A TRANSLATION SHIFT OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN SUBTITLING THE ADVENTURE OF TINTIN (2011) MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research is descriptive qualitative research. The objectives of the research are to classify translation analysis shift of verbs and verb phrases and the equivalence of translation found in The Adventure of Tintin 2011 movie. The data in this research is English and Indonesian movie subtitle. The data source is English and Indonesian The Adventure of Tintin 2011 movie subtitle containing verbs and verb phrases. The writer uses documentation as the method of collecting the data in this research. The result of the research shows that: First, the writer finds two kinds of translation shift; they are the translation shift of verb and the translation shift of verb phrase. The translation shift can be classified into two types, category shift and level shift. The first part is translation shift of verb. In category shift, there are verb is translated into noun, verb into adverb and linking verb into adverb, and verb into verb+nya. In level shift, there are verb that is translated into verb phrase and verb into yang+verb. Next, the second part is the translation shift of verb phrase. Meanwhile, in the level shift the writer finds translation shift of verb phrase into verb, verb phrase into adjective, verb phrase into adverb, verb phrase into preposition, and verb phrase into verb imperative. Second, the equivalence of translation is classified into two types, equivalence and non equivalence. There are 275 data from 284 data or 97% of equivalence translation. Besides, the writer finds 9 data or 3% of 284 data of non equivalence translation.

Keywords: Subtitling, translation shift of verbs and verb phrase, equivalence.

1. Introduction

Translation involves the process of transferring meaning from one text into another text, from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Nida and Taber (1969:12) state that “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.
Catford (1965:27-31) distinguishes between translation equivalence as an empirical phenomenon discovered by comparing SL and TL texts, on the other hand the underlying conditions, or justifications, of translation equivalence. There are two kinds of translation, namely: equivalence translation and non equivalence translation.

A phrase is a group of words that forms a unit simpler than a sentence. Unlike a sentence, or clause, a phrase does not contain both a subject and a finite (conjugated) verb. When building sentences, we use many types of phrases. A verb phrase is a verb of more than one word. It includes one or more helping (or auxiliary) verbs and one main verb. Catford (1965:80) said that ‘shifts’, is departed from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of ‘shift’: level shifts and category shifts. Level shift is on SL item at one linguistic level which has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In the other hand, category shift is a departure from formal correspondence in translation. Category shift occurs if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language (TL).

In this case, the writer discusses two previous studies. The first research was conducted by Prasetyaningtyas (UMS, 2007) entitled The Translation Shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire Into Harry Potter dan Piala Api Research Paper. The second researcher is Narulita (UMS, 2008) entitled The Translation Shift Of Verbs And Verb Phrases On Harry Potter And The Chamber Of Secrets By J.K. Rowling Into Harry Potter Dan Kamar Rahasia By Listiana.

Considering those explanations and phenomena above, the writer is interested in analyzing the English-Indonesian Translation of English shift strategy shift strategies on verb and verb phrase in the script of The Adventure of Tintin (2011). Thus the research is entitled A Translation Shift of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Subtitling The Adventure of Tintin (2011) Movie.
B. Research Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, because in this research the writer wants to describe translation analysis of shift strategy on verb phrase in *The Adventure of Tintin 2011* movie subtitle which uses methods of seeking, collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data, then drawing conclusion.

The objective of the research is to classify translation analysis shift of verbs and verb phrase and the equivalence of translation found in *The Adventure of Tintin 2011* movie subtitling.

The data in this research is English and Indonesian movie subtitle. The data source is movie subtitle containing verbs and verb phrases with their translation in which is the subtitling of *The adventure of Tintin 2011* movie.

The writer uses documentation as the method of collecting the data in this research. The steps as follows: watching the original film of *The Adventure of Tintin 2011*, looking out English and Indonesian subtitle of this movie, underlining verbs and verb phrases and shift translation, writing every sentence which shift translation in source language and target language on the papers, and coding each data which contains shift translation in *The Adventure of Tintin 2011* movie and its subtitling.

The data are analyzed by using comparison method. The ways on analyzing the collected data are as follows: comparing the data which contain English and Indonesian subtitle, analyzing translation shift strategy on verbs and verb phrases, counting the percentage of each category to know the dominant translation shift and equivalence translation, drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the data found in *The Adventure of Tintin 2011 movie* and its subtitling.

C. Research Findings and Discussion

1. Translation Shift of Verbs and Translation Shift of Verb Phrases

The writer divides this finding into two main translation shift, there are translation shift of verbs and translation shift of verb phrases.
a. The Translation Shift of Verbs

1) Category Shift

a) Verb is Translated into Noun

In this research finding the writer found some verbs that are translated into noun. There are 4 data of 136 data or 2.9 % of verb is translated into noun. The example of the analysis is:

006/AT/SL74/TL168
SL: I meant the other cellar. I'm sorry, there is no other cellar.
TL: Maksudku ruang yang satunya. Maafkan aku, tak ada ruang bawah tanah lagi.

