TRANSLATION SHIFT ON NOUN AND NOUN PHRASE IN FROZEN MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING

PUBLICATION ARTICLES

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Department

Proposed by:
SA’IDAH BAITY
A 320100161

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2014
SURAT PERSETUJUAN

Yang bertanda tangan ini pembimbing/skripsi/tugas akhir:
Nama : Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum
NIP/NIK : 477
Nama : Dra. Malikatul Laila, M.Hum
NIP/NIK : 409

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah, yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi/tugas akhir dari mahasiswa:
Nama : Sa’idah Baity
NIM : A 320100161
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : “TRANSLATION SHIFT ON NOUN AND NOUN PHRASE IN FROZEN MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING”

Naskah artikel tersebut layak dan dapat disetujui untuk dipublikasikan. Demikian persetujuan tersebut dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seprannya.

Surakarta, Juli 2014

First Consultant
Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum
NIK: 477

Second Consultant
Dra. Malikatul Laila, M. Hum
NIK: 409
TRANSLATION SHIFT ON NOUN AND NOUN PHRASE IN FROZEN MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING

Sa'idah Baity
A320100161
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
bettypedronia10@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the translation shift of noun and noun phrase and describe the equivalent translation found in Frozen movie. The data in this research is English and Indonesian movie subtitling. The data source was in Frozen movie subtitle containing noun and noun phrase.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses observation and documentation method to collect the data.

The result of this research shows that first, there are six types of translation shift of noun and noun phrase, i.e. First, from 200 data, there are 21 data or 10.5% belong to level shift of noun, 2 data or 1% belong to class shift of noun, 11 data or 5.5% belong to intra-system shift of noun, 102 data or 51% belong to level shift of noun phrase, 54 data or 27% belong to structure shift of noun phrase, and 10 data or 5% belong to intra-system shift of noun phrase. Second, there are 185 data or 92.5% belong to equivalent translation and 15 data or 7.5% belong to non equivalent translation.

Key word: Subtitling, translation shift of noun and noun phrase, equivalent.
A. Introduction

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.

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.

Based on the background the writer formulates the problem statements as follow; what are the translation shift of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling and How are the equivalence of translation of noun and noun phrase in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling.
Compared with Utami’s finding which focused translation shift on noun phrase in Safe movie she found 4 types of translation shift. They are level shift, structure shift, intra-system shift, and category shift.

Compared with Ratnawati’s findings noun phrase focused translation shift on noun phrase in The Dark Knight Rises movie she found 3 types of translation shift, namely: level shift, structural shift, and noun phrase is omitted.

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.


Catford (1969: 73) defines the concept of shift in term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL into TL. There are two major types of translation shifts, namely level shift and category shift.

Catford (1969: 73) explained that “Level shift is SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.” This definition is like the notion of unit-shift, that is the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language.

Category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category-shifts are divided in the order structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts (rank-changes), intra-system shifts (Catford; 1969: 73). Structure shift are the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation; they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. Structure-shifts can occur at all ranks. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. The class word of source language changes to be another class word in
target language. Unit shift is the changes of rank from the low rank in source language to the high rank in target language, or vice versa. This statement is based on Catford (1969: 73) explained that “Unit shift is the changes of rank; that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a different rank in the target language.” In the intra-system shift can occur when the translation is singular form in source language and in the target language can be made plural form.

According to Catford (1969: 27) that “A textual translation equivalent, then is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion text).” Nida in Nababan (2004: 36) shares the equivalence in two basic of orientation that is formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The formal equivalence is emphasis more on content and form of message itself. Nida in Nababan (2004: 36) said that, “Dynamic equivalence is based in the principle of equivalent effect, where the relationship between the receptors and the message.”

Noun is used to give a name of human, thing, place, idea, etc. (Sjah, 1990: 12). While Frank (1972: 6) states that “Noun’s arrangement with the verb helps to form the sentence core which is essential to every complete sentence.”

It is a group of word with noun as headword. Grace (2007: 143) point out that “A noun phrase is a phrase that functions as a noun. Every noun phrase has a noun head.”

B. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses the descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (1989) descriptive qualitative research was a type of a research which result the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observed object. The writer aims at clarifying is the translation shift of noun and noun phrase in Frozen movie and its subtitling; and describes the
equivalent translation of noun and noun phrase in Frozen movie and its subtitling.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

Research finding will answer the problem statement in this study. It is started from translation shift of noun and noun phrase and the equivalence translation of noun and noun phrase in Frozen movie subtitle. The data are from the English and Indonesia subtitle of Frozen movie. The findings are as follows.

