

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Most people in Indonesia like foreign movie, especially western movie. There are only little people that can understand movie language, English. So, every movie has to be translated to Indonesian. The process of changing from English into Indonesia is called translation. It is appropriate with definition of translation according to Merriam-Webster Dictionary (in Larson, 1989:3) “translation is alteration from one form into the other form, or changing from one language into the other language, and on the contrary”. According to Nida and Taber (1969:12) “translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent to the message of the source language, first in meaning and secondly in style”.

From these above statements, the writer concludes that the most important thing in translation is conveying the content message from source language to target language by finding the equivalent. It is appropriate with what Catfordsays; he (1965:21) says that “the central problem of translation practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents”. So, the translator must know about the principle of translation and equivalence in translation. Nida and Taber (1969;12-13) mention the principle of translation into six parts, they are: 1) reproducing the message, 2) equivalent rather than identity, 3) a

natural equivalent, 4) the closest equivalent, 5) the priority of meaning, and 6) the significance of style.

Equivalents in translation have been explained by Baker (1997), that is: equivalent at word level, equivalent above word level, grammatical equivalent, textual equivalent, and pragmatic equivalent. In finding the equivalent, translator often alters the class word or level of word. This matter is known as translation shift. “translation can be divided into two types; *level shifts* are shift from grammar to lexis and vice-versa, and *Category shifts* are departures from formal correspondence in translation that grouped into four types; structure shift, class shift, unit-shift, and intra-system shift” (Catford, 1965).

There are eight parts of speech; they are nouns, pronouns, verbs, auxiliaries, adjective, articles, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, clauses, and sentences (Frank, 1972:1). In this study, the writer examines verbs and verb phrases. He (1972:47) also defines “verb’s varying arrangements with noun determine the different kinds of sentences—statements, questions, commands, exclamation”. And verb phrases consist of an auxiliary, a main verb, and a complement. We shall first deal with the auxiliary, and then with the verb and their complements (Whitman, 1975:76).

The writer uses translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in the *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi* subtitling. The writer uses *Life of Pi* subtitling because *Life of Pi* movie has a good, unique, and unusual story; and also this movie wins 4 categories in the Oscar Award. This story tells about a young boy

names Piscine Molitor Patel that is often called Pi. He is an Indian. He and his family have a zoo in India, but one day they have to move to Canada and sell their animals. They join in a ship together with the animals. One night, a storm was on and hit their ship; nobody can survive except Pi and some animals (Tiger, Hyena, Orang Utan, and Zebra). Pi has to survive together with tiger in a small boat. Around eight months he try to survive with tiger and looks for feed for tiger by fishing. And the end he is found in Mexico beach by rescuer team.

In the *Life of Pi*, the writer finds many changing of class word and level word of verb and verb phrases. Some of them are:

001/LP/SL1/KP/TL2

SL: So you **were raised** in a zoo?

TL: Jadika **dilahirkan** di Kebun Binatang?

In the sentence above, there is a verb phrase in source language that is **were raised**. The verb phrase **were raised** is translated into **dilahirkan**. The word **dilahirkan** is verb in target language. So, there is occurred translation shift that belong to level shift that is changing form from Verb Phrase to Verb.

002/LP/SL1/KP/TL2

SL: My father **owned** the zoo

TL: Ayahku **pemilik** Kebun Binatang itu.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in source language that is **owned**. The verb **owned** is translated into **pemilik**. The word **pemilik** is noun in target language. So, there is occurred translation shift that belong to class shift, especially Category Shift.

Because of the reasons above, the writer wants to conduct a research entitled *A Translation Shift Analysis of Verbs and Verb Phrases in **Life of Pi** into **Kehidupan Pi** Subtitling*.

B. Previous Study

This research deals with some previous research but it has difference in some matters. These previous studies will be mentioned here to prove that this research is different from others. The study of verbs and verb phrases has ever been conducted by the first researcher; Safitri (UMS, 2012) entitled *Translation Shift of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: **My Sister's Keeper** into **PenyelamatKakakku***. The purposes of her study are to classify the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *PenyelamatKakakku*, and to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *PenyelamatKakakku*. The type of research she conducted is the descriptive qualitative research. The data are text containing sentences found in the data source which is translation shift, especially verbs and verb phrases. And the data source itself is the Jodi Picoult's novel: *My Sister's Keeper* and its translation, *PenyelamatKakakku*. The results of her study are two translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases; category and level shift. From 150 data found 6 translation shifts which belong to category shift, there are 29 data or 19 %. They are verb is translated into noun, verb is translated into adverb, verb is translated into adjective, linking verb is translated into adverb,

linking verb is translated into noun, and verb is not translated. There are 5 translation shifts belong to level shift, the data are 121 data or 81%. They are verb that is translated into verb phrase, linking verb into verb phrase, verb phrase into noun, verb phrase into verb, and verb phrase into adjective. Secondly, the equivalence of translation is divided into equivalence translation and non-equivalence translation. The equivalence is 147 data or 98%, and non-equivalence translation is 3 data 2%.

