TRANSLATION SHIFT OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE ON

*ICE AGE 4: CONTINENTAL DRIFT AND ITS SUBTITLE*

JURNAL PUBLICATION

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement

for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education

in English Department

Proposed by:

WAHYU LISNAWATI

A320090214

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA

2013
Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Dra. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum
NIP/NIK : 477

Nama : Siti Fatimah, S.Pd, M. Hum
NIP/NIK : 850

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi (tugas akhir) dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Wahyu Lisanwati
NIM : A 320 090 214
Program Study: FKIP Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : TRANSLATION SHIFT OF PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE ON ICE AGE 4: CONTINENTAL DRIFT AND ITS SUBTITLE

Naskah artikel tersebut, layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.
Demikian persetujui dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan sepuhnya.

Pembimbing I

(Dra. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum)
NIK: 477

Pembimbing II

(Siti Fatimah, S.Pd, M. Hum)
NIK: 850

Surakarta, 6 Maret 2013
This research is translation shift. The aims of this research are to describe translation shift of prepositional phrase which is translated into Indonesian and to classify the equivalence translation of prepositional phrase found on Ice Age 4: Continental Drift. This research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation by selecting and coding English sentences containing prepositional phrase in the Ice Age 4: Continental Drift movie manuscript. The writer finds two translation shifts, namely: structure shift and level shift. From 33 data the researcher finds 2 level shifts: (1) prepositional phrase is translated into verb 5 data or 15%, (2) prepositional phrase that is translated into noun 11 data or 33%. There are 2 shifts which belongs to category shift (structure shifts). There are 17 data or 52% from 33 data. They are: (1) prepositional phrase that is translated into verb phrase 3 data or 2%, (2) prepositional phrase that is translated into noun phrase 43% or 14 data. The writer finds prepositional phrase that is translated into prepositional phrase as the highest data. There are 100 data the prepositional phrase which translated into prepositional phrase was not analyzed because it doesn’t have translation shift. The writer also classifies the equivalence and non equivalence translation. From 133 data, there are 128 data or 96% belongs to equivalence and 5 data or 4% belongs to non equivalence translation.

**Keywords:** translation, structure shift, level shift, prepositional phrase

A. INTRODUCTION

There are many languages in the world. Language is a means of communication and interaction between one person to another person to find out the intention of meaning and to deliver or get some information. Human cannot be separated with the language because language is the most important thing of human life.

Translation is one of the activities related to the language. According to Bell (1991:6), translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in
one language by representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Translation needs a transfer of meaning which must be equivalent with the target language and easy to understood by readers.

On the other hand, translation has many strategies, they are: addition, deletion, adaptation, adoption and shifts. Shifts is divided into; category/class, shifts; level/unit shift; structural/grammatical shifts; intra-system shift; meaning shifts; choice of words. *Ice Age 4* movie contain many words and phrase especially prepositional phrase.

The aims of this research are to describe translation shift of prepositional phrase which is translated into Indonesian and to classify the equivalence translation of prepositional phrase found on *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift*. The writer finds two translation shift, namely: catgory shift and level shift.

In this study, the researcher uses the translation theory of Nababan to analyze the phenomena in the movie. The translation theory has some relations to the problem, namely shift strategy of prepositional phrase in *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift* movie. This chapter is divided into two parts they are; translation and part of speech

Translation is one of the branches of linguistics that examines the delivery of a message to the reader. According to Tanke in (Syihab, 2006:21) Translation is the process of communication in which the translator is interposed between transmitter and receiver who use different languages to carry out code of conversation between them.

The result of translation is also the written form or statement in another language. Another definition translation is suggested by Nida and Taber (1969:210). Translation is the reproduction in the receptor language of the closest meaning equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, and second in terms of style. So it can be concluded that translation is emphasized in the delivery or transfer of thoughts, a message, and ideas from the source language to the target language. There are many
different types of translation. There are 8 types of translation, they are: word-for-word-translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, communicative translation, idiomatic translation, free translation, and translation as adaptation.

In Bell (1991:21) the process of translation means that outlined the knowledge the translator has to have in order to translate, set the process of translation in the context of human communication and, finally, provided the simplest possible model of translation. There are four steps in translation (Nababan, 2004:20): analysis of source language text, synthesis of message of the source language text, transferring, and restructuring in the target language text.

It's not easy to be a good translator. A translator should be qualified to become a good translator. Besides, being a good translator must also fulfill the basic principles of translation. Dollet in Munday (2001:27) set out of five principles in order of importance as follows: 1. the translator must perfectly understand the sense and material of the original author, although he should feel free to clarify obscurities, 2. the translator should have a perfect knowledge of both SL and TL, so as not lessen the majesty of the language, 3. the translator should avoid word-for-word renderings, 4. the translator should avoid Latinate and unusual forms, 5. the translator should assemble and liaise words eloquently to avoid clumsiness. Good translator must have many qualifications that are much needed in translation work.

