

**A SHIFT AND EQUIVALENCE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON THE
ENGLISH – INDONESIAN SUBTITLING
OF *THE AMAZING SPIDERMAN 4* MOVIE**



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**A SHIFT AND EQUIVALENCE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON THE
ENGLISH – INDONESIAN SUBTITLING
OF THE AMAZING SPIDERMAN 4 MOVIE**

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ABSTRACT

This is descriptive research. It aims at describing translation shift verbs and verb phrase, and to describe translation shift verbs and verb phrase found on The Amazing Spiderman movie which is translated into Indonesian. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation by coding and selecting English sentences containing verb and verb phrases in The Amazing Spiderman 4 Movie scripts. From the data analysis, the researcher finds two translation shifts, namely: category shift and level shift. From 151 data the researcher finds 5 shifts which belongs to category shift, (1) verb that is translated into noun 1 data or 1%, (2) verb that is translated into adverb 2 data or 1%, (3) verb that is translated into adjective 1 data or 1%, (4) linking verb that is translated into adverb 10 data or 7%, and (5) verb that is translated into verb imperative 5 data or 3%. There are 7 translation shifts which belongs to level shifts. There are 132 data, (1) verb that is translated into verb phrase 11 data or 5%, (2) verb translated into verb add 3 data or 2%, (3) verb that is phrase translated into verb 101 data or 66%, (4) verb phrase that is translated into noun 1 data or 1%, (5) verb phrase that is translated into adverb 8 data or 5%, (6) verb phrase that is translated into verb imperative 7 data or 5%, and (7) verb phrase that is translated into verb add 1 data 1%. The second result is equivalence translation. From 151 data the researcher divided them into equivalence and non equivalence translation. (1) The equivalence translation is 150 data or 99% and (2) non equivalence translation is 1 data or 1%.

Keywords: *translation, translation shift, equivalence, verb and verb phrase.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the effective ways to learn and understand English easily. There are many ways in translation, such as by using machine translation and, manual translation. One of the machine translations used by translator is Google Translation. It is very important to help getting the message for the readers. Many Indonesian researchers are mainly concentrated on the translation between English and Indonesian.

Nida and Taber (1969:12) state that “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style”.

Translation is not only replacing the source language into the target language but also transferring the main ideas from the source language to the target language. Here the translators search the effective word which does not only from dictionary but the words must be searched from other sources to make the reader understand.

In this research the writer aims to describe translation shift *verbs and verb phrase* and to describe translation shift *verbs and verb phrase* found on *The Amazing Spiderman 4* movie which is translated into Indonesian. The writer finds two translation shift, namely: category shift and level shift.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research. This research is proposed to identify the translation shift verbs and verb phrase strategy. The object of the study is the translation shift of verbs and verb phrase of the subtitle found in *The Amazing Spiderman 4* movie scripts. The data in this research are English sentences containing verbs and verb phrase in *The Amazing Spiderman 4* movie. The writer uses documentation as the method of collecting the data in this research. The steps are as follows;

- a. watching the original film of *The Amazing Spiderman 4* and its Indonesian manuscript.
- b. underlying the English sentence containing shift verb and verb phrase
- c. writing every sentence
- d. coding and classifying each data

Example:

0001/TAS4/SL1/TL2/, which means:

0001 = Number of data

TAS4 = *The Amazing Spiderman 4*

SL1 = Source Language page 1

TL1 = Target Language page 1

In analyzing this data the writer comparing the source language and the target language. They are:

- a. identifying the types of verbs and verb phrase.
- b. comparing English verbs and verb phrase and their translation.
- c. analyzing the translation shifts.
- d. classifying the rules of the translation shifts.
- e. drawing conclusion and suggestion.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion analysis of the research based on the problem statements in chapter 1. This part describes the translation shift verbs and verb phrase and the equivalence of the translation shift verbs and verb phrase.

1. RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter present the analysis of the research based on the problem statements. The data analysis is divided into two parts. The first is the translation shift of verbs and verb phrase and second is the equivalence of the translation shift verbs and verb phrase.

a. Translation Shift *Verbs and Verb Phrase* found on *The Amazing Spiderman 4* Movie

The translation variations on verbs and verb phrase from SL into TL occur in the subtitle *The Amazing Spiderman 4* Movie. The translation shift of verbs and verb phrase are as follows:

1) Verb Shift

The translation of verb shift from source language (SL) occurs in translation based on the data. The writer classifies the translation verb shift into two, they are category shift and level shift.

a) Category Shifts

A translation occurs when the translation shift of SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. The category shift found in this research is from word into word. The following is the analysis.

(1) Verb into Noun*No : 034/TAS4/SL16/TL15**SL : Sorry. Disgusting, now I smell like beer**TL : Maaf. Menjijikkan, bajuku baunya seperti bir*

In the sentence above smell is classified into verb. Smell is translated into noun baunya in the target language. The verb smell functions as the predicate of the sentence. The noun baunya is marked by word *bau* added with suffix *-nya*. Noun baunya is marked by I as the subject of noun baunya. The translation above is classified into category shift of translation from verb into noun.

