A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE
IN THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE MOVIE

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment on the Requirement
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Deparment

by:
WINDA STIANINGRUM
A 320110127

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
MARCH, 2015
Surat Persetujuan Artikel Publikasi Ilmiah

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Nama : Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum.
NIP/NIK : 477

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Nama : Winda Stianingrum
NIM : A 320110127
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : A Subtitling Analysis of Noun Phrase in The Magic of Belle Isle Movie

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Surakarta, 20 Maret 2015

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Mauly Halwah Hikmat, Ph.D.
NIK. 727

Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum.
NIK. 477
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by
Winda Stianingrum, Dwi Haryanti, Mauly Halwat Hikmat
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
windasetianingrum58@gmail.com

Abstract

The research paper analyzes noun phrase in subtitling The Magic of Belle Isle movie. The study aims (1) to identify subtitling variations of noun phrase found in The Magic of Belle Isle movie and (2) to describe the readability subtitling of noun phrase found in The Magic of Belle Isle movie.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the movie entitled The Magic of Belle Isle and its subtitling. The data of this study is clauses and sentences consisting noun phrase found in The Magic of Belle Isle movie. Data source used in this research are the documentation of the data research paper and the informants or three raters. The researcher uses document, questionnaire, and interview three raters in collecting data. The data are analyzed by using comparing method.

Based on the analysis, there are 6 types of English noun phrase. 514 data or 75.8% of the data are covered by noun phrase type 1 translated into 15 variations in Indonesian noun phrase. NP1 subtitling variation has 514 data or 75.8%, NP2 subtitling variation has 134 data or 19.5%, NP3 subtitling variation has 5 data or 0.9%, NP4 subtitling variation has 4 data or 0.8%, NP7 subtitling variation has 10 data or 1.8%, then NP8 subtitling variation has 7 data or 1.2%. So, it finds 674 data or 100% in subtitling variation.

In their readability, NP1 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP2 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP3 subtitling variation has score 3, NP4 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP7 subtitling variation has score 2.8, and NP8 subtitling variation has score 3. Based on the average of the three raters 623 data or 92.4% belongs to high readability with parameter 2.7 – 3. In the parameter 2 – 2.6 finds 46 data or 6.8% is medium readability. Then, 5 data or 0.8% in parameter < 2 belongs to low readability. It can be concluded that 99.7% data noun phrase subtitling variations are readable.

Keyword: translation, subtitling, noun phrase, variation, readability
A. Introduction

Watching movie that uses foreign language sometimes is difficult to understand. To understand the foreign language easier, the subtitle or the translation can be one solution. Catford (1965: 10) stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL), translation is as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the SL will be preserved. In translation, when translate per word or per phrase the translator should know about translation shift. Catford (1965) in Lea Cyrus (2009: 90) definitied of translation shift relies on his distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a relationship that holds between two linguistic categories that occupy approximately the same place in the organisation of their respective languages, while textual equivalence holds between two portions of text that are actual translation of each other. When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shift, of which there are two major types: level shifts and category shifts. Translation shift can be found in some phrases such as verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase, and prepotional phrase. The branch of translation studies is also suttonitle. According to Thompson (2000) subtitle is a printed translation of the dialogue of a source language audio visual shown at the bottom of the screen. On the other side, Luyken et al. (1991: 31) defined subtitle is condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen. Subtitles appear and disappear to coincide in time with the corresponding portion of the original dialogue and are almost always added to the screen image at a later date as a post-production activity. In this research, the writer will analyze the noun phrase’s suttitling in The Magic of Belle Isle movie.

There are a lot of noun phrases found in this movie. Morley (2000: 53) stated that noun phrase is the nominal phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword. For example:
SL: It’s ash from the fire.
TL: Abu dari kebakaran.

From the data above there is noun phrase which is found. A noun phrase the fire is translated into noun as kebakaran. the fire is a noun phrase which has the as pre-modifier as determiner and the noun fire as a head, kebakaran is a noun. There is a translation level shift in that data because noun phrase is translated into noun. The phrase the fire is suitable when it is translated into kebakaran. So, the sentence “It’s ash from the fire” is equivalent with “Abu dari kebakaran”. The other example is as follows:

SL: I need a drink.
TL: Aku perlu minum.

In that data, a drink is noun phrase that is translated into minum. The data above consists of translation level shift, where the noun phrase a drink is translated into noun minum. a drink is a noun phrase which has drink as a noun as a head and a as modifier as determiner. The phrase a drink is equivalent with the meaning minum. So, both of the sentence are equivalent.

The aims of this study are (1) to identify subtitling variations of noun phrase found in The Magic of Belle Isle movie and (2) to describe the readability subtitling of noun phrase found in The Magic of Belle Isle movie. The analysis of noun phrase subtitling will focus on the subtitling variation and the readability of itself.

To prove the originality of this study, the writer will show some previous studies that have been done. It is conducted by Haryanti (UMS, 2014) in her research entitled Translation Shifts of Noun in The Oldman and the Sea, A Farewell to Arms and Their Translation Version uses descriptive qualitative that aims to classifying the translation shift of nouns, the accuracy of the shifts, and the differences of shifts in the two novels. The data are all sentences containing nouns in the The Oldman and the Sea, A Farewell to Arms, and their Indonesian versions. The data are analyzed by using comparing technique and interactive model. Based on the analysis, the findings are as follows: (a) nouns in the two novels are translated into verbs, verb phrases, clauses, adjectives, functional word-nya, nouns, compound nouns, noun phrases, plural nouns into singular, singular nouns into plural nouns, nouns are adopted, and
nouns are not translated; (b) the translations are accurate although there are some translation shifts; and (c) there are some differences and similarities of nouns category shifts in the two novels. The other previous study is done by Cipto (UMS, 2013) in her research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in a Novel Unearthly by Cynthia Hand and Its Translation into Unearthly*. The researcher uses documentation in collecting data and the data were analyzed using comparing method. Mostly the data found by the writer is equivalent translation. From 188 data of translational shift in the novel, 171 data of noun phrase or 91% belong to equivalent translation and 9% or 17 data of noun phrase belong to non-equivalent translation. From the percentages, it can be concluded that the translation of noun phrase in *Unearthly*’s novel and its translation is equivalence. There are similarities between the previous study and this research. First, the study is about translation. And the second, the study is about noun phrase as the object. But the result of the study is different because the object and subject are different where the writer describes the readability too.

