

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

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 a process of transferring the message by using media, it has two steps that is transmitting such as verbal 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 only of a single code, but also of two distinct codes, the source language and the target language”.

Translation is considered as connecting parts among foreign language. It concerns source language (SL) and target language (TL), these meanings of two have to approximately similar and structure of SL and TL is kept closely. Bassnet (2002:12) explains that:

What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.

In translating, translator must be able to exchange the text from source language (SL) by equivalent so it can be acceptable in target language (TL). Bell (1991:6) explains “Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by representation of equivalent text in a second language”. He also said that, equivalent of text have some types that is fully or partially equivalent, equivalent in context, semantics, grammar and lexis, and equivalent in word for word, phrase for phrase and sentence for sentence. Bell (1991:6) clarifies that equivalence of text can be determined by different level and different class, as followed:

Text in different can be equivalent in different degree (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc) and at different rank (word for word, phrase for phrase, sentence for sentence).

The translation may be done for some of goal. 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.

Differences in all of these levels of the source language and target language produced some changes in the process of translation. Translation shift is one of phenomenon that often occurs in process of translation.

Translation shift is translating where there is a shifting and even change from source language (SL) to target language (TL) in the grammar. Newmark states (1988:55) that “A shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL”. The translation shift occur because there are different levels translate between source language and target language. However, the translator is difficult to avoid the translation shift. The shifting is not matter as long as the message in source language and target language is not change.

Basically, translating phrasal verb also often requires phenomena of shift. According to Lingga (2006:332) “Phrasal verb is two-word phrasesconsisting ofverb+prepositionoradverbwhichcreatesa new meaningthat is different fromeachoriginal word”. Meanwhile, Martinet (1986:315) explains “phrasal verb is the combination of verb and preposition or adverb”.

In this research, the writer analyzes translation of phrasal verb in The Help movie subtitle by Tate Taylor. Based on this movie subtitle, the writer finds translation shift and translation equivalent of phrasal verb. For example:

SL: ***Looking after*** white babies, that's what I do.
 TL: ***Menjaga*** anak kulit putih, itu pekerjaanku.

Based on the example above, the word ***Looking after*** is a phrasal verb. This phrasal verb is formed from verb ***Looking*** and particle ***after***. The word ***Looking after*** is translated into Indonesia to be **Menjaga**. The word **Menjaga**

is verb. Based on the analysis above there is translation shift from phrasal verb to verb.

Besides that, the phrasal verb is not always shifting; it is also often equivalence with target language. This can be seen in example below:

SL: when your own child's at home being
looked after by somebody else?
 TL: ...*sementara anakmu sendiri dirumah*
dijaga oleh orang lain?

According to the example above, the word *looked after* is phrasal verb. This phrasal verb is formed from verb *looked* and preposition *after*. The word *looked after* is translated into Indonesian to be *dijaga*. The word *dijaga* has position as passive voice in Indonesian and also in English structure. From the phenomena above phrasal verb is equivalence between source language and target language.

After watching *The Help* movie, this movie give inspiration for the researcher, this movie also have morals and education value for viewers, based on the example above, the writer is interested to analyze the translation of phrasal verb, she also finds example of translation shift and equivalence of phrasal verb in this movie, so the researcher thinks that it is important to conduct a research entitled A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF PHRASAL VERB IN *THE HELP* MOVIE BY TATE TAYLOR.

B. Previous study

To prove the original of this study, the researcher presents the previous study who has conducted the different study on the translation analysis. The first research is the study of translation conducted by Yusuf (UMS, 2009) in *A Translation Analysis of Phrasal Verb in the King Tort by John Grisham and Its Translation*. His research paper is about the translation analysis of phrasal verb in *The King of Torts by John Grisham and Its Translation*. The objectives of the research are to identify the translation shift of phrasal verb in the novel of *The King of Torts* and its translation, and to describe the equivalence of phrasal verb in the novel of *The King of Torts* and its translation. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are in the form of sentences containing phrasal verb which has translation shift taken from the novel of *The King of Torts by John Grisham and its translation*. The results of the data analysis show that (1) there are four kinds of category shift, those are phrasal verb into adjective, phrasal verb into noun, phrasal verb into verb and phrasal verb that is not translated, from 224 data of phrasal verb. (2) In the level shift of translation there are, phrasal verb into verb phrase, phrasal verb into adverbial phrase, and phrasal verb into sentence.