(2) Verb into Yang + Adjective*No : 024/TAS4/SL12/TL11**SL : But like the Parkinson's patient who watches on in horror as her body slowly betrays her;**TL :Tapi seperti pasien Parkinson yang takut saat tubuhnya perlahan mulai mengkhianantinya*

From the data above watches belongs to verb. The verb watches is translated into *yang* + adjective yang takut in the target language. The adjective yang takut modifies the subject parkinson's patient. Although the verb watches is translated into adjective yang takut in the target language, it doesn't change the message of the text. The translation shift is categorized into category shift of translation from verb into *yang* + adjective.

(3) Verb into Adverb*No :046/TAS4/SL21/TL20**SL : Rejected! You did that on purpose, Flash!**TL : Diblok ! Kau sengaja melakukannya , Flash !*

In the data above did is categorized into verb in the past form. Did is translated into adverb sengaja in the target language. The verb did functions as the predicate of the

subject You. Sengaja belongs to adverb that modifies the verb melakukannya in the target language. The translation above is classified into category shift of translation from verb that is translated into adverb.

(4) Linking Verb into Adverb

No :103/TAS4/SL42/TL42

SL : Your eye, it looks bruised.

TL : Kelihatannya matamu memar.

Based on the data above looks is categorized into linking verb. Looks is translated into adverb kelihatannya in the target language. The linking verb looks functions as the predicate of subject it. Kelihatannya is formed from the verb lihat added with the suffix ke- and prefix -an + -nya. Kelihatannya belongs to the adverb that modifies the sentence matamu memar in the target language. The translation shift above is classified into category shift of translation from linking verb into adverb.

(5) Verb is Translated into Verb Imperative

No :003/TAS4/SL2/T2

SL : You want to keep that skateboard?

TL : Bisakah kau tidak menaiki skateboard itu ?

Based on the data above want is classified into verb. The verb want functions as the predicate of the subject you. Want is translated into imperative verb bisakah in the target language. Bisakah is formed by the word bisa added with the suffix -kah. The verb bisakah is used to ask a person not to do something. The translation shift above is categorized into category shift of translation from verb into imperative verb.

2) Level Shift

Translation shift is possibly happened from a linguistic level that is translated into another linguistic level. The level shift found in this research is from word into phrase. The following is the analysis result:

(1) Verb into Verb Phrase

No : 074/TAS4/SL32/TL32

SL : We gave a description to the sketch artist, I need you to take a look.

TL : Kami sudah membuat sketsa wajah, kami ingin kau melihatnya.

In the sentence above gave is categorized into verb in the past form. The verb gave functions as the predicate of the subject we. The verb gave in the sentence above is translated into verb phrase sudah membuat. The verb phrase sudah membuat is marked by the preposition sudah that modifies the verb membuat in the target language. The translation shift above is classified into level shift of translation from verb into verb phrase.

(2) Verb into Verb Add

No : 008/TAS4/SL5/TL5

SL : What happened to you?

TL : Apa yang terjadi padamu ?

In the sentence above happened is categorized into verb in the past form. Happened is translated into *yang* + verb yang terjadi in the target language. The verb happened in SL sentence is marked by: (1) simple verb happen + ed (regular verb), (2) happened functions as the predicate of the

interrogative sentence *What happened to you?* The *yang* + verb *yang terjadi* is marked by: (1) it is formed by article *yang* and verb *terjadi* and (2) it functions as the predicate in the target language. The translation shift is categorized into level shift of translation from verb into *yang* + verb

2) Verb Phrase Shift

The translation of verb phrase shift from source language (SL) into the target language (TL) occur in the translation based on the data. In the translation shift of verb phrase, the writer only finds the level shift of translation.

1) Level Shift

Translation shift is possibly happened from a linguistic level that is translated into another linguistic level. The translation shift of verb phrase which is categorized into the level shift found in this research is from phrase into word. The following is the analysis result.

(1) Verb Phrase into Verb

No : 039/TAS4/SL19/TL18

SL :Yes of course, but for years your father and I were mocked for our theories.

TL :Ya tentu saja, tapi selama bertahun-tahun ayahmu dan aku diejek karena teori-teori kami.

In the sentence above *were mocked* is categorized into verb phrase. *Were mocked* consist of auxiliary *were* and past participle *mocked*. Past simple indicates an action or situation in the past form. *Were mocked* functions as the predicate of the subject *I*. In the translation above the verb phrase *were mocked* is translated into verb *diejek*. The translation above is

classified into level shift of translation from verb phrase into verb.

(2) Verb Phrase is Translated into Noun

No : 101/TAS4/SL42/TL42

SL : Say goodbye to that arm you've dreamed of.

TL : Ucapkan selamat tinggal pada impianmu.

The sentence above have dreamed is classified into verb phrase. Have dreamed is translated into noun impianmu in the target language. The verb phrase have dreamed functions as the predicate of the sentence. The noun impianmu is formed by the word impian added with the suffix -mu and it functions as an object in the target language. The translation shift above belongs to the level shift of translation from verb phrase into noun.