To measure this study, there are several theories relate to this study. Meetham and Hudson (1972: 10) states that translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a second language. In translation is found translation shift. Catford (1965) explains that:

Translation shift relies on his distinction between formal correspondence and textual equivalence: formal correspondence is a relationship that holds between two linguistic categories that occupy approximately the same place in the organisation of their respective languages, while textual equivalence holds between two portions of text that are actual translation of each other. When a textual equivalent is not formally correspondent with its source, this is called a translation shift, of which there are two major types: level shifts and category shifts.

Translation shift is divided into two major: level shifts and category shifts. A category shift is divided into: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift. Nida (1964) in Lea Cyrus (2009: 93) provided a proper definition of translation shifts, they states that “The translation shift nevertheless play a central role in his
approach. His background lies in missionary bible translation, so he had to deal with languages that were significantly different from English.”

Nida (1964: 159) states:

One of his key concepts is that of dynamic equivalence: the translation should be formulated in such a way that it evokes a receptor response that is substantially the same as that of the original receptors. This aim can be achieved by “complete naturalness of expression”, i.e. the translation should ideally read like an original of the target language. This equivalence of receptor response precedence over any equivalence of form, which entails that it is necessary for the translator to apply certain “techniques of adjustment” during the translation process. These techniques fall into three main categories: additions, subtractions, and alterations.

Translation equivalent in here means that there is a shift in source language and then translated into transfer language, both of them have equivalent in the meaning. In translation, there is subtitling as the branch of translation studies. According to Thompson (2000) subtitle is a printed translation of the dialogue of a source language audio visual shown at the bottom of the screen.

The qualified translation has 3 aspects, there are an accurate aspect, an acceptable aspect, and readable aspect (Nababan, 2012:44). In translation, the meaning of readability is not only in readability of source language but also in readability of target language. Dealing with Nababan (2012: 50-51) that there are three quality instruments of translation. The first part is the translation category. The second part is the score or number with a scale of 1 to 3, which is sorted by the inverted a pyramid. If the quality of translation is high, the higher score or number will be obtained. While, if the quality of translation is low, the lower score or number will be obtained. The third part is the qualitative parameter of each parts of the translation category. Based on Nababan (2012: 50-51) the classifications of the readability score are score 3 for the word that has a meaning that the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understand by the readers, score 2 for generally, translation can be understood by the readers but there are parts that is should be read more than once by the readers to understand the translation, score 1 for translation is difficult to understand by the readers.
Translation also consists of translation equivalent. Equivalent shift in here means that “Basically equivalent has to formulate in such a way that it evokes a receptor response that is substantially the same as that of the original receptor” Nida in Lea Cyrus (2009: 93).

Related to this object of the study, noun phrase, Morley (2000: 53) states that noun phrase is the nominal phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword. The chief elements of noun phrase are: pre-modifier, head, and post-modifier. Determines (such as the, a, some, those) meanwhile the modifiers which precede the headword are called the pre-modifiers, and those which follow the head are called post-modifiers (Greenbaum and Nelson; 1982: 48). They are some possible of the function of noun phrase, they are: subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, object complement, and adverb. According to Greenbaum and Nelson (1982: 48) that the types of noun phrase are: pre-modifier + headword, determiner + pre-modifier + headword, headword + post-modifier, determiner + headword + post-modifier, pre-modifier + headword + post-modifier, determiner + pre-modifier + headword + post-modifier, pre-determiner + determiner + headword, pre-determiner + headword. In other side, Alwi (2003: 162) also states that phrase is a language that is formed by two words or more where noun as a headword but this is not clause. Based on the construction, phrase consists of headword and modifier as a complement of its phrase. In Indonesian linguistic form, Indonesian noun phrase also has some variations. Alwi (2003: 251-254) that noun phrase has some rules such as noun + noun, noun + demonstrative (ini/ itu), noun + adjective, noun + pronoun, noun + yang + adjective, noun + verb, number + noun, noun + preposition, and noun + adverb.

**B. Research Method**

This study uses descriptive qualitative research method in purpose to identify the noun and noun phrase subtitling variations and also analysis the readabilities of noun phrase subtitling variations found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The object of study is the *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and its subtitling. The data used in this study are clauses and sentences consisting noun phrase found in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. In this study, the writer uses documentation, questionnaire, and
interviewing as the processing of method of collecting data after that open questionnaire to the three raters and also interview. Then, the writer compares the English and Indonesian script to analyzing the data.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

From the analysis data, the writer gets 674 data noun phrase. 674 data noun phrase subtitling has their variations and readabilities. It can be explained below:

1. Noun Phrase Subtitling Variation

They are divided into 6 types of noun phrases, then it is elaborated as follows:

1.1 Noun Phrase type 1

NP1 Subtitling variation has 514 data or 75.8%. The variations of NP1 are divided to be NP1 translated into NPa, NPb, NPC, NPD, NPe, NPG, NPh, NPI, noun, verb, adverb, adjective, pronoun, number, and untranslated. The explanation of the variation is as follow:

1.1.1 NP1 Translated into NPa (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Noun)

There are 74 data or 10.8% of NP1 translated into NPa. NP1 is formed by pre-modifier + headword, then NPa is formed by noun + the other noun which related to each other. The example of NP1 translated into NPa is as follows:

0039/TMBI3/TL3/NP1/NPa/SS
SL: Anyway, he said you could stay here for the summer.
TL: Jadi, dia bilang paman bisa tinggal disini selama musim panas.

