A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERB
IN THE HELP MOVIE BY TATE TAYLOR

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are to analyze the translation shifts of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle by Tate Taylor and to describe the equivalence of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle by Tate Taylor. This type of this research belongs to a descriptive qualitative research. The data of the research are in form sentence containing phrasal verb which have translation shift and translation equivalence in movie subtitle entitled The Help. The method of collecting data is documentation method and technique for analyzing data is comparison method by comparing phrasal verb between source language and target language which is found in The Help movie subtitle. The researcher finds two findings of translating; they are translation shift and translation equivalence. In translation shift, the researcher applies Catford’s theory and finds two types of translation shift, namely: level shift (2.90% phrasal verb is translated into noun, 47.67% into verb, 2.32% into adverb, 4.65% into adjective, 0.58% into clause, 21.51% into sentences) and Category shift (1.74% phrasal verb is translated into adverb phrase, 1.16% into noun phrase, 13.95% into verb phrase, and 3.4% is not translated). In translation equivalence, the researcher applies Nida’s theory. Besides, there are two types of translation equivalence, namely: dynamic equivalence 69.40% and formal equivalence 58.13% and 1.74 non equivalence. Key words: translation, translation shift, equivalence, phrasal verb
A. Introduction

Translation is the device on interaction of two or more cultures. It concerns the language. Language is used for human communication system. The communication is process of transferring the massage by using media, it has two steps that is transmitting such as verbal (oral) or non verbal (written) and receiving such as reading or listening. It is similar to translation, translation does not only occur in one act but also in two acts of communication, as stated by Brisset (in Venuti 2000:343) that “Translation is a dual act of communication. It presupposes the existence, not of a single code, but of two distinct codes, the source language and the target language”.

The translation may be done for some of goals. The target of translator is to reach a measure of equivalence at word, phrase or text level. To achieve that, the translator must synchronize between source language and target language. Although in reality, the translator cannot avoid translation shift to achieve equivalence and acceptable message between source language and target language in translating.

According to Lingga (2006:332) “Phrasal verb is two-word phrases consisting of verb + preposition or adverb which creates a new meaning that is different from each original word”. Based on Lingga’s assertion, the phrasal verb can create a new meaning, so translation shift also often occur in phrasal verb.

In this research, the researcher analyzes translation of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle by Tate Taylor, the researcher finds translation shift and translation equivalence in this movie subtitle so the researcher formulates the objectives of this research are to analyze the translation shifts of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle by Tate Taylor and to describe the equivalence of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle by Tate Taylor. In analyzing, the researcher uses translation shift theory by Catford and translation equivalence theory by Nida.
Translation process cannot be separated from shift from source language to target language. Shift is a change of a word class to another without change content of the message. While Catford explains that the translation shift is departure from formal correspondence in process of going from the SL to the TL (Catford, 1965:73). Catford considers kind of shift: (1) level shifts, (2) category shift (Catford, 1965:75-79). Besides that, the translation shift is general phenomena in translation as long as the translator can preserve equivalence of message. In translating process, Nida in Nababan (2004:36) shares the equivalence in two basics of orientations that is formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

B. Research Method

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative, the data in form of clauses and sentences which contain of phrasal verb that have shift and equivalence. The object of this research is phrasal verb that found in The Help movie subtitle. The researcher uses documentation method for collecting the data and uses comparison for technique analysis data that is comparing phrasal verb between source language and target language which is found in the help subtitle.

C. Result Finding and Discussion

In this part, the researcher discusses result finding and discussion based on the problem statements. This research describes analysis translation shift and equivalence of phrasal verb in The Help Movie subtitle. The researcher finds 172 data of phrasal verb.

