A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF VERB PHRASE IN SUBTITLING OF THE EXPENDABLES 2 MOVIE

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A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF VERB PHRASE IN SUBTITLING OF THE EXPENDABLES 2 MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research studies the verb phrases in subtitling of The Expendables 2 movie. The objectives of the study are to identify the translation shift of verb phrase and to describe the equivalence of verb phrase found in the film entitled The Expendables 2 and its subtitling.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are the verb phrases found in subtitling of The Expendables 2 movie. The data sources are English and Indonesian subtitling of the film entitled The Expendables 2. The data are analyzed by using comparing method.

The result of this study shows that there are two translation shifts of verb phrase, namely structure shift and level shift. Translation shift found by the writer belongs to structure shift (84 data), there are 4 or 4,76% data of verb phrase into adjective phrase, 8 or 9,52% data of verb phrase into adverbial phrase, 7 or 8,33% data of verb phrase is not translated, and 5 or 5,95% data of verb phrase into negative-positive. Translation shift found by the writer belongs to level shift (84 data), there are 3 or 3,57% data of verb phrase into adjective, 3 or 3,57% data of verb phrase into adverb, 2 or 2,38% data of verb phrase into noun, 1 or 1,19% data of verb phrase into preposition, 1 or 1,19% data of verb phrase into pronoun, and 50 or 59,52% data of verb phrase into verb. Secondly, the equivalence of translation is divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. From 84 data, there are 75 data or 89,29% belongs to equivalent translation and 9 data or 10,71% belongs to non equivalent translation. From these percentages, it can be concluded that the translation shift of verb phrase in subtitling of the film entitled The Expendables 2 is an equivalent translation.

Keywords: subtitling, translation shift of verb phrase, equivalent translation

A. Introduction

To make a subtitle, people have to know the technique of translating foreign language into the target language. This technique is called translation. The product is in the written form. Meanwhile, if the product is in the spoken form, it
is called interpreting. Catford (1965:20) proposed that translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” Because of that, translation is the process to transforming the message from L2 or the source language into L1 or the target language, without changing the message that delivered by the source language in order to make easy to understand the message from source language.

Laidlaw (1987:70) stated that verb as “a word that shows action.” Frank (1967:47) proposed that “special verb forms are arranged in certain positions with nouns to indicate whether the grammatical subject of a sentence is performing an action or is itself being acted upon.” Here, the researcher will conduct a research which analyzes the verb phrase. According to Leech and Svartvik, (1994:396) verb phrase is constructing by auxiliary verbs that help main verb become verb phrase, the auxiliary verb located before the main verb.

To verify the originality of this research, the researcher expands two previous studies. The first previous research has been conducted by Iftitah (UMS, 2012) entitled A Translation Analysis of Interrogative Sentences in Subtitling of the Social Network Movie, 2012. The second research study entitled Translation Shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Novel’s Jodi Picoult: My Sister’s Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku by Safitri (UMS, 2012).

Concerning to the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting research entitled A Translation Shift Analysis of Verb Phrase in Subtitling of The Expendables 2 Movie.

B. Research Method

The type of the research is descriptive qualitative research. The subjects of the study are verb phrases and the object of the study is the subtitling of The Expendables 2 movie. The data in this study are the verb phrases found in subtitling of The Expendables 2 movie. The data sources are English and Indonesian subtitles of the film entitled The Expendables 2.

In collecting the data in this research, the writer uses documentation as the method of collecting the data. The data of this study are collected using these following steps. The steps are as follows: watching the film, finding the subtitling
of the film in English and Indonesian language, noting the entire verb phrase found in the subtitling, coding the data which contain verb phrase in the film entitled *The Expendables 2*.

The technique of analyzing data is comparing method. In this case, he identify the verb phrase found in the data and determine the translation shift. The writer conducts the data analysis with the following procedures. Identify the translation shift of verb phrase found in the film entitled *The Expendables 2* and its subtitling, describe the equivalence of verb phrase found in the film entitled *The Expendables 2* and its subtitling, draw conclusion based on the data analysis of verb phrase found in the film entitled *The Expendables 2*.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

1. Research Finding

The research finding contains the answer of the problem statement in this study. It is started from translation shift of verb phrase and the equivalence translation of verb phrase in the film entitled *The Expendables 2* and its subtitling. The findings are as follows:

a. The Translation Shift of Verb Phrase Found in Subtitling of *The Expendables 2* Movie

The translation shift found in this study consists of two types of translation shift, namely structure shift and level shift. Those two types of translation shift are discussed below:

1) Structure Shift

The first type of translation shift that is found in this research finding is structure shift.

a) Verb Phrase is Translated into Adjective Phrase

32/TE2/SL3/TL3

SL : *I'm losing* my grip.
TL : Aku *tak kuat*.