In the sentence above the noun phrase the summer is translated into musim panas. The summer is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. the in here as determiner as pre-modifier then the headword is summer. The meaning musim panas is NPa formed by noun+ noun that related to the other noun. The word musim is noun, while panas is also noun that is related to musim. The function of this noun phrase in this sentence is as adverb of time. There is a translation structure shift in that data where element the is deleted from source language in the target language. The structure of English and Indonesia changed as well.
1.1.2 NP1 Translated into NPb (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Demonstrative)

There are 42 data or 6.1% belongs to the type of NP1 translated into NPb. This type consists of NP1, pre-modifier + headword, which is translated into NPb which is formed by noun + demonstrative such as ini and itu. The sample of this type is:

1435/TMBI89/TL89/NP1/NPb/SS
SL: I’m gonna miss this place.
TL: Aku akan merindukan tempat ini.

Based on the data, there is NP1 translated into NPb, where the word this place is translated into tempat ini. This place is NP1 formed by pre-modifier + headword, this is as pre-modifier and place as headword. Tempat ini is NPb marked by noun + demonstrative. Tempat as noun, then ini as demonstrative. The function of that noun phrase in that sentence is as an object. The data above is a translation structure shift because the word this located before headword in source language move to after headword in target language.

1.1.3. NP1 Translated into NPc (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adjective)

NP3 consists of noun + adjective where the adjective follows noun as a head. The variation of NP1 can be classified to NP1 translated into NPc. The writer finds 8 data or 1.1% belong to this type. The example is:

0625b/TMBI40/TL40/NP1/NPc/SS
SL: Train robber and faithful sidekick.
TL: Perampok kereta dan kaki tangan terpercaya.

That sentence implicates NP1 is translated into NPc. Faithful sidekick is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword where the pre-modifier is faithful as adjective and sidekick as headword. kaki tangan terpercaya is NPc formed by noun + adjective. It consists kaki tangan as noun and terpercaya as an adjective. That data consists of translation structure shift because the position
of headword and modifier in source language is disposition with the target language. The function of that noun phrase is as subject.

1.1.4. NP1 Translated into NPd (pre-modifier + H → Noun + Pronoun)

The other variation of NP1 is translated into NPd. This variation is found in 113 data or 16.4%. NPd is sharped by noun + pronoun. That variation can be sampled:

0115a/TMBI8/TL8/NP1/NPd/SS
SL: Stuff **your ideas** in the suggestion box on your way out.
TL: Masukan *ide kamu* di kotak saran di luar.

The data above includes NP1 translated into NPd. The NP1 source language is **your ideas** formed by pre-modifier + headword. As pre-modifier is **your** as possessive adjective and as a headword is **ideas** as noun. The noun phrase here is translated into NPd marked by noun + pronoun. In target language it becomes *ide kamu*, where it is separated to be *ide* as noun, then *kamu* as a pronoun. That noun phrase is categorized to a translation structure shift because it occurs in the graphological changes. The function of that noun phrase is subject.

1.1.5. NP1 Translated into NPe (pre-modifier + H → Noun + yang + Adjective)

NP1 can be translated into NPe. The variation of NP1 changes into noun + yang + adjective. The word yang is inserted to noun when the noun is followed by adjective without any modifier. This is found 16 data or 2.3% belong to this variation. The example of this variation occurs in the data:

0054/TMBI4/TL4/NP1/NPe/SS
SL: Well, I'm sure she'll be **good firefighter** someday.
TL: Aku yakin ia akan jadi *pemadam kebakaran yang hebat* suatu hari.

The noun phrase above is NP1 translated into NPe. **Good firefighter** belongs to NP1 which is formed by pre-modifier + headword, where the pre-modifier is an adjective, **good**, and as a headword is **firefighter** as a noun. It is translated into NPe formed by noun + yang + adjective to be **pemadam**
kebakaran yang hebat which pemadam kebakaran as noun, hebat as adjective, and the word yang is inserted because there is not any modifier else. The sample above consists of translation structure shift because the structure of source language and target language is different in graphological changed. The function is subject complement.

1.1.6. NP1 Translated into NPg (pre-modifier + H → Number + Noun)

NP1 is translated into NPg is the other variation of noun phrase type 1. The writer finds 25 data or 3.6% NP1 translated into NPg. NPg consists of number + noun where the number can be placed as modifier of its noun. This variation finds in the data:

0105/TMBI7/TL7/NP1/NPg/~
SL: And I can't hold down two jobs at once.
TL: Dan aku tak bisa melakukan dua pekerjaan sekaligus.

NP1 in source language is two jobs. It is translated into NPg in target language as dua pekerjaan. NP1 is formed by pre-modifier + headword where two is pre-modifier and jobs as the headword. In target language NPg is formed by noun + number where as noun is pekerjaan, and as number is dua. Dua in here is also as modifier of its noun itself. The function is direct object. The noun phrase and its translation above are not classified in any shift because the graphological does not change.

1.1.7. NP1 Translated into NPh (pre-modifier + H → Noun + Preposition)

The writer finds 11 data or 1.6% of the variation NP1 translated into NPh. NPh is formed by noun + preposition. Preposition is part of modifier of noun. It can not be changed like the other kinds of modifier in noun. The variation is following:

0480c/TMBI31/TL31/NP1/NPh/SS
SL: I like the way the letters bite into the paper.
TL: Aku suka cara huruf menempel di kertas.
The paper is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword, translated into NPh formed by noun + preposition, *di kertas*. The word the is pre-modifier and paper as headword. It is translated become *di kertas* which is *di* as preposition and *kertas* as noun. The word *di* in word *di kertas* can not be changed in the other position. The sample above consists of translation structure shift because the structure of source language and target language is different in graphological. It has function as direct object.