1. Result Finding

In this result finding, the researcher divides into two parts that is analysis of translation shift of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle and second, analysis
of translation equivalence of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle. We can see analysis as bellows:

a. Translation Shift

1) Levels Shift

The researcher divides level shift of phrasal verb into six types. They are phrasal verb that translated into noun, phrasal verb that translated into verb, phrasal verb that translated into adverb and phrasal verb that translated into adjective.

a) Phrasal Verb is Translated into Noun

From the classifying the data, there are 5 data or 2.90% from 172 data of phrasal verb that are translated into noun. The researcher describes the data as follows:

061/TH-336/SN-331
SL : You'll understand that once you've hired help of your own.
TL : Kau akan mengerti saat kau pekerjakan pembantu sendiri.

Based on the sentence above, the researcher classifies help of as phrasal verb. It is formed from verb help and particle of. Help of is translated to be pembantu in Indonesia. The word pembantu is noun; it is originated from verb bantu and preceded by prefix pe-. It can be seen that help of in source language is phrasal verb and the word pembantu in target language is noun, so it occurs a change among source language and target language. Therefore, translation shift belongs to level shift from phrasal verb into noun.

b) The Phrasal Verb is Translated into Verb

The following is analysis data of phrasal verb that is translated into verb:

007/TH-052/SN-054
SL : I guarantee you; one day they're going to figure out cigarettes will kill you.
TL : Pastinya, suatu hari mereka akan tahu rokok itu membunuh.
The sentence above shows that the words **figure out** is categorized into phrasal verb. This phrasal verb is combination of verb **figure** and particle **out**. The phrasal verbs **figure out** is translated into **tahu** in Indonesian. A word **tahu** is root word of verb which this word also does not have affixation. In the sentence above the word **tahu** has function as predicate verb of subject **mereka. Figure out** is phrasal verb in source language that is translated into **tahu** in target language, although this is occurred translation shift but no change in message of source language.

c) **The Phrasal Verb is Translated into Adverb**

The researcher finds 4 data or 2.32% from 172 data of phrasal verb is translated to be adverb. The analysis can be seen as below:

**011/TH-093/SN-095**
**SL** : Every girl at the bridge table **had to** have one, too.
**TL** : Semua wanita yang bermain kartu juga **harus** punya bayi.

Based on the sentence above, the researcher identifies **had to** belongs to phrasal verb. It consists of past verb **had** from the word **has** and particle **to**. The word **had to** is translated into **harus** in Indonesian. In Indonesian, the word **harus** belongs to adverb of obligation. The word **harus** is adverb that has function to express obligation and usually used in front of verb. So that, based on the analysis above, there is level shift from phrasal verb to adverb.

d) **The Phrasal Verb is Translated into Adjective**

The researcher finds 8 data or 4.65% from 172 data, the analyzing is as follow:

**079/TH-412/SN-407**
**SL** : My goodness, we got to run back to the car. **Come on.**
**TL** : Astaga, kita harus kembali ke mobil. **Cepat.**

Based on the datum above, the words **come on** is phrasal verb. This phrasal verb is derived from verb **come** and a particle **on**. The translator of this
subtitle translates *come on* into *cepat* in Indonesia, whereas the word *cepat* includes into adjective in Indonesia. Thus, level shift is occurred from phrasal verb into adjective. The translator chooses to translate phrasal verb *come on* into *cepat* depends on the context of that sentence.

e) The Phrasal Verb is Translated into Clause

There is only one the phrasal verb that is translated into clause. The analysis is as below:

**101/TH-587/-SN-578**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>but she ain't real <em>keen on</em> talking to white peoples right now.</td>
<td>tapi <em>mulutnya tajam</em> jika menyangkut kulit putih sekarang ini.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the datum above, it can be analyzed that the word *keen on* is phrasal verbs. This phrasal verb consists of verb *keen* and a particle *on*. Target language translated phrasal verb *keen on* into *mulutnya tajam*. The *mulutnya tajam* is combination of noun *mulut* and followed suffix object pronoun –*nya* that refers to subject *She* in source language and adjective *tajam* forms noun phrase which the head is *mulutnya* and gets post modifier adjective *tajam*. The target language above, the phrase *mulutnya tajam* has position as sub clause from main clause *jika menyangkut kulit putih sekarang ini*. The *mulutnya tajam* also has idiomatic meaning that is the critical people in talking. The translation shift occurs from phrasal verb to clause.