The case above shows that the verb phrase *am losing* in SL is translated into *tak kuat* in TL. The verb phrase *am losing*
consists of \textit{am} as pre modifier and \textit{losing} as the head. It is categorized as verb phrase. It is translated into \textit{tak kuat} as adjective phrase, that consists of \textit{tak} as pre modifier and the adjective \textit{kuat} as head. This translation belongs to the structure shift, because the verb phrase in SL is translated into adjective phrase in TL.

From the 84 data, there are 4 or 4.76\% which are classified to the structure shift of verb phrase into adjective phrase found in this research.

b) Verb Phrase is Translated into Adverbial Phrase

31/TE2/SL3/TL3
SL : If we leave now, we'll make it!
TL : Jika kita pergi sekarang, masih bisa!

From the datum above, the verb phrase \textit{will make} in SL is translated into \textit{masih bisa} in TL. The verb phrase \textit{will make} consists of \textit{will} as pre modifier and \textit{make} as the head categorized as verb phrase. It is translated into \textit{masih bisa} in TL. The word \textit{masih} as pre modifier and \textit{bisa} as the head is categorized as adverbial phrase that accompanies the verb \textit{pergi}. In SL it is categorized as verb phrase, but in TL it is changed into adverbial phrase. This translation shift belongs to the structure shift.

From the 84 data, there are 8 or 9.52\% which are classified to the structure shift of verb phrase into adverbial phrase found in this research.

c) Verb Phrase is not Translated

04/TE2/SL1/TL1
SL : Did your team arrive?
TL : (Not translated)

From the datum above, the verb phrase \textit{did arrive} in SL is not translated in TL. The verb phrase \textit{did arrive} consists of \textit{did}
as pre modifier and **arrive** as head. According to the English Dictionary, actually the verb phrase **did arrive** can be translated into **sudah tiba** or **sudah sampai**, it depends on the context. By this meaning, the TL belongs to the structure shift.

From the 84 data, there are 7 or 8,33% which are classified to the structure shift of verb phrase is not translated found in this research.

d) **Verb Phrase – (negative – positive)**

70/TE2/SL6/TL6

SL :  *Can't you stay?*

TL :  *Bisakah kalian tinggal* dan membantu kami ?

The case above shows that the verb phrase **can’t stay** in SL is translated into **bisakah tinggal** in TL. The verb phrase **can’t stay** is constructed in negative form, translated into **bisakah tinggal** that is constructed in positive form. This translation shift belongs to structure shift.

From the 84 data, there are 5 or 5,95% which are classified to the structure shift of verb phrase in the negative form is translated into positive form found in this research.

2) **Level Shift of Verb Phrase**

The second type of translation shift that is found in this research finding is level shift. It will be elaborated as follows:

a) **Verb Phrase is Translated into Adjective**

36/TE2/SL3/TL3

SL :  *I'm dying.*

TL :  *Aku sekarat.*

The case above shows that the verb phrase **am dying** in SL is translated into **sekarat** in TL. The word **am** is as pre modifier and the verb **dying** as head. It is categorized as verb phrase that is translated into **sekarat**. The word **sekarat** is categorized into
adjective. The translation shift is from verb phrase into adjective, it belongs to level shift.

From the 84 data, there are 3 or 3,57% which are classified to the level shift of verb phrase into adjective found in this research.

b) Verb Phrase is Translated into Adverb

16/TE2/SL2/TL2
SL: I'd do what you're doing.
TL: Akan kulakukan seperti mu.

The case above shows that the verb phrase are doing in SL is translated into seperti in TL. The word are is as pre modifier and the verb doing as head. It is categorized as verb phrase that is translated into seperti. The word seperti is categorized into adverb. The translation shift is from verb phrase into adverb. It belongs to level shift.

From the 84 data, there are 3 or 3,57% which are classified to the level shift of verb phrase into adverb found in this research.

c) Verb Phrase is Translated into Noun

58/TE2/SL5/TL5
SL: Situation comes with the territory, wouldn't you say?
TL: Situasi ini semakin memburuk, Apa pendapat mu?

The case above shows that the verb phrase wouldn't say in SL is translated into pendapat in TL. The word wouldn’t is as pre modifier and the verb say as head. It is categorized as verb phrase that is translated into pendapat. The word pendapat is categorized into noun. The translation shift is from verb phrase into noun. It belongs to level shift.

From the 84 data, there are 2 or 2,38% which are classified to the level shift of verb phrase into noun found in this research.
d) Verb Phrase is Translated into Preposition

29/TE2/SL3/TL3
SL: Commander's order's *to get* rid of all animals on the base.
TL: Komandan memerintahkan *untuk* menyingkirkan Semua hewan di pangkalan.

The case above shows that the verb phrase *is to get* in SL is translated into *untuk* in TL. The word *is to* is as pre modifier and the verb *get* as head. It is categorized as verb phrase that is translated into *untuk*. The word *untuk* in the sentence above is categorized into preposition. The translation shift is from verb phrase into preposition. It belongs to level shift.