1.1.8. NP1 Translated into NPi (pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adverb)

NPi is formed by noun + adverb. And NP1 can also be translated into NPi. The writer finds 4 data or 0.5% in this variation and analyzes this sample as follows:

0032/TMBI2/TL2/NP1/NPi/SS
SL: Does it have *indoor plumbing*?
TL: *Apa ada pipa air di dalam?*

The noun phrase above is NP1 as *indoor plumbing* translated into NPi *aspipa air di dalam*. NP1 is formed by pre-modifier + headword, while NPi is formed by noun + adverb. *Indoor* is noun as pre-modifier and *plumbing* is noun as headword. In its translation to be *pipa air di dalam*. *Pipa air* is noun and *di dalam* is as adverb where *di dalam* is adverb of place of the word *pipa air*. The sample above consists of translation structure shift because the structure of source language and target language is different in graphological change. The function of that noun phrase is as object.

1.1.9. NP1 Translated into noun (pre-modifier + H→Noun)

The noun phrase is also translated into another phrase, that is noun. There are 166 data or 24.2% belong to NP1 translated into noun. The example occurs this variation is:

0002/TMBI1/TL1/NP1/N/LS
SL: It's ash from *the fire*.
TL: Abu dari *kebakaran*.
The fire is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword then translated into noun, kebakaran. The word the is determiner as pre-modifier and fire is a noun as headword. Kebakaran is translation of the fire belong to noun. The function of that noun phrase is as complement. It consists of translation level shift because the level of noun phrase to be noun changes.

1.1.10. NP1 Translated into verb (pre-modifier + H→Verb)

There are 12 data or 1.7% NP1 translated into verb. It is pre-modifier + headword can become the other level of shift in translation. The case of this variation finds as follows:

0750/TMBI48/TL48/NP1/V/LS
SL: No. Mr. Wildhorn's going to favor us with a song.
TL: Tidak. Tn. Wildhorn mau bernyanyi untuk kita.

The word a song is NP1 implicated from pre-modifier + headword. It can be translated into verb. As NP1 is a song. The word a is pre-modifier, song is headword. That is translated into verb as bernyanyi. Bernyanyi is a verb composed of the word nyanyi and prefix ber-. There is translation level shift in that case because the level is different. The function of that is prepositional complement.

1.1.11. NP1 Translated into adverb (pre-modifier + H→Adverb)

The other variation of NP1 is also translated into adverb. A lot of kinds of adverb itself, such as adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner, and the other else. 7 data or 1% are found in this variation. The sample of NP1 is translated into adverb:

0011/TMBI1/TL1/NP1/Adv/LS
SL: He lives here full-time.
TL: Dia selalu tinggal disini.

Full-time is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. The pre-modifier is full as adverb, then time as noun as headword. It is translated into adverb to be selalu. That noun phrase consists of a translation level shift because the
level of word, from phrase to be adverb change. The function of noun phrase in that sentence is as complement.

1.1.12. NP1 Translated into adjective (pre-modifier + H → Adjective)

   Adjective is the other translation of NP1. The writer finds 9 data or 1.3% NP1 translated into adjective. Adjective is one kind of open classes word. The following is an example of NP1 translated into adjective such as:

   1572/TMBI96/TL96/NP1/Adj/LS
   SL: Melanie is such a freak.
   TL: Melanie sangat aneh.

   A freak is NP1 formed by pre-modifier + headword. A is a determiner as pre-modifier, freak is a noun as headword. It is translated into aneh. The word aneh belongs to adjective. The noun phrase above consists of translation level shift because the kind of phrase to be adjective is different. The function of that noun phrase is as complement.

1.1.13. NP1 Translated into pronoun (pre-modifier + H → Pronoun)

   Pronoun is one of kinds of NP1 Subtitling variation. The writer finds the data that translated from NP1 into pronoun. There are 2 data or 0.3% belong to this. The sample of this variation as follows:

   0267/TMBI18/TL18/NP1/Pronon/LS
   SL: Uh, I didn't know the man.
   TL: Aku tak kenal dia.

   Based on the data above, the man is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. the is determiner as pre-modifier and man is noun as headword. Dia is translation of the man. Dia belongs to pronoun. The noun phrase above is translation level shift, where the phrase changed into pronoun. It has function as indirect object in that sentence.

1.1.14. NP1 Translated into number (pre-modifier + H → Number)

   NP1 is translated into number is the previous variation. The variation of NP1 translated into number finds 3 data or 0.4%. It can be found in the data as follows:
Then no one knows I'm Carl.

Agar tak ada yang tahu aku Carl.

**No one** is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. **No** in here is as pre-modifier and **one** as noun as headword. It is translated into number as *tak ada*. The noun phrase above consists of translation level shift because phrase changes into number. The function of noun phrase in that sentence is as subject.

1.1.15. **NP1 is untranslated (pre-modifier + H→Untranslated)**

There are 21 data or 3% consists of NP1 untranslated. The last variation of NP1 is untranslated. It means that the NP1 in source language is not translated in target language. The case of this variation seems like the data below:

Did your Jubal McLaws ever love **a woman**?

A woman is NP1 marked by pre-modifier + headword. **a** is determiner as pre-modifier, then **woman** is noun as headword. That noun phrase is not translated in target language. The writer does not find the translation in target language. The function of that noun phrase is as an indirect object.