1. The Translation Shift of Noun and Noun Phrase

The writer divides this finding into two main translation shifts; there are translation shift of noun and translation shift of noun phrase. The explanation of each component will be discussed clearly in explanation below:

a. The Translation Shift of Noun

The translation shift of noun from SL into TL occurs in Frozen movie and its subtitling. There are three kinds of translation shift of noun; they are class shift, intra-system shift, and level shift.

1) Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. The writer finds 2 data that belong to noun is translated into adjective and noun is translated into verb.

a) Noun is Translated into Adjective

174/F/SL16/TL16
SL: I've been up for hours.
TL: Aku sudah lama terbangun

The data above, there is a noun hours. The word hours is a noun that is translated into adjective lama. It shows that in source language it is noun and in target language changed into adjective. A noun hours has function to describe that period of time. It is simple translation that makes it easier to understand
and has equivalence to its source language. This translation shift belongs to the class shift.

b) Noun is Translated into Verb

758/F/SL69/TL69
SL: It's this way?
TL: Apa lewat sini?

The data above shows that there is a class shift from noun in source language into verb in target language. The word way (noun) is translated to lewat (verb). The word lewat in sentence apa lewat sini is verb that serves as the predicate that causing shift the function. Therefore, there is a shift in translated of the noun way into a verb lewat but did not change the mean so that the translation is contextually acceptable in target language, when considered in the word before and after it.

2) Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift can occur when the translation is singular form in source language and in the target language can be made plural form or vice versa.

086/F/SL08/TL08
SL: Even memories of magic, to be safe.
TL: Juga ingatan akan sihir itu, Supaya dia aman.

From the data above, memories is translated into ingatan. Memories belongs to plural in source language that is translated into ingatan in target language, it belongs to singular. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun which is plural, but in target language it is changed into singular. The translation shift above belongs to the intra-system shift.

3) Level Shift

Level shift is source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. These
consist of noun is translated into noun phrase and noun is translated into verb phrase.

a) Noun is Translated into Noun Phrase

102/F/SL9/TL9
SL: We will limit her contact with people.
TL: Kita batasi dia bersama orang lain.

The data above illustrates that there is a level shift from noun in source language into noun phrase in target language. It shows that the word people (noun) is translated into orang lain (noun phrase). It means that there is level shift from noun into noun phrase.

The noun phrase orang lain is derived from a head orang and a modifier lain. In target language, the adjective lain explains the noun orang. People actually can be paired with in orang-orang, but in this context the translator prefers used the word lain to add information without change the meaning in source language.

b) Noun is Translated into Verb Phrase

517/F/SL50/TL50
SL: I leave Prince Hans in charge
TL: Kutunjuk Pangeran Hans mengambil alih.

The data above illustrates that there is a level shift from noun in source language into verb phrase in target language. It shows that the word charge (noun) in English sentence is translated into mengambil alih (verb phrase). It means that there is level shift from noun into verb phrase.

The noun phrase mengambil alih is derived from a head mengambil and a modifier alih. In target language, the word mengambil is verb and the word alih is also verb but as modifier to explain the verb mengambil. This happened because the translator tried make it easier to understand and has same meaning with its source language.
b. The Translation Shift of Noun Phrase

The translation shift of noun phrase from SL into TL occurs in *Frozen* movie and its subtitling. There are two kinds of translation shift of noun; they are structure shift, intra-system shift, and level shift.

1) Structure Shift

Structure shift are the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation; they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. These consist of noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase, noun phrase is translated into compound noun, and noun phrase is translated into noun phrase (commutation the pattern of sentence).

a) Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective Phrase

501/F/SL45/TL45
SL: In *the best way*,
TL: Dia *lebih baik*.

From the data above, *the best way* is translated into *lebih baik*. The best way belongs to noun phrase. Noun phrase *the best way* consist of *the* as determiner, *best* as the pre modifier, and *way* as the head. *The best way* belongs to noun phrase which in translated into *lebih baik* in target language, it belongs to adjective phrase. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun phrase, but in target language it is changed into adjective phrase. The translation shift above belongs to the structure shift.

b) Noun Phrase is Translated into Compound Noun

040/F/SL04/TL04
SL: Do you want to build a *snowman*?
TL: Apa kau mau membuat *manusia salju*?

From the data above, a *snowman* is translated into *manusia salju*. A *snowman* belongs to noun phrase. Noun phrase a *snowman* consist of a as determiner and *snowman* as the head.
A snowman belongs to noun phrase which is translated into manusia salju in target language, it belongs to compound noun. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun phrase, but in target language it is changed into compound noun. It is simple translation that makes it easier to understand and has same meaning with its source language. The translation shift above belongs to the structure shift.

c) Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun Phrase (Commutation the pattern of sentence).

093/F/SL09/TL09
SL: But also great danger.
TL: Juga bahaya yang besar.