The second researcher is Prasetyaningsih (UMS, 2007) entitled *the Translation Shift of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire into Harry Potter dan Piala Api*. The aims are to identify the types of verbs and verb phrases, to describe the translation shift, and to classify the maker's verb and verb phrases. She used descriptive qualitative method. The data are the form of sentences containing verbs and verb phrases. The data is collected from both novels by using documentation method, and applying comparison method in analyzing data of the study. The result of her study are from 600 data, 1) there are 8 types of verb, and 10 types of verb phrase; 2) there are 10 translation shifts belong to category shift: verb is translated into verb, verb is translated into adjective, verb is translated into adverb, verb is translated into preposition, verb is translated into interjection, verb is translated into particle *-lah*, and verb is translated into directive pronoun. Besides that, there are 8 translation shifts belong to level shift: verb is translated into verb phrase, verb phrase is translated into verb phrase, verb phrase is translated into adjective, verb phrase is translated into verb, verb

phrase is translated into noun, verb phrase is translated into adjective phrase, verb phrase is translated into adverb, and verb phrase is translated into preposition; and 3) the makers of verbs and verb phrases are the maker verb translated into noun, the maker verb translated into adjective, the maker verb translated into verb + particle *-lah*, the maker verb translated into directive pronoun, and the maker verb that translated into adverb.

There are similarities and differences between the previous researchers and the writer. The similarities here are all of us used the same approach that is translation approach, we analyze verb and verb phrase, we use descriptive qualitative research method, and we use documentation in collecting the data. The difference is placed in data source. The data source of the first past researcher is Novel's Jodi Picoult: *My Sister's Keeper* into *Penyelamat Kakakku*, and the data source of the second past researcher is novel of *Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire* into *Harry Potter dan Piala Api*. While the data source of the writer is the subtitling of *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi*. Besides that, between the writer and the second past researcher have another difference, that is in the goals of the study. The writer has two goals (translation shift and the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases), and the second previous researcher has three goals (the types of verbs and verb phrases, translation shifts, and the maker of verbs and verb phrases).

C. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer limits on the analysis of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pisubtitling*. The writer focuses the translation shifts, and the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pisubtitling*. The writer will be analyzed the translation shifts and the equivalence of the data by using the theory of translation shifts and equivalence written by Catford (1999).

D. Problem Statement

1. What are the types of translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pisubtitling*?
2. How are the equivalence of verb and verbs phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pisubtitling*?

E. Objective of the Study

1. To classify the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pisubtitling*?
2. To explain the equivalence of verb and verbs phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pisubtitling*?

F. Benefit of the Study

In this research, there are two kinds of benefit, they are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. The results of this study can be used as adding materials in teaching translation related verb and verb phrase.
- b. This study give clear explanation of translation shift, especially translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi* into *Kehidupan Pi* Subtitling.

2. Practical Benefit

The writer reviews two practical benefits as follows:

a. For Students

This research will make students more understand about the equivalent translation and translation shifts. And it will also append their knowledge about part of speech in English and Indonesian.

b. For Lecturers

It enables lecturers to utilize this research as an additional reference in teaching learning process of translation. It facilitates lecturer in improving the examples relate to the equivalent, translation shifts, and also verbs and verb phrases.

c. For Other Researcher

This research can be used as the reference for the next researchers who are interested in the study of translation, especially about the translation shifts on verbs and verb phrases.

d. For Readers

It can enrich the readers' knowledge about the translation shift, equivalent, verbs, and verb phrases (part of speech).

G. Research Paper Organization

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statements, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It discusses the theories of translation that contains of the notion of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, equivalent in translation, and translation shift. And discussion about part of speech that contains English part of speech and Indonesian part of speech. Besides that, it also discusses about part of phrases that contains English part of phrase and Indonesian part of phrase.

Chapter III is research method. It shows type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding presents the translation shift of verb and verb phrase, the equivalence of verb and verb phrase, and discussion of the research findings.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.