1.2 **Noun Phrase type 2**

NP2Subtitling variation has 134 data or 19.5%. Noun phrase type 2 is implicated from determiner + pre-modifier + headword. This type has some kind variations. The variation are NP2 translated into NPa, NPb, NPC, NPD, NPe, NPF, NPG, NPI, noun, verb, adjective, and untranslated.

1.2.1 **NP2 Translated into NPa (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun+ Noun)**

The first variation of NP2 is being NPa. The writer finds 42 data or 6.1% consists of this variation. NP2 is formed by determiner + pre-modifier +
head. NP2 can be translated to NPa which is marked by noun + noun. The writer finds the data belong to that variation such as:

0115b/TMBI8/TL8/NP2/NPa/SS
SL: Stuff your ideas in the suggestion box on your way out.
TL: Masukan ideimu di kotak saran di luar.

The word the suggestion box is NP2 formed by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. the is determiner, suggestion is noun as pre-modifier, and box is a noun as headword. the suggestion box is translated into kotak saran. Kotak saran is NPa marked by noun + noun. Kotak is noun as headword, and saran is noun as modifier. The function of noun phrase in the sentence is as direct object. That phrase is a translation structure shift because deleted element the, and also the structure of source language and target language changes.

1.2.2. NP2 Translated into NPb (determiner + pre-modifier + H \( \rightarrow \) Noun + Demonstrative)

NP2 is translated into NPb finds that there are 3 data or 0.4%. This type consists that NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword, is translated into NPb which is formed by noun + demonstrative such as ini and itu. The example of this type is:

1468/TMBI90/TL90/NP2/NPb/SS
SL: To what do I owe this lovely intrusion?
TL: Untuk apa penyusupan ini?

This lovely intrusion is NP2 implicated by determiner + post-modifier + headword. this is demonstrative as determiner, while lovely is as post-modifier, then intrusion is as headword. It is translated into penyusupan ini belong to NPb. It is marked by noun + demonstrative, as noun is penyusupan and as demonstrative is ini. The noun phrase in this sentence has a function as predicate. It also has a translation structure shift because the graphology both of them changes.
1.2.3. NP2 Translated into NPc (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adjective)

NPc is formed by noun + adjective. In this variation, the writer finds 25 data or 3.6% belong to NP2 translated into NPc. The data can be seen as follows:

0021a/TMBI2/TL2/NP2/NPc/SS
SL: Hey, it’s not that often that you see a beautiful woman on the roof.
TL: Hei, jarang kau melihat wanita cantik di atap.

A beautiful woman is NP2 marked by determiner + post-modifier + headword. It is classified by a as determiner, beautiful as adjective as pre-modifier, woman as noun as headword. Then, the noun phrase translated into wanita cantik. Wanita cantik is NPc classified by noun + adjective. Wanita is noun as noun or headword, then cantik is adjective as modifier. The function of this noun phrase is as a complement. Then, it consists of translation structure shift because deleted element a also the structure word in source and target language changes.

1.2.4. NP2 Translated into NPd (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Pronoun)

The other variation of NP2 is translated into NPd. NPd is sharpened by noun + pronoun, meanwhile NP2 is formed by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. There are 21 data or 3.1%. That variation can be sampled:

0556b/TMBI36/TL36/NP2/NPd/SS
SL: What would you say if we extend a dinner invitation this evening to our local author.
TL: Bagaimana kalau kita mengundang maken malam tetangga kita.

Our local author is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this case, our is determiner, local is adjective as pre-modifier, and then author is noun as headword. It is translated into tetangga kita formed by noun + pronoun. As noun is tetangga, and as pronoun is kita. The function of this noun phrase is an object. It also has translation structure shift because the structure word in source and target language changes.
1.2.5. NP2 Translated into NPe (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + yang + Adjective)

NP2 can be translated into NPe. The variation of NP2 changes into noun + yang + adjective. The word yang is inserted to noun when the noun is followed by adjective without any modifier. This is found 14 data or 2% belong to this variation. The example of this variation occurs in the data:

0033/TMBI2/TL2/NP2/NPe/SS
SL: It's a nice place.
TL: Ini tempat yang bagus.

A nice place is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this case, a is determiner, nice is adjective as pre-modifier, and then place is noun as headword. It is translated into tempat yang bagus formed by noun + yang + adjective. As noun is tempat, then it is adding element yang as conjunction, and as adjective is bagus. The function of this noun phrase is an object. It also has translation structure shift becausethe structure word in source and target language changes.

1.2.6. NP2 Translated into NPf (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Verb)

NP2 is translated into NPf is the other variation of noun phrase type 2. The writer finds 2 data or 0.3% NP2 translated into NPf. NPf consists of noun + verb where the verb can be placed as modifier of its. This variation finds in the data:

1360a/TMBI85/TL85/NP2/NPf/SS
SL:When a drunk driver ran a red light...
TL:Saat pengendara mabuk menabrak lampu merah...

A drunk driver is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier+ headword. a is determiner, while drunk is noun as pre-modifier, and then driver is as headwors is noun. It is translated into pengendara mabuk. The word pengendara in here is noun and mabuk is verb or post-modifier. The function of that noun phrase is as subject. Then, it also has a translation structure shift
because the structure of source and target language is different. There is deletion element a, and graphology changes.

1.2.7. NP2 Translated into NPg (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Number + Noun)

NP2 is translated into NPg is the other variation of noun phrase type 2. The writer finds 10 data or 1.4% NP2 translated into NPg. NPg consists of noun + number where the number can be placed as modifier of its noun. This variation finds in the data:

0458/TMBI30/TL30/NP2/NPg/SS
SL: You know a lot of good words cause you write stories.
TL: Kau tahu banyak kata karna kau menulis buku.