From the data above great danger is translated into bahaya yang besar. Great danger belongs to noun phrase. Noun phrase great danger consist of great as modifier and danger as the head. Great danger belongs to noun phrase which is translated into bahaya yang besar in target language. But it occurs commutation in the pattern of sentence. In English, it occurs the pattern of explain and be explained (menerangkan diterangkan or MD in Indonesian). In Indonesian, it occurs the pattern of be explained and explain (diterangkan menerangkan or DM in Indonesian).

Great danger which are great includes adjective and danger includes noun. Great is explain danger and in Indonesian great danger translated into bahaya yang besar where is the danger being explained by great. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun phrase, but in target language it occurs commutating in the pattern of sentence. The translation above belongs to the structure shift.
2) Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift can occur when the translation is singular form in source language and in the target language can be made plural form or vice versa.

048/F/SL05/TL05
SL: And I like warm hugs.
TL: Dan aku suka pelukan hangat.

From the data above, warm hugs is translated into pelukan hangat. Warm hugs belongs to plural in source language that is translated into pelukan hangat in target language, it belongs to singular. The phrase warm hugs consist of adjective warm that explains a noun hugs which is the base with suffix –s as plural marker in English grammar. While in target language it translated pelukan hangat which consist of a noun pelukan and explained by adjective hangat. It shows that in target language, this phrase is singular. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun phrase which is plural, but in target language it is changed into singular. The translation shift above belongs to the intra-system shift.

3) Level Shift

Level shift is source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. These consist of noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase is translated into verb, and noun phrase is translated into pronoun.

a) Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun

037/F/SL04/TL04
SL: The sky is awake, so I'm awake.
TL: Langit begitu cerah, Jadi aku bangun.

The data above illustrates that there is a level shift from noun phrase in source language into noun in target language. It shows the phrase the sky is translated into word langit. The sky belongs to noun phrase that consist of the as determiner and sky
as the head. The sky belongs to noun phrase which is translated into langit in target language, it belongs to noun. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun phrase, but in target language it is changed into noun. It is a simple translation that makes it easier to understand and has same meaning with its source language.

b) Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb

087/F/SL08/TL08
SL: But don't worry. I'll leave the fun.  
TL: Tapi jangan khawatir, kusisakan bagian menyenangkannya.

The data above illustrates that there is a level shift from noun phrase in source language into verb in target language. It shows the phrase the fun is translated into word menyenangkannya. The fun belongs to noun phrase that consist of the as determiner and fun as the head. The fun belongs to noun phrase which is translated into menyenangkannya in target language, it belongs to verb. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun phrase, but in target language it is changed into verb. The verb menyenangkannya which adding suffix -nya is also written in the as an article in the phrase the fun because article the refers to something that is already clear, which usually has been mentioned previously.

c) Noun Phrase is Translated into Pronoun

102/F/SL09/TL09
SL: We will limit her contact with people.  
TL: Kita batasi dia bersama orang lain.

The data above illustrates that there is a level shift from noun phrase in source language into pronoun in target language. It shows the phrase her contact is translated into word dia. Her contact belongs to noun phrase that consist of her as modifier and contact as the head. Her contact belongs to noun phrase
which is translated into dia in target language, it belongs to pronoun. It can be concluded that in source language it is noun phrase, but in target language it is changed into pronoun. It happened because pronoun dia in sentence kita batasi dia bersama orang lain has reflected meaning of noun phrase her contact.

2. The Equivalent Translation of Noun and Noun Phrase

In this part the data is classified into two points, namely: (1) equivalent translation of noun and noun phrase and (2) non equivalent translation of noun and noun phrase. The explanation of each compound is discussed into wide explanation below,

a. Equivalent Translation of Noun and Noun Phrase

Equivalent occurs when the source language doesn’t change the meaning of the message that transferred to the target language.

037/F/SL04/TL04
SL: The sky is awake, so I’m awake.
TL: Langit begitu cerah, Jadi aku bangun.

From the data above, the sky is translated into langit. The sky belongs to noun phrase. The message transferred to the target language doesn’t change the meaning of the source language to the source language to the target language. So, it is an equivalent translation from noun phrase in the source language into noun in target language.

b. Non Equivalent Translation of Noun and Noun Phrase

Non equivalent occurs when the source language change the meaning of the message that transferred to the target language.

501/F/SL45/TL45
SL: In the best way.
TL: Dia lebih baik.

From the data above the best way is translated into lebih baik. The best way belongs to noun phrase. The message transferred to the
target language change the meaning of the source language to the target language. Actually the noun phrase the best way can be translated into jalan terbaik. In source language the content there is not subject, but in target language it changes to be dia lebih baik that shows there is subject dia. It happen makes the meaning of the best way change to be lebih baik. For the reason above the writer concludes that the translation is non equivalent.

