

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, movie is familiar affair that can be found in modern era, especially in Indonesia. Movie is not only consumed by adults, but also among teenager and children. Besides domestic movie, teenager and children in Indonesia also like the foreign movies like cartoon and animation which are produced by Walt Disney. Walt Disney is one of movies production that produces movies to teenager and children with using English language such as *Frozen* movie. However, teenager and children in Indonesia will be difficult to absorb the content of the movie because dialogue contained in the movie using English. Here, the example of phenomena found among teenager who give her statement after watching Walt Disney movie without subtitle; Adila (16) said that “Watching English movie without subtitle is difficult. I tried to understand from movement of its actor and actress.”

English is a foreign language in Indonesia. There are only a few Indonesian people that can understand English language. There are some techniques which can be used to comprehend the foreign language such as, translation interpreting, dubbing, and so forth. Translation and interpreting are reasonably related; transfer a text form a language into another. It has dissimilar in result, the result of translation is written, and meanwhile the result of interpretation is oral. Therefore, the translation efforts in movie or

subtitling have a significant role and necessity to help Indonesian people especially teenager and children easily understand it.

Nababan (2004: 35) states that “translation is producing the same meaning or message in the target language text as intended by the original author is the main objective of a translation.” According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). So the translation is important to the exchange of information and result.

There are many types of translation. Catford (1965: 21) classifies the type of translation into three criteria: (1) the extent of translation (full translation vs. partial translation); (2) the grammatical rank at which the translation equivalence is established (rank-bound translation vs. unbounded translation); (3) the levels of language involved in translation (total translation vs. restricted translation).

From the definition of translation, the writer can infer that the most important thing in translation is conveying the content message from source language to target language by finding the equivalent. As for the principle of translation, Nida and Taber (1969: 12) mention; 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. Equivalence means to make the same meaning without changing the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL). Catford (1965: 52)

states that “Translation equivalence occurs when SL and TL item are relatable to the same feature of substance”.

In this era, a shift in the subtitle translation of the film is still there; due to several factors such as in language development are still some words from the source language to the target language is not commensurate. Translation shifts always been progressing over time. There are always new things that interesting to study like slang word.

According to Catford (1969: 73) there are two major types of ‘shift’ occurring in the process of going from the SL to the TL; level shift and category shift. “Level of shift is source language (SL) item at one linguistic level which has a target language (TL) translation equivalent at a different level” (Catford, 1969: 73). Category-shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category-shifts are divided in the order structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts.

Frank (1972) states the term category as parts of speech; nouns, verbs, adjective, adverb, prepositions, and conjunction. In this study, the writer examines noun and noun phrase. Frank (1972: 6) proposed that,

The noun is one of the most important parts of speech. Its arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, it may function as the chief or “head” word in many structures of modification.

Richards (1990: 58) point out that “Noun phrase is a group of words that function in sentence like a noun and the group usually consists of a noun and associated words which modify its meaning. Another idea also explained

Allsop (1989: 10), “Several words with a noun in order to identify which person, thing, or quality. These groups of words are called noun phrase (np)”.

In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation English shift strategies on noun and noun phrase found in the script and the subtitle of *Frozen* movie, for example;

1. SL: **The sky** is awake, so I’m awake.
TL: **Langit** begitu cerah, jadi aku bangun.

From the sample (1) above **The sky** is translated into **Langit**. **The sky** belongs to noun phrase. Noun phrase **The sky** consists of **The** as modifier and **sky** as the head. **Langit** belongs to noun in target language. The message transferred to the target language does not change the meaning from the source language to the target language, its only different form. The translation shift above belongs to the unit shift.

2. SL: But, she won’t remember I have **powers**?
TL: Apa dia tak akan ingat aku punya **kekuatan**?

From the sample (2) above **powers** is translated into **kekuatan**. The word **powers** is plural and translated into **kekuatan**, it belongs to singular. This is equivalence between noun which is plural in the source language and singular in target language. The translation shift above belongs to the intra-system shift.

The writer is interested to analyze the translation in *Frozen* movie because in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling there are many noun and noun phrase that uses translation shift. Besides, *Frozen* movie is a good movie that

this story telling about complicated relationship between sisters, funny snowman, a funny non-talking reindeer, and this movie is presented in 3D.