Based on the sentence above is found that a lot of good words is NP2, which marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. Then the analysis of its divided into a lot of is determiner, good is adjective as pre-modifier, then words is noun as headword. That is translated into banyak kata belong to NPg consists of number + noun. As noun is kata, then banyak in here as number.

1.2.8. NP2 Translated into NPi (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun + Adverb)

NP2 can be translated into NPi. The variation of NP2 changes into noun + adverb. This is found 3 data or 0.4% belong to this variation. The example of this variation occurs in the data:

1375/TMBI86/TL86/NP2/NPi/SS
SL: a nine year-old girl named Finnegan O'Neil
TL: Anak berumur 9 tahun bernama Finnegan O'Neil

A none year-old girl is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this phrase, a is as a determiner, while nine year-old is as an adverb, and girl is as headword. That is translated into anak berumur 9 tahun.

It is NPi marked by noun + adverb, where as noun is anak and as adverb is berusia 9 tahun. The noun phrase above has a function as subject. Then, it has
translation structure shift because deleted element a and also the structure of source and target language changes.

1.2.9. NP2 Translated into noun (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Noun)

NP2 is translated into noun is the other variation of noun phrase type 2. The writer finds 8 data or 1.2% NP2 translated into noun. This variation finds in the data:

0175/TMBI12/TL12/NP2/N/LS
SL: If one of the local bitches is in heat, TL: Jika salah satu wanita disini kepanasan,

Based on the sentence above, the noun phrase type 2 is the local bitches which is marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In here, the word a as determiner, local is noun as pre-modifier, and bitches is noun as headword. That phrase translated into wanita belongs to noun. The function of that noun phrase in sentence is as subject. Then, it also has a translation level shift because the class word of source and target language is difference changes.

1.2.10. NP2 Translated into verb (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Verb)

There are 2 data or 0.3% NP2 translated into verb. It is determine + pre-modifier + headword can become the other level of shift in translation. The case of this variation finds as follows:

0117a/TMBI8/TL8/NP2/V/LS
SL: And when you do, you'll find me dead by my own hand, a smoking Navy Colt Revolver by my side, and a note of farewell, to no one in particular. TL: Saat kau melakukannya, kau akan menemukannya mati bunuh diri, Revolver Angkatan Laut di sisiku, dan catatan selamat tinggal, bukan untuk siapa-siapa.

My own hand is NP2 marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. In this case, the determiner is my, then as pre-modifier is own belongs to possessive adjective, and as headword is hand belong to noun. That noun phrase translated into bunuh diri. Bunuh diri is verb. The noun phrase has
function as direct direct object. It consists of translation level shift because the phrase changes into verb.

1.2.11. NP2 Translated into adjective (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Adjective)

Adjective is the other translation of NP2. The writer finds 2 data or 0.3% NP2 translated into adjective. Adjective is the one kind of open classes word. The example NP2 translated into adjective such as:

0847/TMBI53/TL53/NP2/Adj/LS
SL: A good portion of which I've invested with Mahmoud.
TL: Cukup untuk kuinvestasikan pada Mahmoud.

Based on the sentence above, the noun phrase type 2 is a good portion formed by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. It consists of a as determiner, good as pre-modifier, and portion as headword. Then, it is translated into cukup where the word cukup belongs to adjective. The translation shift of that is level shift because the noun phrase in source language changes into verb in target language. It has function as an adverb.

1.2.12. NP2 is untranslated (determiner + pre-modifier + H→Untranslated)

There is 1 datum or 0.1% consisting of NP2 untranslated. The last variation of NP2 is untranslated. It means that the NP2 in source language is not translated in target language. The case of this variation seems like the data below:

0990/TMBI62/TL62/NP2/~
SL: What the hell's he doing in there in the first place?
TL: Apa yang ia lakukan disana?

The first place is NP marked by determiner + pre-modifier + headword. The is determiner, then first is noun as pre-modifier, and place is noun as headword. That noun phrase is not translated in target language. The writer does not find the translation in target language. The function of that noun phrase is as an indirect object.
1.3. Noun Phrase type 3

NP3 Subtitling variation has 5 data or 0.9%. The noun phrase type 3 is formed by head + post-modifier. This type can be translated into some variation, such as into NPe, NPi, and adjective. The explanation of each variation as follows:

1.2.1 NP3 Translated into NPe (H + post-modifier → Noun + yang + Adjective)

1 datum or 0.1% is found that includes to NP3 translated into NPe. NPe consists of noun + yang + adjective where the NP3 itself consists of headword + post-modifier. The case occurs in the data below:

0646/TMBI41/TL41/NP3/NPe/SS
SL: Just bring her something nice.
TL: Bawakan saja sesuatu yang bagus.

Something nice is NP3 marked by headword + post-modifier. In here, something is noun as headword, then nice is adjective as post-modifier. The noun phrase above translated into sesuatu yang bagus where indicated NPe. Sesuatu is noun which adding element yang, then bagus is as adjective. The translation shift of that is structure shift because the source and target language are different position. It has function as direct object in the sentence.

1.3.2. NP3 Translated into NPi (H + post-modifier → Noun + Adverb)

This variation finds that there is 2 data or 0.3% belong to this. NPi consists of noun + adverb. The case of this variation can be seen in the below:

0418/TMBI27/TL27/NP3/NPi/SS
SL: and define them for me by dinner Friday.
TL: dan menjelaskannya pada Ibu saat makan malam hari Jumat.

Dinner Friday is NP3 marked by headword + post-modifier. Dinner is noun as headword, then friday is noun as post-modifier. The noun phrase above translated into makan malam hari Jumat which is indicated NPe. Makan malam is noun, then hari Jumat is as adverb of time. It has function as adverb
of time in the sentence. The translation shift of that is structure shift because the source and target language are different position.

