sudah punya rencana bersama Daniel

In the example above, the word "plan" in the plural from English (SL), is translated into Indonesian (TL) as "plan" in the singular. There is a difference between English (SL) and Indonesian (TL) in the grammar system that causes the shift to occur. If you translate expressions using the plural as "plan", it will sound strange and cause it to be unacceptable in Indonesian.

Data10/sys/00.26.21/17

SL: With the biggest jumps coming from San Francisco

TL: dengan lompatan terbesar datang dari San Francisco

From the example above, system that occurs from the plural to the singular. Change occurs from SL "Jumps" which shifts to TL "Lompatan". The Intra-system shift occurs when the term is singular in the SL and the textual equivalent is plural or vice versa. Therefore, in order to make the translation natural, the intra system shift occurs in the English "Jumps" into Indonesian "Lompatan".

Data11/sys/01.08.31/10

SL: Our models are predicting a 9.5 or greater

TL: Model kami memprediksikan lebih 9.5 dan itu kuat sekali

From the example above, the word "models" is in plural from in English (SL), but it is translated into Indonesian (TL) as "model" in singular from. There are the differences between English (SL) and Indonesian (TL) in grammatical system that is why the shift is happen.

4.2.2 Degrees of Meaning Equivalence

4.2.2.1 Equivalent meaning

A. Complete Meaning

Data12/com/00.11.37/22

SL: We can test our theory

TL: kita bisa membuktikan teori kita

from the data above, a complete meaning is seen where the complete meaning occurs when in the process of transferring messages from the source language to the target language.

There is no subtraction or deletion of part of that meaning.

Data13/com/00.11.52/33

SL: To Lombard Avenue, which leads to Coit Tower

TL: Menuju Lombard Avenue, yang mengarah ke Menara Coit

From the example above, it is also the unit shift. But the translator change the unit of the only word, it is not change the meaning or decreased and information from the utterance.

The meaning from source language is transferred completely into target language.

Data14/cm/00.18.04/1

SL: Close your eyes

TL: Tutup matamu

The above example is also a complete meaning. Where the meaning conveyed is in accordance with what is or purely from the source language. not adding information or reducing.

B. Increased Meaning

Data15/inc/00.46.14/42

SL: Harrison, you're flying

TL: Harrison, kau yang bertanggung jawab.

In the example above, the translator uses the expression "Flying" in the source language to translate to "Bertanggung jawab" in the target language. Increased meaning occurs when the translator adds additional information to the target language. This addition aims to describe natural and more expression easy to understand in the target language.

Data16/inc/00.05.02/44

SL: Metro, connect her cell

TL: Metro, hubungkan ponsel kami ke ponselnya

This example shows that there are additional words to supplement the meaning of the source language into the target language. If the translator uses the basic meaning of the word "connect" from the source language into the target language, there must be some missing or imperfect information that makes the expression unnatural. Therefore, the translator need to add a few additional words to complete the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language, thereby reducing errors in understanding the target language.

C. Decreased Meaning

Data17/dec/01.01.41/27

SL: What the hell'd you do to her this time?

TL: Mengapa bisa jadi begitu?

In the example above, the reduction in meaning occurs when the translator removes additional information from the source language into the target language. because from the source language it is not so important in reducing this meaning, if it translates it purely, then the meaning is not good.

Data18/dec/00.42.45/38

SL: Stay strong, honey

TL: Bertahanlah sayang

Based on the example above, there is a shift that makes the translator omit words and information. The word 'Stay' in the source language does not seem so important to be translated into the target language, because when the translator also translates "Stay strong" directly into the target language "Tetap bertahan" that sounds weird. Before translated sentence from the source language into target language, the translator must learn a lot about both, and in Indonesian the word "Tetap bertahan" does not need to be translated. That is why translator reduce the meaning of "Stay" in the source language. Therefore, the meaning of the source language is clearly changed to the target language.