From the 84 data, there is 1 or 1.19% which is classified to the level shift of verb phrase into preposition found in this research.

e) Verb Phrase is Translated into Pronoun

59/TE2/SL5/TL5
SL: *I've come* in close to.
TL: *Yang* dekat denganku.

The datum above shows that the verb phrase *have come* in SL is translated into *yang* in TL. The word *have* is as pre modifier and the verb *come* as head. It is categorized as verb phrase that is translated into *yang*. The word *yang* in the sentence above is categorized into relative pronoun. The translation shift is from verb phrase into relative pronoun. It belongs to level shift.

From the 84 data, there is 1 or 1.19% which is classified to the level shift of verb phrase into relative pronoun found in this research.

f) Verb Phrase is Translated into Verb

05/TE2/SL1/TL1
SL: Trench, *We've got* a way out.
TL: Trench, kami *punya* jalan keluar.
From the datum above, the verb phrase **have got** in SL is translated into **punya** in TL. The verb phrase **have got** consists of **have** as pre modifier and **got** as the head. It is categorized as verb phrase. It is translated into **punya** as verb. It shows that SL is verb phrase, but in TL it is changed into verb. This translation shift belongs to the level shift.

From the 84 data, there are 50 or 59.52% which are classified to the level shift of verb phrase into verb found in this research.

b. The Equivalence in Translation of Verb Phrase Found in Subtitling of *The Expendables 2 Movie*

Translation emphasizes on the equivalence between the message from source language and target language. This is because the product of translation in the L1 or target language should be the same with the L2 or source language, in the form of the content or the message, it is called equivalence. Equivalence in translation can be divided into two kinds, equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The equivalent translation occurs when the message that is transferred to target language doesn’t change the meaning delivered from source language. Non equivalent translation occurs when the message that transferred to target language change the meaning delivered from source language.

1) Equivalent Translation of Verb Phrase

In order to get a good translation, the translator should be transfer the message that is delivered from source into target language readable and fully understood that can be conclude the translation is equivalence. This is the analysis:

05/TE2/SL1/TL1

SL : Trench, We've got a way out.

TL : Trench, kami **punya** jalan keluar.

From the datum above, the verb phrase **have got** in SL is translated into **punya** in TL. The message that is transferred to target
language doesn’t change the meaning delivered from the source language, it’s also readable and fully understood. So, it can be concluded that this datum is equivalent translation.

From the 84 data, there are 75 or 89.29% which are classified to the equivalent translation of verb phrase found in this research.

2) Non Equivalent Translation of Verb Phrase

04/TE2/SL1/TL1

SL : Did your team arrive?
TL : (Not translated)

From the datum above, the verb phrase did arrive in SL is not translated in TL. According to the English Dictionary, actually the verb phrase did arrive can be translated into sudah tiba or sudah sampai, it depends on the context. The message that is transferred to target language change the meaning delivered from the source language, unreadable and can’t fully understand. Therefore the datum above is included in non equivalent translation.

From the 84 data, there are 9 or 10.71% which are classified to the non equivalent translation of verb phrase found in this research.

2. Discussion

In this part, the writer presents the discussion of the analysis of this study. In this research, the writer analyzes the translation shift that contains verb phrase in subtitling of The Expendables 2 movie and also equivalence of translation.

After analyzing the data, the writer gets several classification of translation shift. The findings are elaborated as follows: the type of translation shift of verb phrase in sentence have been taken part into
translational shift of verb phrase into adjective phrase, verb phrase into adverbial phrase, verb phrase is not translated, verb phrase into negative-positive, verb phrase into adjective, verb phrase into adverb, verb phrase into noun, verb phrase into preposition, verb phrase into pronoun, and verb phrase into verb.

Besides the analysis above, the writer also finds that there are two types of translation; they are equivalent translation and non equivalent translation.

D. Conclusion

The writer may draw some conclusions based on the data analysis. The conclusions are as follows:

1. The result of this study shows that there are two translation shifts of verb phrase, namely structure shift and level shift. Translation shift found by the writer belongs to structure shift (84 data), there are 4 or 4.76% data of verb phrase into adjective phrase, 8 or 9.52% data of verb phrase into adverbial phrase, 7 or 8.33% data of verb phrase is not translated, and 5 or 5.95% data of verb phrase into negative-positive. Translation shift found by the writer belongs to level shift (84 data), there are 3 or 3.57% data of verb phrase into adjective, 3 or 3.57% data of verb phrase into adverb, 2 or 2.38% data of verb phrase into noun, 1 or 1.19% data of verb phrase into preposition, 1 or 1.19% data of verb phrase into pronoun, and 50 or 59.52% data of verb phrase into verb.

2. The equivalence of translation is divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. From 84 data, there are 75 data or 89.29% belongs to equivalent translation and 9 data or 10.71% belongs to non equivalent translation. From these percentages, it can be concluded that the translation shift of verb phrase in subtitling of the film entitled The Expendables 2 is an equivalent translation.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