Based on phenomena and reason above, the writer wants to conduct a research entitled **TRANSLATION SHIFT ON NOUN AND NOUN PHRASE IN *FROZEN* MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING.**

B. Previous Study

In this research, the writer shows the relevant previous research to prove the originality. The first researcher is Utami (UMS, 2013) who conducted the research entitled *Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in The Safe Movie and Its Subtitling*. This research studies on translation shift of noun phrase in The Safe Movie and its subtitling. The objectives of the research are to clarify the translation shift of noun phrase and to describe the equivalent translation of noun phrase in the Safe Movie and its subtitling. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The result of this study shows that level shift of translation in 23 or 12.23% data of noun phrase into verb, 9 or 4.79% data of noun phrase into adjective, and 2 or 1.06% data of noun phrase into adverb. In the structure shift of translation there are 1 or 0.53% data of noun phrase into verb phrase, 5 or 2.66% data of noun phrase into adjective phrase, 1 or 0.53% data of noun phrase into adverb phrase, 14 or 7.45% data of noun phrase into propositional phrase, 4 or 2.13% data of noun phrase into compound noun, and 44 or 23.40% data of noun phrase into noun phrase (communication the pattern of sentence). In the intra system shift of

translation there are 14 or 7.45% data of noun phrase into noun phrase (singular-plural) and 13 or 6.91% data of noun phrase into noun phrase (plural-singular). In the category shift of translation there are 58 or 30.85% data. In terms of translation equivalence, there are 113 or 60.11% belongs to equivalent translation and 75 data or 39.98% belongs to non equivalent translation.

The second researcher is Ratnawati (UMS, 2013) who conducted the research entitled *Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in The Dark Knight Rises Movie and Its Subtitling*. This is descriptive qualitative research. It aims to classify translation shift of noun phrase. And to describe the equivalence and non equivalence of translation shift of noun phrase in The Dark Knight Rises movie which is translated into Indonesia. The result of the study shows that finds three translation shifts, namely: level shift, structural shift, and noun phrase is omitted. From 152 data found 5 shifts which belongs to level shift (1) noun phrase is translated into noun 88 data or 58%, (2) noun phrase is translated into verb is 8 data or 5%, (3) noun phrase is translated into adverb is 2 data or 1%, (4) noun phrase is translated into adjective is 4 data or 3%, (5) noun phrase is translated into noun+nya is 20 data or 13%,. There are two translation shifts which belongs to structural shift. There are 18 data, (1) noun phrase is translated into adverb phrase is 3 data or 2%, (2) noun phrase is translated into prepositional phrase is 15 data or 10%. And there are 12 data or 8% which belongs to noun phrase is omitted. The second result is

equivalence translation. From 152 data there are the equivalent translation is 146 data or 96% and not equivalent translation is 6 data or 4%.

There are similarities and differences between the previous researchers and the writer. The similarities here is all of us used the same approach that is translation approach that analyze noun phrase in movie subtitling. Whereas the different between this research and the previous research is addition translation approaches that not only noun phrase but also noun. Another difference is on the data source. Data source of the first past researcher is *The Safe Movie* and its subtitling, and data source second researcher is *The Dark Knight Rises* movie and its subtitling, while the data source of the writer is the script and subtitling of *Frozen* movie.

C. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the noun and noun phrase because the writer just wants to know the translation shift and equivalent of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling. All the data are 400 but the writer only takes 200 data because the limited time to analyze. In analyzing the data the writer uses Theory of Translation written by Catford (1965) and Translation Processes, Practices, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translators written by Nababan (2004).

D. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above the problem statement of this research are:

1. What are the translation shift of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling? and
2. How are the equivalence of translation of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling?

E. Objective of the Study

The objectives of this study based on the problem statements above are as follows:

1. to identify the translation shift of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling and
2. to describe the equivalent translation of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling.

F. Benefit of the Study

After analyzing the problems, the writer hopes the result of this research has benefits as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this research can be reference to increase knowledge in analyzing the translation shift of noun and noun phrase.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For Students

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

b. For Lecturers

This research can be useful for the lecturer as the additional input and reference in teaching translation about noun and noun phrase. The translation of noun and noun phrase can give information in teaching English grammar.

c. For Another Researcher

The result of the study can be used to stimulate other researcher to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

d. For Translator

The result of the research can be useful for additional information for translator to translate source language into target language equivalently.

G. Organization of the Research Paper

The organization of the research paper is given in order that the readers could understand the content of the paper. They are as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter presents background of the study, previous study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, and benefit of the study.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with the notion of translation, type of translation, principle of translation, process of translation, translation equivalence, translation shift, English linguistic unit, and subtitling.

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

Chapter IV is presents the research finding and discussion. The research finding will be elaborated into two main parts. They are the translation shift of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* Movie and the equivalent translation of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* Movie.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. After chapter five the writer presents bibliography and appendix.