Based on the sentence above, the verb meant is translated into maksudku. Meant is grouped into verb is translated into noun maksud(ku). Meant is past form of mean. The verb meant here has the function as predicate of I. Meanwhile, the noun maksud(ku) above has function as the subject of the sentence in TL. Suffix –ku above refers to I. The translation shift above is categorized into category shift of translation, where the verb is translated into noun.

b) Verb Translated into Adverb

There are 4 data of 136 data or 2.9 % of the verb are translated into adverb found in this research. There is the example of analysis:

0029/AT/SL6/TL8
SL: If you want to buy, you will have to talk with the kid.
TL: Jika kau mau membelinya, kau harus bicara ke anak itu.

In the sentence above, the word want is translated into mau. Want is classified to verb and translated into adverb mau. The verb want in SL has the function as the predicate of you. The adverb mau is used to explain the
verb *membelinya*. This translation is equivalent because the translator translates it well and it does not change the message in source language. The translation shift above is categorized into category shift, and the verb is translated into adverb.

c) Linking Verb is Translated into Adverb

The writer finds 4 data or 2.9% of 136 data of linking verb into adverb. Here is the example:

0066/AT/SL12/TL18
SL: It *seems* we caught our thief. Welcome to Marlinspike Hall.
TL: *Sepertinya* kita menangkap pencurinya. Selamat datang di Marlinspike Hall.

In the datum above, there is a linking verb: *seems*. *Seems* is a linking verb that is translated into adverb *sepertinya*. *Sepertinya* is an adverb that is formed by *seperti* + *nya*. This translation above is equivalent because it doesn’t change the message. So, the translation shift above is classified into category shift of translation from linking verb into adverb.

d) Verb is Translated into Verb+nya

There are 11 data or 8.2% from 136 data of verb into verb+nya dominated this finding. Verb into verb+nya are not categorized into translation shift, so the writer needs not to explain and analyse them in detail.

2) Level Shift

a) Verb is Translated into Verb Phrase

Based on data, the writer finds 7 of 136 data or 5.2% of verb is translated into verb phrase. There is the example of analysis:
SL: if one find another one like this...
TL: Kau tak akan menemukan selain ini

The English sentences: if one find another one like this can be translated literally into Kau tak akan menemukan selain ini. Verb find in source language above is translated into akan menemukan. Find is a verb, but in source language find is translated become verb phrase akan menemukan. The verb phrase akan menemukan is derived from a modifier akan and a head menemukan. In target language, the adverb akan is explain the verb menemukan. The verb menemukan itself is formed from prefix me- and suffix –kan. The translation shift above is categorized into level shift from verb into adjective.

b) Verb is Translation into Yang + Verb

In this research findings, the writer finds 5 data or 3,6% of verb into addition verb. The writer classifies these findings into level shift. Here is the example of analysis:

That's what I said. It's the finest ship, ever sailed the seven seas.

From the subtitle above, the word sailed is translated into yang berlayar. Sailed belongs to verb which is translated into verb phrase yang berlayar. The word sailed is a past verb of sail. Verb sailed in SL means the act of someone to drive around in the sea. Yang berlayar is formed from addition word yang and verb berlayar. Yang in TL does not come from SL, so the word yang is an addition. The translation above is categorized into level shift of translation from verb into yang + verb.
b. Verb Phrase is Translate into Verb

1) Level Shift

a) Verb is Translated into Noun

In this research finding the writer found some verbs that are translated into noun. The analysis consists of 86 data or 63.2% from 136 data of verb phrase into verb of translation shift.

**0003/AT/SL1/TL1**


Based on the data above have seen belongs to verb phrase. Have seen is translated into melihat(mu) in target language. Verb melihat is marked by prefix me- and verb lihat that means to perceive and detect with the eyes. The suffix –mu refers to you in SL. The verb phrase have seen is formed from auxiliary have and verb seen and it functions as a predicate from subject I. It is belongs to level shift of translation shift from verb phrase into verb.

b) Verb Phrase is Translated into Adjective

The writer finds 5 data of 136 data or 3.6% of verb phrase is translated into adjective. The analysis of the datum is:

**240/AT/SL61/TL136**

SL: Welcome, Madame Castafiore. We are blessed with your presence.
TL: Selamat datang Madame Castafiore! Kita bahagia atas kedatanganmu

In the English source language sentence: Welcome, Madame Castafiore. We are blessed with your presence is translated into Selamat datang Madame Castafiore! Kita bahagia atas kedatanganmu. Are blessed is a type of verb phrase in sentence above. Are blessed is the verb phrase which is translated into the adjective bahagia. Bahagia above refers to
someone condition, the condition of *we* in that sentence. As the result, the translation shift occurs from verb phrase into adjective.