4.2.2.2 Non-equivalence Meaning

A. Diferrent Meaning

Data19/dif/00.15.52/30

SL: Go ahead, doctor

TL: Bicaralah, doctor

Based on example number 18 above, the translator changes the true meaning of the word "Go ahead" to the word "Bicaralah". Where the true meaning of the word "Go ahead" is "lanjutkan". The translator made this change because the translator did not want the reader to be confused or not understand the role of the movie.

Data20/dif/00.32.26/4

SL: Don't worry. Caltech is probably the safest place to be right now

TL: Tenang. Caltech harus menjadi tempat aman sekarang.

From this example, the same as the previous example that the translator changes the true meaning of the word "Don't worry" to the word "Tenang". Where the true meaning of

the word "Don't worry" is "Jangan cemas". The translator made this change because the translator did not want the reader to be confused or not understand the role of the movie.

B. No-meaning

Data21/no/0.04.41/25

SL: Yeah. Our son lives in the mountains

TL: Anak kami tinggal di pegunungan

From the example above, the word "Yeah" does not need to be translated into the target language. The word "Yeah" is not important information from this section. No-meaning is when the translator delete all information found in the language source. If the translator does not translate into the target language, it will not change the information from that part. So, just translating what's important from the source language to the target language.

Data22/no/00.54.26/12

SL: I'm gonna fucking kill you

TL: Aku akan membunuhmu

From the example above, the word "Fucking" does not need to be translated into the target language. The word "Fucking" is not important information from this section. No-meaning when the translator delete all information found in the language source. If the translator does not translate into the target language, it will not change the information from that part. So, it is enough to translate what is important from the source language to the target language and does not need to translate everything.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the researcher presents conclusions based on the result of the study and discussion in the previous chapter. And it is also presents some suggestions for further researcher who want to conduct research on Category shift and Degrees of meaning equivalence.

5.1 Conclusion

1. After watched in *San Andreas* movie, the writer analysis the movie and used the category shift from the theory Catford 1965:20. In this theory it has four categories consisting of structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. The writer finds all categories in data analysis. 65 cases from 51 data. In the structure shift found 23 cases out of 65 cases, class shift found 11 cases out of 65 cases, unit shift found 21 cases out of 65 cases, and intra-system shift found 10 cases out of 65 cases. It is clear that the highest frequency found by the author is a class shift with 23 cases. And the lowest shift frequency found by the writer is intra-system shift with 10 cases.
2. The category shifts can cause the degree of meaning equivalence, and it has two types, which are equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning. Equivalent meaning divided into complete meaning, increased meaning, and decreased meaning. Meanwhile, non-equivalent meaning divided into different meaning and no-meaning. In this research, the writer into also found the types and sub types. Based on the analysis that writer has done, complete meaning means the highest frequency with 24 cases from 66cases, different meaning with 17 cases, increased meaning with 13 cases, no-meaning with 9 cases, and the last one is decreased meaning with 4 cases. From the previous explanation the writer concluded that *San Andreas* translator has a

very good quality the translator able to maintains the messages, the informations. Also the expression of source language. Very well, so, people can understand the movie easire. All types of category shifts are found in the movie San Andreas and the shift that occured the degree equivalent. The equivalent degree of meaning affects the shift that occurs. Shift is an important role in conveying meaning and information to be good. And shifts that occur due to differences in structure and grammatical systems. One language to another has its own system that cannot be mixed with another.

Translation does not involve changing words verbatim from one language to another. Translation is a way of transferring meaning in two or more different languages. Translation as a reference for communication and interaction between people who speak different languages. Translation is an activity that deals with different language ideas, each of which may have different cultural settings and backgrounds.

When translator try to translate something, they must learn all aspects of both languages. like the structure of language, style of language and even their culture. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, the translator has done the translation process well. Information, expressions, messages and meanings are also transferred as much as possible to the target language or Indonesian

5.2Suggesstion

After conducting this study, the researcher proposes suggestions, For other translator it is very important to comprehend more about shifts, especially category shifts, as one of the kinds of translation methods. They also need to know grammatical systems of both language as well as the culture. They should have knowledge about a subtitling process. And there are

a lot of aspects of translation, especially in subtitling, which are interesting to be analyzed, such as deletion in meaning shifts.