f) Phrasal Verb is Translated into Sentence

**013/TH-099/SN-101**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>take</em> that <em>off</em>. It’s 98 degrees out there.</td>
<td><em>Lepaskan</em> jasnya. 98 derajat di luar sana.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Take off is phrasal verb. This phrasal verb is derived from verb take and particle off. Phrasal verb take off is separable phrasal verb which in that sentence, verb take and particle off is separated to object that. Take off is translated into lepaskan in target language. lepaskan comes from verb lepas and gets suffix –kan. The verb+ suffix-kan can be used to identify imperative sentence in Indonesian. Therefore, a word lepaskan is classified as imperative sentence in Indonesia. So that, phrasal verb take off is level shift from phrasal verb to imperative sentence.

2) Category Shift

The researcher divides Category shift into 4 types. There are as follows:

1) Phrasal Verb is Translated into Adverb Phrase

001/TH-002/SN-004
SL : And did you know, as a girl growing up, that one day you'd be a maid?
TL : Dan saat kecil, kau sudah menduga kelak akan jadi pembantu rumah tangga?

In the sentence above, there is one phrasal verb growing up. It consists of present participle formed from verb grow and attached suffix-ing and particle up. The phrasal verb growing up is translated into saat kecil in Indonesian. The phrasal verb saat kecil in Indonesian has category as adverb phrase. Adverb phrase saat kecil is combined from noun saat and kecil as modifier adjective. Based on that analysis, there is translation shift from phrasal verb in source language to adverb phrase in target language. The translator changes phrasal verb
to adverb phrase to attain equivalence and produce target text which can be accepted by reader.

2) **Phrasal Verb is Translated into Noun Phrase**

075/TH-397/SN-392  
**SL** : Well... I guess I can read what you *come up with*.  
**TL** : Kurasa aku bisa baca hasil wawancaramu nanti.

The other data of phrasal verb found in data 075/TH-397/SN-392, the researcher analyzes phrasal verb *come up with*. It is derived from phrasal verb *come up* plus preposition *with*. Phrasal verb *Come up with* is translated into *hasil wawancaramu*. The phrase *hasil wawancaramu* is noun phrase, the word *hasil* as head and *wawancaramu* as post-modifier of noun and followed object pronoun *mu*. Translation shift occurs from phrasal verb to noun phrase.

3) **Phrasal Verb is Translated into Verb Phrase**

021/TH-121/SN-123  
**SL** : Aibileen, the girls are *pulling up*, and the table isn't set.  
**TL** : Aibileen, tamu sudah *datang*, sementara meja belum siap.

From the datum above, the researcher describes that *pulling up* is phrasal verb. This phrasal verb consists of verb *pull* and gets suffix *-ing* and followed by particle *up*. Phrasal verb *pulling up* is translated into *sudah datang* which this word belongs to verb phrase. The word *sudah datang* is combined from verb *datang* and preceded by adverb *sudah* as pre modifier. Phrasal verb *pulling up* in the source language that is changed into verb phrase *sudah datang* in target language included to translation shift. This translation shift does not matter during the message from source language to target language is not converting.
4) The Phrasal Verb is Not Translated

018/TH-107/SN-109
SL : and fired the maid she had to make room for Minny, too
TL : dan memecat pembantu lama dan menempatkan Minny disana

The researcher finds phrasal verb had to as modal in source language. It is inseparable phrasal verb. The phrasal verb had to in this sentence is not translated. The translator omitted phrasal verb had to in target language. There is had to or not does not change message. The translator tries to translate as accurately as possible to the source language. Sometimes, the translator has to remove one of words to achieve equivalence.

b. The Equivalence and Non Equivalence Translation

1) Equivalence Translation

a) Dynamic Equivalence

005/TH-040/SN-042
SL : Miss Leefolt still doesn’t pick Baby Girl up but once a day.
TL : Bu Leefolt tak menggendong anaknya, kecuali sekali sehari.