c) **Verb Phrase is Translated into Adverb**

The writer finds only one data or 0,7% from 136 data of translation shift of verb phrase into adverb, there is:

176/AT/SL36/TL68
Be Careful, Tintin. This message *is come* from the boss. What is that? *Hati - hati, Tintin. Pesan langsung untuk bos. Apa pesannya?*

From the datum above, *is come* is a verb that is translated into adverb *langsung*. *Is come* is active verb phrase. The verb phrase *is come* modifies the noun phrase *this message*. *Langsung* is categorized into adverb that modifies *pesan* in target language. The translation above is equivalence. The translator does not change the meaning. The translation shift above is classified into level shift, which is verb phrase into adverb.

d) **Verb Phrase is Translated into Preposition**

There are only 2 data or 1,6% of the verb phrase is translated into noun.

128/AT/SL24/TL43
SL: Do you mean the poem? Yes. The poem *written in* old English?Yes.
*Written in* is formed from the verb *written + preposition in*. *Written* is the past participle from the verb *write*. In the data above, the verb phrase *written in* is translated into *dalam*. *Dalam* is classified into preposition. *Dalam* in the TL modifies the noun phrase *bahasa Inggris kuno*. As the result, the translation above is categorized into level shift translation from verb phrase into preposition.
e) Verb Phrase is Translated into Verb Imperative

The last research finding is verb phrase is translated into verb imperative. The writer finds 7 data or 5.2% of the verb phrase is translated into verb imperative.

0004/AT/SL1/TL2
SL: “Oh! I do beg your pardon.”
TL: “Oh! Maafkan aku”

From the direct sentence above, do beg is translated into maafkan. Do beg is grouped into verb phrase. In source language, the verb phrase do beg functions as predicate of subject I. Maafkan is categorized into verb imperative which used in target language. The word maafkan is a polite utterance which is used someone to apologize. The translation shift above is classified into level shift, where verb phrase into verb imperative.

2. Equivalence of Translation

The equivalence of translation is divided into equivalence and non equivalence.

a. Equivalent Translation

The writer finds 96.9% from 275 of 284 data are classify into equivalence translation. The example of analysis is:

0003/AT/SL1/TL1

Have seen belongs to verb phrase. Have seen is translated into melihat in target language. The verb phrase have seen is formed from auxiliary have and verb seen. Have seen has functions as a predicate from subject I and followed the object you. There is no addition and omission any word that can change the message of the
target language. From data above the writer concludes that the translator translates equivalent.

b. **Non Equivalence Translation**

Non equivalence means that it may change the message from source language into target language. The data can be analyzed as follows:

0005/AT/SL1/TL2
SL: There. I believe I *capture* something of you like this.
TL: *Selesai. Kurasa ini sudah mirip anda*

The TL above is non–equivalent. The verb *capture* in SL is not translated in target language. Actually, *capture* means to store as in sound or image for later revisitation. The subtitle above is non-equivalent because it changes the meaning and may change the message of the text in subtitle and the source language is not translated correctly into the target language.

In discussion part, the result of the research shows that: First, the writer finds two kinds of translation shift; they are the translation shift of verb and the translation shift of verb phrase. The translation shift can be classified into two types, category shift and level shift. The first part is translation shift of verb. In category shift, there are verb is translated into noun, verb into adverb, linking verb into adverb, and verb into verb+*nya*. In level shift, there are verb is translated into verb phrase and verb into *yang* + verb. Next, the second part is the translation shift of verb phrase. In the level shift the writer finds translation shift of verb phrase into verb, verb phrase into adjective, verb phrase into adverb, verb phrase into preposition, and verb phrase into verb imperative. Second, the equivalence of translation is classified into two types, equivalence and non equivalence.

4. **Conclusion**

This research was concluded to answer the two research problems. They are: First, the writer finds two kinds of translation shift; they are the translation shift of
verb and the translation shift of verb phrase. There are 35 data from 136 data or 26% of the translation shift of verb. In other side, there are 101 data or 74% of 136 data of the translation shift of verb phrase. The translation shift can be classified into two types, category shift and level shift. The first part is translation shift of verb. In category shift, there are verb into of verb is translated into noun, verb is translated into adverb and linking verb is translated into adverb, and verb is translated into verb+usaha. In level shift, there are verb is translated into verb phrase and verb is translated into yang + verb. Next, the second part is the translation shift of verb phrase. Meanwhile, in the level shift the writer finds verb phrase into verb, verb phrase into adjective, verb phrase into adverb, verb phrase into preposition, and verb phrase into verb imperative. This research finding is dominated by verb phrase that is translated into verb that are 86 from 136 data or 63%.

Second, the equivalence of translation is classified into two types, equivalence and non equivalence. There are 275 data from 284 data or 97% of equivalence translation. Beside, the writer finds 9 data or 3% of 284 data of non equivalence translation. The data of equivalence of translation are too dominating this research.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