(3) Verb Phrase into Adverb

No : 002/TAS4/SL2/TL2

SL :Um, yeah, I'll have a look at the old, uh, the old schedule.

TL : Aku akan atur lagi jadwalku. Oke.

The sentence above will have is categorized into verb phrase. Will have is translated into adverb akan in the target language. In the source language the verb phrase will have functions as the predicate of the subject I. Akan belongs to adverb that modifies the verb atur in the target language. The translation above is classified into the level shift of translation from verb phrase into adverb.

(4) Verb Phrase is Translated into Verb Imperative*No : 048/TAS4/SL22/TL21**SL : Come on Flash! Stop playing man.**TL : Ayolah Flash ! Berhenti bermain-main,kawan.*

In the sentence above come on is classified into verb phrase. Come on is translated into imperative verb ayolah in the target language. The imperative verb ayolah is formed by the word ayo added with the suffix -lah. It functions to ask a person not to do something. The translation shift above belongs to level shift translation from verb phrase into verb imperative.

(5) Verb Phrase is Translated into Yang + Verb*No : 021/TAS4/SL10/TL9**SL : Our scientific minds are pushing the boundaries**TL : pemikiran ilmiah kami yang mendorong batas-batas.*

In the sentence above, are pushing is classified into verb phrase. Are pushing is translated into yang + verb yang mendorong in the target language. The verb phrase are pushing is marked by (1) are pushing is formed from to be (are) + Ving (pushing), (2) it functions as the predicate of the sentence. The yang + verb yang mendorong is formed by the word dorong added with the prefix men- in the target language. Yang as a preposition that modifies the verb mendorong in the target language. The translation above is categorized into level shift from verb phrase into verb add.

b. Equivalence of Translation

The translation of sentence can not be separated from correctness, appropriateness, or equivalence target language. The equivalence of the product of the translation process that is the text in the target language must have the same effect on the different readers it was addressing. The equivalent divided into equivalence and non equivalent translation.

1. Equivalence of Translation

No : 038/TAS4/SL19/TL18

SL : I read your book.

TL : Aku sudah membaca bukumu.

The datum above belongs to equivalent translation, because the translator has transferred the meaning well. The sentence ***I read your book*** is translated into *Aku sudah membaca bukumu in the target language*. It means that the message found between source language and the target language is suitable. The datum above is considered into equivalent translation.

2. Non Equivalence of Translation

No : 147/TAS4/SL69/TL70

SL : I'm gonna get everybody out.

TL : Aku mengeluarkan semua orang keluar.

The datum above is non - equivalent because it changes the meaning of the text in the subtitle. The source language is not translated correctly into the target language. The source language ***I'm gonna get everybody out*** is translated into *Aku mengeluarkan semua orang keluar*. Actually, the target language *Aku mengeluarkan semua orang keluar* is supposed to be non - equivalent translation. The target language should be *aku akan membuat semua orang keluar*. Translation above is categorized into non equivalent translation.

2. DISCUSSION

From the data analysis, it can be seen that the number of translation shift between verb and verb phrase, and the translation of verb is not balance than that of the verb phrase. The writer found 32 data or 21%: 1 data or 1% verb is translated into noun, 2 or 1% data verb into adverb, 1 or 1% data verb into *yang* +adjective, 10 or 7% data linking verb into adverb, 3 or 2% data verb into imperative verb, and 3 or 2% data verb into *yang* + verb.

The translation shift of verb phrase has 119 data or 79%; 101 or 66% data verb phrase that is translated into verb, 1 or 1% data verb phrase into noun, 8 or 5% data verb phrase into adverb, 9 or 6% data verb phrase into verb imperative, and 1 or 1% data verb phrase into verb add.

The equivalence of translation, it shows that the number of translation is not balance with the non - equivalence translation. From the table above, it can be seen that the number of equivalence translation is bigger than non - equivalence translation. The equivalence translation is 150 data or 99% and the number of non - equivalence translation is only 1 data or 1%.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis, the researcher draw some conclusions, as follows:

1. There are two translation shifts, namely category shift and level shift. From 151 data found by the researcher there are 5 shifts which belongs to category shift. There are 19 data, verb translated into noun 1 data or 1%, verb translated into adverb 2 data or 1%, verb translated into adjective 1

data or 1%, linking verb translated into adverb 10 data or 7%, and verb translated into verb imperative 5 data or 3%. There are 7 translation shifts which belongs to level shifts. There are 132 data, verb translated into verb phrase 11 data or 5%, verb translated into verb add 3 data or 2%, verb phrase translated into verb 101 data or 66%, verb phrase is translated into noun 1 data or 1%, verb phrase translated into adverb 8 data or 5%, verb phrase translated into verb imperative 7 data or 5%, and verb phrase is translated into verb add 1 data 1%.

2. The equivalence of translation divided into equivalence translation and non equivalence translation. The equivalence translation is 361 data or 95% and non equivalence translation is 21 data or 5%.

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