The second previous study has been conducted by Triana (UMS, 2007) in *An Analysis of Translation Shifts of Phrasal Verb in Family Album and its Translation Album Keluarga*. This research studies about the on Danielle

Steel's novel family album and its translation *Album Keluarga*. The object of the research is phrasal verbs on the novel and its translation. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation method and technique of coding. The research describes the kinds of translation shift of phrasal verb and appropriateness of translation. To achieve these objectives, she classifies the data based on the type of phrasal verb and then she applies the appropriateness of translation. The result of the data analysis shows that from 145 data, the writer finds five types of phrasal verb. They are (1) intransitive (with no object), (2) transitive verbs whose object can come in two positions after the verb or after the particle, (3) transitive verbs whose object must come between the verb and the particle, (4) transitive verbs whose object must come after the particle, and (5) verbs with two objects, one after the verb, the other after the particle.

The previous studies have similarity to this research. This is similar to first and second researches; both are analyzing the same object that is phrasal verb and analyzing the written object. They also research about translation analysis. Besides, the first previous study has similarity to objective of the study. The differences between this research and the previous studies are both of the previous studies have different in data source, the previous studies use novel while in this research use movie subtitle. The second previous study only analyzes translation of shift.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the problem study as follows:

1. What are the translation shifts of phrasal verb found in *the Help* movie?
2. What is the equivalence of phrasal verb found in the *Help* movie subtitle?

D. Objective of the Study

Based the problem statements mentioned above, the researcher formulates the objective of the study in the following.

1. To analyze the translation shifts of phrasal verb in *the Help* movie subtitle by Tate Taylor.
2. To describe the equivalence of phrasal verb in *the Help* movie subtitle by Tate Taylor.

E. Benefit of the Study

The researcher hopes that the research of Translation Analysis in *The Help* Movie Subtitle by Tate Taylor is beneficial for the researcher herself and the reader in general. The benefits of the study are:

1. Theoretical Benefit
 - a. The writer

The writer can enrich and enlarge their knowledge about translation analysis and phrasal verb.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Other Researchers

This research result can be used to add the reference for other researcher in studying Translation and phrasal verb.

b. Students

The research will give benefit for student in order to improve their knowledge in translation analysis and phrasal verb and used as additional references.

c. Lecturers

The result of the research can increase the theory of translation and phrasal verb for teaching translation related to phrasal verb.

F. Research Paper Organization

The paper organization of this research is based on the following arrangement:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter consists of the background of the study contains the reason of researcher conducted this research, previous study compare this research and other research which is similar to avoid plagiarism, problem statements consist of what are translation shift and translation equivalence of phrasal verb in *The Help* movie, objective of the study comprises to analysis translation shift of phrasal verb and to describe translation equivalence of phrasal verb in *The Help* movie, benefit of the study

includes the theoretical benefit for writer and practical benefit for other researcher, students and lecture, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter deals with the notion of translation according to Newmark and Bell, process of translation contains analysis, transfer and restructuring, types of translation includes intra lingual translation, inter lingual and inter semiotic translation, translation equivalence concern formal and dynamic equivalence, translation shift consist of category and level shift, notion of subtitling according to Karamitraoglou (in Marashi) and Alan (in Marashi), type of subtitling comprises intralingual and inter lingual subtitling and linguistic units compare English and Indonesia linguistic unit.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter concerns with type of the research uses descriptive qualitative, subject of research contain phrasal verb and object of the research is *The Help* Movie, data are clauses and sentences containing phrasal verb and source of the data come from *The Help* movie subtitle, technique of collecting the data is documentation method, and technique of analyzing data is comparison.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. This chapter applies with the translation shift and translation equivalence of phrasal verb and discussion of the finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. Conclusion consist of 172 data, level shift are 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 consists 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%. Suggestion is referred to the students, future researcher and teacher.