Translation shifts occur because of the differences in language forms between the SL and TL. According to Catford (1965:73) translation shift divided into two main types of translation shift that is: level shifts and category shift. Category shift is divided into four types: structure-shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Equivalence in translation should be in the form and the meaning of TL. Equivalence is needed in transferring message from SL into TL. Baker (1992:5) classifies equivalence into 5 categories, there are: equivalence at
word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

The part of speech describes the English part of speech and Indonesian part of speech.

Prepositions are always used together with other words. The preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. Preposition as well as conjunctions differ from other part of speech in that each is composed of a small class of words that have no formal characteristic endings; each signal syntactic structure that function as one of the other parts of speech (Frank, 1991:163). Types of preposition divided into three parts: simple preposition, marginal preposition, and compound preposition.

A phrase is part of sentence or clause that holds together as a meaningful unit on its own and contributes in a unified way to the meaning of the whole sentence or clause. There are six kinds of phrases in English, namely noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, prepositional phrase, verb phrase, and verbal phrase. Prepositional is the head word in phrase, it is the object of that preposition, a noun or its equivalent, that relates back to the sentence as a constituent. According to Frank (1991:178), many prepositional phrases, like the complex syntactic structures that will be considered later, functions on two levels. The other level is some adjectival prepositional phrases are also involved in this function; the nominals given below involve only in this function, they are; formal functions of prepositions, prepositions functioning as adjectives, prepositions functioning as adverbs, and prepositions functioning as nominals.

Indonesian prepositional phrase is preposition in front of noun, adjective or adverb. (Alwi, 2003:288). From this statement, the construction of prepositional phrase can be described by means of schemes as follows:

a. Preposition + noun/ noun phrase into prepositional phrase
   Example: *Riris pergi ke pasar*

b. Preposition + verb/ verb phrase into prepositional phrase
   Example: *Ririn mengisi bak mandi sampai penuh.*
Preposition has the function of connecting a noun or pronoun to other word, usually a noun, verb or adjective. There are semantic functions of prepositional phrase (Alwi, 2003:29):

a. Prepositional phrase functioned as place indicator
b. Prepositional phrase functioned as time indicator
c. Prepositional phrase functioned as purpose indicator
d. Prepositional phrase functioned as method indicator
e. Prepositional phrase functioned as agent indicator
f. Prepositional phrase functioned as instrument indicator
g. Prepositional phrase functioned as source indicator

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative research. This research is proposed to identify the translation shift of prepositional phrase. The object of this study is prepositional phrase in *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift* movie and its subtitle. The data in sentences consisting of prepositional phrase taken from the printed material in the *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift* movie manuscript. The researcher will use document method to collect the data in this research. The techniques of collecting data are as follows:

a. Watching the original *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift* movie
b. Reading the movie script of *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift Movie* repeatedly
c. Underlying the prepositional phrases in *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift movie*
d. Looking up the translation of the sentences
e. Selecting the sentences that have been taken as the data of the research.
f. Giving code in every data based on type of translation and accuracy of translation

Example: 104/IA4CD/SL29/TL21; this means:
104: The datum number
IA4CD: The Ice Age 4: Continental Drift movie
SL10: The page of the English subtitle (page: 10)
TL18: The page of the Indonesian subtitle (page: 18)

The researcher conducts the data analysis with the following procedures:
1. Presenting the data.
2. Comparing the data between source language and target language
3. Describing and analyzing the translation shift of prepositional phrase
4. Justifying the collect data into their group. The data are classified into the type of translation and the reason of equivalence.
5. Drawing conclusion from the analyzed data.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this session consist of two part of explanation for answering the research problem in chapter I. Those are research findings which explain the data analysis of prepositional phrase on Ice Age 4: Continental Drift movie and discussion. This research is conducted to analyze the translation shift of prepositional phrase in Ice Age 4: Continental Drift movie.

1. Research Finding

The data analysis is classified into two parts namely translation shift of prepositional that is translated into Indonesian and equivalent translation of prepositional phrase.

a. Translation Shift of Prepositional Phrase in Ice Age 4: Continental Drift Movie

This research takes the translation shift of prepositional phrase from SL and TL in Ice Age 4: Continental Drift movie and that translation based on the function of preposition.
1) Prepositional Phrase Shift

The writer classifies the translation prepositional phrase shift into two categories they are; structure shift and level shift.

a) Category Shift (Structure Shift)

Category shift (structure shift) related to the form of syntax, if involves a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and of the TL. The translation shift of prepositional phrase which is categorized into the structure shift found in this research is from phrase into phrase.

(1) Prepositional Phrase into Noun Phrase

017/IA4CD/SL7/TL11
SL: Sid... your family was wiped out by an asteroid
TL: Ahh..keluargamu dimusnahkan sebuah asteroid

In the sentence above by an asteroid belongs to prepositional phrase. By an asteroid is translated into noun phrase sebuah asteroid in the target language. The prepositional phrase by an asteroid functions as the adverb of the sentence. The translation above is classified into structure shift of translation from prepositional phrase into noun phrase.