1.3.3. NP3 Translated into adjective (H + post-modifier → Adjective)

There are 2 data or 0.3% belonging to NP3 is translated into adjective. NP3 is marked by headword + post-modifier. The case of this type is:

0004/ TMBI1/TL1/NP3/Adj/LS
SL: It's rent-free.
TL: Sewanya gratis.

Rent-free is NP3 marked by headword + post-modifier. It consists rent as headword and free as an adjective as post-modifier. Then, that is translated into gratis belongs to adjective. The noun phrase above has a function as a complement. The translation shift of that is level shift because the phrase is changed into adjective.

1.4. Noun Phrase type 4

NP4 subtitling variation has 4 data or 0.8%. Noun phrase type 4 is formed by determiner + headword + post-modifier. This type can be translated into NPa and noun only.

1.4.1. NP4 translated into NPa (determiner + H + post-modifier → Noun + Noun)

3 data or 0.4% are found belonging to this variation. In this case, the NP4 is translated into NPa. NP4 itself is formed of determiner + headword + post-modifier. In other side, NPa is formed by noun + noun. The case is as follow:

0499a/TMBI32/TL32/NP4/NPa/SS
SL: The Liberty Mutual insurance conglomerate out of a million dollars.
TL: Liberty Reksadana asuransi konglomerat lebih dari sejuta dolar.

The Liberty Mutual insurance conglomerate is NP4 formed by determiner + headword + post-modifier. In this case, the is as determiner, Liberty Mutual insurance is headword which it is separated into Liberty Mutual as name of the insurance, while insurance itself is noun as headword. Then,
**conglomerare** is noun as post-modifier. It is translated into *Liberty Reksadana asuransi konglomerat* where it belongs to NPa marked by noun + noun. The noun is *Liberty Reksadana asuransi*, then *konglomerat* as other noun as post-modifier. The noun phrase above belongs to translation structure shift because the graphology changes and the position of noun phrase in source and target language is different. It has function as subject in the sentence.

1.4.2. **NP4 translated into noun (determiner + H + post-modifier→Noun)**

The noun phrase is also translated into another phrase, that is noun. There are 1 datum or 0.1% belong to NP4 translated into noun. The example occurs this variation is:

0115c/TMBI8/TL8/NP4/N/LS
SL: Stuff your ideas in the suggestion box on the way out.
TL: Masukan idemu di kotak saran di luar.

**The way out** is NP4 marked by determiner + headword + post-modifier. *The* is determiner, **way** is noun as headword, then **out** is post-modifier. The translation is *luar* that belongs to noun. The translation shift of that is level shift because the level of source and target language different. It has function as an adverb of place in the sentence.

1.5. **Noun Phrase type 7**

NP7 subtitling variation has 10 data or 1.8%. The next variation of noun phrase is noun phrase type 7. It is formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. In this case, NP7 can be translated into NPb, NPd, NPg, noun, verb, and adverb. For further explanation, it is separated into:

1.5.1. **NP7 Translated into NPb (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Noun + Demonstrative)**

The type of NP7 translated into NPb finds that there is 1 datum or 0.1%. This type consists that NP7, pre-determiner + determiner + headword,
is translated into NPb which is formed by noun + demonstrative such as ini and itu. The sample of this type is:

1112/TMBI69/TL69/NP7/NPb/SS
SL: Wow... Look at all this stuff.
TL: Lihat barang-barang ini.

All this stuff belongs to NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. It is classified that all as pre-determiner, this as determiner, and stuff as headword. That is translated into barang-barang ini where it belongs to NPb which marked by noun + demonstrative. As noun is barang-barang and as demonstrative or post-modifier is ini. This noun phrase has a translation structure shift because the structure of source and target language changes position.

1.5.2. NP7 Translated into NPd (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Noun + Pronoun)

The other variation of NP7 is translated into NPd. This variation finds 2 data or 0,3%. NPd is sharpened by noun + pronoun. That variation can be sampled:

0756/TMBI48/TL48/NP7/NPd/SS
SL: Mmm, I would leave all our windows open
TL: Aku pasti akan membiarkan semua jendela kita terbuka...

All our windows is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. all is as pre-determiner, our is possesive adjective as determiner, and windows is noun as headword. That is translated into semua jendela kita indicated noun + pronoun. As noun or headword is semua jendela, then kita as pronoun. The function of that noun phrase is as an object. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changed.
1.5.3. NP7 Translated into NPg (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Number + Noun)

Pre-determiner + determiner + headword also can translated into noun + number. In the variation it is called NP7 translated into NPg. It is found that there are 4 data or 0.5% indicate this variation. The example can be seen as follows:

0014a/TMB11/TL1/NP7/NPg/SS
SL: Fill up all the pots with water and bring it on the front porch.
TL: Isi semua panci dengan air dan bawa ke teras depan.

All the pots is NP7 marked by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. It consists of all as pre-determiner, the as determiner, and pots as headword. in target language it becomes semua panci indicated noun + number. Where as noun is panci, then as number or pre-modifier is semua. It occurs translation structure shift because the position of source and target language of noun phrase changes. It also has a function as subject in this sentence.

1.5.4. NP7 Translated into noun(pre-determiner + determiner + H→Noun)

The noun phrase is also translated into another phrase, that is noun. There is 1 datum or 0.1% belong to NP7 translated into noun. The example of this variation is:

0001a/TMB11/TL1/NP7/N/LS
SL: What is all that crap on the windshield?
TL: Kotoran apa di kaca depan itu?