The writer is categorized translation shift into two parts, the translation shift of noun and the translation shift of noun phrase. Types of translation shift of noun can be classified into three types; category shift, intra-system shift, and level shift. In category shift of noun, there are noun is translated into adjective and noun is translated into verb. In level, shift of noun there are noun is translated into noun phrase and noun is translated into verb phrase. Next, the second part is the translation shift of noun phrase. In the category shift of noun phrase, the writer finds structure shift, intra-system shift, and level shift. In structure shift, there are noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase; noun phrase is translated into compound noun; and noun phrase is translated into noun phrase (commutation the pattern of sentence). In level shift, there are noun phrase is translated into noun; noun phrase is translated into verb; and noun phrase is translated into pronoun.

The writer makes table to explain the data finding below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types Of Shift</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Present age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Category Shift:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun is translated into adjective</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Noun is translated into verb</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Intra-system Shift</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Level Shift</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Noun</td>
<td>Noun is translated into noun phrase</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>9,5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Noun is translated into verb phrase</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Noun Phrase Structure Shift:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Noun phrase is translated into</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adjective phrase</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Noun phrase is translated into</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>compound noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Noun phrase is translated into</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23,5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noun phrase (commutation the pattern of sentence)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Intra-system Shift</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level Shift:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Noun phrase is translated into</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Noun phrase is translated into</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Noun phrase is translated into</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pronoun.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data above shows that the number of the translation shift is grouped into two kinds, noun and noun phrase. The writer finds 34 data from 200 data or 17% of the translation shift of noun. In other side, there are 166 data or 83% of 200 data of the translation shift of noun phrase. It can be seen there is not balance between noun and noun phrase.

Besides the analysis above, there are two kinds of translation, namely equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The table below describes equivalence translation and non equivalence. The table below describes equivalence translation and non equivalence translation found in this research.
The table above shows that the equivalence of translation is classified into two types, equivalent and non equivalent. There are 197 data from 200 data or 98,5% of equivalence translation. Besides, the writer finds 3 data or 1,5% of 200 data of non equivalence translation. It shows that the writer found equivalence of translation is not balance than non equivalence translation.

**D. Conclusion and Suggestion**

1. **Conclusion**

   This research aims at finding out: (1) Identify the translation shift of noun and noun phrase in Frozen movie and its subtitling and (2) Describe the equivalence of translation of noun and noun phrase in Frozen movie and its subtitling. This research was managed to answer the two research problems. Based on the findings it can be concluded that as the following.

   a. The writer finds two kinds of translation shift; they are the translation shift of noun and noun phrase. The writer finds 34 data from 200 or 17% of the translation shift of noun. In other side, there are 166 data or 83% of data of the translation shift of noun phrase. The data that is categorized into noun that is translated into adjective has 1 data or 0,5%, noun is translated into verb has 1 data or 0,5%, intra-system shift between nouns has 11 data or 5,5%, noun is translated into noun phrase has 19 data or 9,5%, and noun into verb phrase has 2 data or 1%. Next, there are 166 data or 83% of the translation shift of noun phrase: 1 data or 0,5% noun phrase that is translated into adjective phrase, 6 data or
3% noun phrase into compound noun, 47 data or 23,5% noun phrase into noun phrase (commutation the pattern of sentence), 10 data or 5% intra-system shift between noun phrases, 100 data or 50% noun phrase into noun, 1 data or 0,5% noun phrase into verb, 1 data or 0,5% noun phrase is into pronoun.

b. The equivalence of translation is classified into two types, equivalent and non equivalent. There are 197 data from 200 data or 98,5% of equivalence translation. Besides, the writer finds 3 data or 1,5% of 200 data of non equivalence translation. It shows that the writer found equivalence of translation is not balance than non equivalence translation.

2. Suggestion

The writer noticed several things that should be understood in translation of text in target language or equivalence of translation. After finishing the research, the writer also give suggestion to:

a. The Subtitler

The subtitlers must understand the core of translation that is transferring message of source language text into target language text. Subtitlers may not translate a word, phrase, clause, or even sentence arbitrarily. They must take into account relates the principles in conducting translation. Nevertheless, in creating an equivalent translation, they can use strategies, such as shift. The other strategies are addition, deletion, adaption, and adoption.

b. The Students

This result can be used when the language learner wants to carry out further translation analysis and give more information in studying subtitling. Especially about translation shift of noun and noun phrase.

c. Other Researcher

This research gives stimulation to other researcher to conduct further research related to shift strategy in translation of subtitling in the movie.
E. Bibliography


F. Virtual Reference


Accessed at 20.00 p.m. May 23rd 2014.


Accessed at 08.05 a.m. May 18th 2013.