(2) Prepositional phrase into Verb Phrase

042/IA4CD/SL17/TL26
SL: We made it through storms and tidal-waves
TL: Kita berhasil melewati badai dan pasang surut gelombang

From the data above through storms belongs to prepositional phrase. Through storms is translated into verb phrase melewati badai in the target language. The prepositional phrase through storms functions as the adverb. The translation above is classified into structure shift of translation from prepositional phrase into verb phrase.

b) Level shift

Level shift occurs where the SL item at one linguistic level (e.g. grammar) has TL equipment at a different level. The translation shift of prepositional phrase which is categorized into the level shift found in this research is from phrase into word.
(1) Prepositional Phrase to Verb

046/IA4CD/SL18/TL27
SL: Thanks for drawin' my bath Sidney
TL: Terima kasih *telah melukis* kamar mandiku Sidney

From the data above *for drawin'* belongs to prepositional phrase. *For drawin'* is translated into verb *telah melukis* in the target language. The prepositional phrase *for drawin'* in SL sentence is marked by *drawin'* (gerund) and functions as the adverb. The translation above is classified into level shift of translation from prepositional phrase into verb.

(2) Prepositional Phrase to Noun

003/IA4CD/SL1/TL2
SL: the next thing you know she's addicted to berries.
TL: hal berikutnya yang kamu tahu dia akan kecanduan *berry*

In the sentence above *to berries* belongs to prepositional phrase. *To berries* is translated into noun *berry* in the target language. *To berries* is indicated as plural in SL, then translated into singular *berry*. The prepositional phrase *to berries* functions as the object. The translation above is classified into level shift of translation from prepositional phrase into noun.

b. Equivalence of Translation

In translation it is important to know the translation correctness, appropriateness, or equivalence in the target language. Equivalence in translation divided into two parts there are equivalence and non equivalence.

1) Equivalence of Translation

002/IA4CD/SL1/TL2
SL: Or that she went with Louis to the falls
TL: Atau dia pergi dengan Louis ke air terjun.

From the data above, *with Louis to the falls* above belongs to prepositional phrase. *With Louis to the falls* is translated into prepositional phrase *dengan Louis ke air terjun* in target language.
Although prepositional phrase *with Louis to the falls* is translated into prepositional phrase *dengan Louis ke air terjun*, it doesn’t change the message of the text so the message of the text can be easy to understand. This analysis can be classified into equivalent of translation.

2) **Non equivalence of Translation**

064/IA4CD/SL26 TL37
SL: I wouldn't name myself *after it*
TL: Aku tidak akan menamai diriku *dengan itu*.

The datum above is non-equivalent because it changes the meaning of the text in the subtitle and the source language is not translated correctly into the target language. The source language *after it* is translated into *dengan itu*. Actually, the target language *dengan itu* is supposed to be non-equivalent translation. The target language should be *dengan nama itu*.

2. **DISCUSSION**

The writer found 17 data or 52%: 14 data or 43% prepositional phrase that is translated into noun phrase, and 3 or 9% data verb into verb phrase. The translation shift of verb phrase has 16 data or 48%; 11 or 33% data of prepositional phrase that is translated into noun and 5 or 15% data of prepositional phrase into verb.

On the other hand, from the analysis above there are two kinds of translation, namely: equivalence translation and non equivalence translation that are *Ice Age 4: Continental Drift Movie* by translator. The researcher finds translation shift of prepositional phrase are first equivalent of translation, with the total is 128 from 133 data or 96% and second non equivalent with the total is 5 from 133 data or 4%. The table below explains the equivalence of the data.
D. CONCLUSION

1. There are two types of translation shift, they are structure shift and level shift. From 33 data the researcher finds 2 level shifts, 16 data or 48% from 33 data; 5 data or 15% prepositional phrase is translated into verb. The other 11 data or 33% are prepositional phrase that is translated into noun. The other types are structure shift. There are 2 shifts belongs to structure shift. There are 17 data or 52% from 33 data; 3 data or 9% prepositional phrase that is translated into verb phrase. The other 43% or 14 data are prepositional phrase that is translated into noun phrase and 100 data prepositional phrase into prepositional phrase. The prepositional phrase which is translated into prepositional phrase was not analyzed because it doesn’t have translation shift.

2. There are 4 marker of prepositional phrase, they are: 11 data or 33% belongs to noun, 5 data or 15% belongs to verb, 9% or 3 data belongs to verb phrase, 43% or 14 data belongs to noun phrase, and 100 data belongs to prepositional phrase into prepositional phrase.

3. Equivalence of the translation is divided into two parts they are equivalence and non equivalence translation. The equivalence translation is 128 data or 96% and 5 data or 4% is non equivalence. Besides, there are 5 data belongs to non equivalence because the message of Source Language and the Target Language is different and not translated correctly into the target language.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