All that crap is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. all is as pre-determiner, that is possesive adjective as determiner, and crapis noun as headword. That is translated into kotoran formed by noun. The function of that noun phrase is as subject. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changes.
1.5.5. NP7 Translated into verb (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Verb)

There is 1 datum or 0.1% NP7 translated into verb. It is pre-modifier + determiner + headword can become the other level of shift in translation. The case of this variation is as follows:

0252/TMBI17/TL17/NP7/V/LS
SL: In the future, you will politely decline all such invitations.
TL: Lain kali, kau harus menolak secara sopan jika ia mengajaknya.

All such basketball is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. all is as pre-determiner, such is as determiner, and invitations is noun as headword. That is translated into mengajaknya which it belongs to verb. It has mengajak as headword and suffix –nya. The function of that noun phrase is as object. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changes.

1.5.6. NP7 translated into adverb (pre-determiner + determiner + H→Adverb)

The other variation of NP7 is also translated into adverb. A lot of kinds of adverb itself, such as adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner, and the other else. 1 datum or 0.1% are found in this variation. Which one is the sample of NP7 translated into adverb:

0339b/TMBI22/TL22/NP7/Adv/LS
SL: So now my mom says we have to live here all the time.
TL: Jadi sekarang Ibuku bilang kami harus tinggal disini selamanya.

All the time is NP7 formed by pre-determiner + determiner + headword. In this case, all is as pre-determiner, the is possesseive adjective as determiner, and time is noun as headword. That is translated into selamanya. Selamanya is adverb of time. The function of that noun phrase is as adverb of time. And it consists of translation structure shift because the graphology or structure in source and target language is different and changes.
1.6. Noun Phrase type 8

NP8 subtitling variation has 7 data or 1.2%. Noun phrase type 8 can be translated into NPb, NPg, NPh, and number. This type is formed by pre-determiner + headword. The detail of this variation as follows:

1.6.1. NP8 Translated into NPb (pre-determiner + H→Noun + Demonstrative)

The writer only finds 1 datum or 0.1% belonging to this variation. NP8 is translated into NPb. It means pre-determiner + headword is translated into noun + demonstrative (ini or itu). The case finds in data above:

1206c/TMBI75/TL75/NP8/NPb/SS
SL: Luke is the reason that I’ve been trying to get a hold of you all summer.

All belongs to pre-determiner and followed summer as headword. It is translated into musim panas ini where as noun is musim panas and ini as demonstrative. The case above is a translation structure shift because the graphology the source language and source language is different. The noun phrase has a function as adverb of time.

1.6.2. NP8 Translated into NPg (pre-determiner + H→Number + Noun)

Pre-determiner + headword also can translated into noun + number. In the variation it is called NP8 translated into NPg. It is found that there are 3 data or 0.4% indicate this variation. The example of that variation is:

1372/TMBI86/TL86/NP8/NPg/~
SL: All doors closed
TL: Semua pintu pun tertutup.

All doors is NP8 that formed by all as pre-determiner and doors as headword. That is translated into semua pintu that formed by semua as number and pintu as noun. The example above does not consist shift because the graphology both of them are same. The function of that noun phrase in the sentence is as subject.
1.6.3. NP8 Translated into NPh (pre-determiner + H→Noun + Preposition)

NPh is formed by noun + preposition. And this noun phrase type 8 can be translated into NPh. The are 2 data or 0.3%. They are as follows:

1421a/TMBI88/TL88/NP8/NPh/SS
SL: So I put the little ones in Dog Dave's bed.
TL: Jadi aku menaruh si kecil di ranjang anjing Dave.

As pre-determiner is the word a little, and followed ones as headword. That is translated into si kecil. Si as preposition and kecil as headword. There is a translation structure shift because the word the is deleted then the structure of source and target langauge change. The function is indirect object in this sentence.

1.6.4. NP8 Translated into number (pre-determiner + H→Number)

NP8 is translated into number is the last variation. The variation of NP8 translated into number finds 1 datum or 0.1%. It can be found in the data as follows:

0179/TMBL13/TL13/NP8/Numb/LS
SL: One more thing: no farting.
TL: Satu lagi, tak boleh buang angin.

One more thing is NP8 formed by pre-determiner + headword. It indicates that one more is as pre-determiner and thing as headword. In target language translated into satu lagi where it belongs to number. The function of this noun phrase is as complement. The noun phrase above has translation structure shift because the graphology change in source and target language.

2. Readability

Based on the noun phrase subtitling variations above, there is readability to measure the source language and target language. Mostly, from 674 data has readability score 2.9 or 99.7%. NP1 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP2 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP3 subtitling variation has score 3, NP4 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP7 subtitling variation has score 2.8, and NP8 subtitling variation has score 3 in their readability. Based on the average of
the three raters 623 data or 92.4% belongs to high readability with parameter 2.7 – 3. In the parameter 2 – 2.6 finds 46 data or 6.8% is medium readability. Then, 5 data or 0.8% in parameter < 2 belongs to low readability.

D. Conclusion

Based on the result of analyzing data, the writer makes conclusion. There are 674 data based on the analysis. NP1 subtitling variation has 514 data or 75.8%, NP2 subtitling variation has 134 data or 19.5%, NP3 subtitling variation has 5 data or 0.9%, NP4 subtitling variation has 4 data or 0.8%, NP7 subtitling variation has 10 data or 1.8%, then NP8 subtitling variation has 7 data or 1.2%. So, it finds 674 data or 100% in subtitling variation. Overall of the data has readability score 2.9. It can be proved by NP1 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP2 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP3 subtitling variation has score 3, NP4 subtitling variation has score 2.9, NP7 subtitling variation has score 2.8, and NP8 subtitling variation has score 3 in their readability. Based on the average of the three raters 623 data or 92.4% belongs to high readability with parameter 2.7 – 3. In the parameter 2 – 2.6 finds 46 data or 6.8% is medium readability. Then, 5 data or 0.8% in parameter < 2 belongs to low readability.
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