Phrasal verb pick+ object+up is transitive and separable phrasal verbs, the verb pick is separated by object baby girl. Pick+object+up is translated to be menggendong in Indonesian. The word menggendong comes from verb gendong and gets prefix me-. The phrasal verbs pick+object+up has meaning mengambil in English dictionary. The word selection of menggendong is more appropriate to context in sentence above than mengambil. The translator uses word menggendong than mengambil to achieve equivalence and acceptance message.
of source language and target language. Based on Nida’s theory of equivalence, it is called dynamic equivalence.

b) Formal Equivalence

**040/TH-210/SN-208**

**SL** : Anyway, I ran into her at the beauty parlour, and she had the nerve to ask.

**TL** : Oya, aku bertemu dia di salon, dan dia berani bertanya.

The researcher finds equivalence of phrasal verb *ran into*. Phrasal verb *ran into* is transitive and inseparable phrasal verb where this phrasal verb is followed by object pronoun *her*. *Ran into* comes from simple present irregular verb *run* and particle *into*. Phrasal verb *ran into* is as predicated verb in that sentence. Target language translates phrasal verb *ran into* into *bertemu*. English dictionary means phrasal verb *ran into* as *bertemu*. There is similar meaning and message between source language to target language so phrasal verb *ran into* is equivalence with *bertemu* in target language.

2) Non Equivalence Translation

**058/TH-320/SN -316**

**SL** : Giving advice how to keep up a home, when she doesn’t even.

**TL** : Memberi saran cara *merawat* rumah sementara ia sendiri...

Based on the datum above, the researcher finds that the datum is non equivalence. Phrasal verb *keep up* is transitive and inseparable phrasal verb. Target language translated phrasal verb *keep up* into *merawat*. English dictionary has some meaning *keep up*, one of them is *memelihara*. The using word *merawat* is little inappropriate and unacceptable with context of sentence. The word *merawat*
merawat is suitable to following object pronoun. The researcher suggests to change word merawat into menata such as Memberi saran cara menata rumah ketika ia sendiri....

2. Discussion

The researcher finds 172 data of phrasal verb and divides translation shift into two types, they are level shift of phrasal verb and category shift of phrasal verb. Level shift of phrasal verb are divided into 6 parts in the following of phrasal verb is translated into noun, phrasal verb is translated into verb, phrasal verb is translated into adverb, phrasal verb is translated into adjective, phrasal verb is translated into clause and phrasal verb is translated into sentence. Category shift are divided into 4 parts in the following of phrasal verb is translated into adverb phrase, phrasal verb is translated into noun phrase, phrasal verb is translated into verb phrase and phrasal verb is not translated.

The researcher finds 172 data of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle that consist of 69 data or 40.11%, formal equivalence 100 data or 58.13% and non equivalence consists of 3 data or 1.74%. The majority of phrasal verb is formal equivalence. It means that the translator observes more the meaning in dictionary and the grammatical structure of the text.

D. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the researcher finds two kinds of translation shift that are level shift and category shift. There are 172 data, level shift is consist of 5 data or 2.90% phrasal verb that are translated into noun, 82 data or 47.67%
phrasal verb are translated into verb, 4 data or 2.33% phrasal verb are translated into adverb, 8 data or 4.65% phrasal verb are translated into adjective, 1 data or 0.58% phrasal verb is translated into clause and 37 data or 21.51% phrasal verb are translated into sentence. While, category shift consists of 3 data or 1.74% phrasal verb are translated into adverb phrase, 2 data or 1.16% phrasal verb are translated into noun phrase, 24 data or 13.95% phrasal verb are translated into verb phrase, and 6 data or 3.49% phrasal verb are not translated.

The researcher finds two types translation equivalence and non equivalence in this research. Those types are dynamic equivalence and formal equivalence. The researcher finds 172 data of phrasal verb in *The Help* movie subtitle that consist of 69 data or 40.11% dynamic equivalence, 100 data or 58.13% formal equivalence and non equivalence consists of 3 data or 1.74%.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


