A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE MOVIE

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Pembimbing I

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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN THE MAGIC OF BELLE ISLE MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The research paper studies about subtitling variations of verbs and verb phrases in movie The Magic of Belle Isle. The study aims at identifying the subtitling variations of verbs and verb phrases and describing the readability of subtitling of verbs and verb phrases in The Magic of Belle Isle movie. The research paper is a descriptive qualitative research. The data are sentences containing verbs and verb phrases found in the data source which is the subtitling variations. The data sources are from The Magic of Belle Isle movie and its subtitling and the informants. The data are collected from both manuscripts by using documentation. The researcher applies comparison in analyzing the data of the study, then open questionnair and review the raters. The results of the research show that: from 562 data of subtitling variations of verbs and verb phrases; 267 data or 47,51% verb is translated into verb, 9 data or 1,6% verb into verb phrase, 6 data or 1,07% verb into noun, 2 data or 0,35% verb into adjective, 2 data or 0,35% verb into adverb, 24 data or 4,27% verb is not translated. Therefore, there are 102 data or 18,15% verb phrase is translated into verb phrase containing VP₁, VP₂, VP₃, VP₄, VP₅, VP₆, VP₇, VP₈, VP₉ into VPₐ, VP₆, VP₇, VP₈, VP₉. 2 data or 0,35% verb phrase into noun phrase, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase into adjective phrase, 123 data or 21,9% verb phrase into noun, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase into adjective, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase into noun phrase, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase into adjective, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase into noun phrase, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase into adjective, 8 data or 1,43% verb phrase into interjection, 5 data or 0,9% verb phrase is not translated. Moreover, the readability of subtitling is divided into two, namely: high readability level and medium readability level. In the research paper, from 562 data there are 95,19% data belong to high readability level and 4,81% data belong to medium readability level. From these percentages, it can be concluded that the subtitling variations of verbs and verb phrases in The Magic of Belle Isle movie is readable.

Keywords: translation, verb and verb phrase, subtitling, variation, readability

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1. Introduction

Nowadays, the movie industry in Indonesia is dominated by foreign films particularly Hollywood films. The fascinating terms and the high quality pictures of the story make Hollywood films increasingly in demand by Indonesian. The viewers of these films are not only adults or teenagers but also children. Almost all of Hollywood movies or films are produced in English, which are difficult to understand by Indonesian. This condition inflicts a problem. Hence, the film producers should transfer or translate from English as the source language into Indonesian as the target language in order to make the viewers easily understand the films. Subtitling is one of the solutions of this problem.

Cintas and Remael (2014: 8) define that subtitling as a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of the screen, that endeavours to recount the original dialogue of the speakers, as well as the discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off).

The writer uses translation variations of verbs and verb phrases in The Magic of Belle Isle movie that is directed by Rob Reiner and written by Guy Thomas. The writer uses The Magic of Belle Isle movie, because the movie has a great and inspiring story, unique plot, and all the performances are good. It tells about a famous Western novelist (Monte Wildhorn) whose struggle with alcoholism has sapped his passion for writing. Then he takes a lakeside of Belle Isle. There, he meets a single mom and her three daughters who help him to find inspiration again.

In The Magic of Belle Isle movie, the writer finds the changing of class word and level word of verbs and verb phrases. Some of them are as follows:

Source Language : You got till the end of the summer.
Target Language : Kau harus berhasil mengajariku saat selesai musim panas.

The sentence you got till the end of the summer is translated into kau harus berhasil mengajariku saat selesai musim panas. The verb got is translated into
verb phrase *harus berhasil mengajariiku*. The verb above is translated into verb phrase and it does not change the message of the text. The translation shift above belongs to the level shift verb into verb phrase.

Source Language: Girl’s, go in the house. Fill up all the pots with water and bring it on the porch.
Target Language: Anak-anak, masuklah ke rumah. Isi semua panci dengan air dan bawa ke teras depan.

The sentence Girl’s, go in the house. Fill up all the pots with water and bring it on the porch is translated into anak-anak, masuklah ke rumah. Isi semua panci dengan air dan bawa ke teras depan. The verb phrase *go in* is translated into verb *masuklah*. The word *masuklah* is derived from the word *masuk* added with suffix *masuk + -lah* (verb). Then, there is verb phrase *fill up* that is translated into verb *isi*. Both verb phrases above are translated into verb and it does not change the message of the text. The translation shifts above belong to the level shift verb phrase into verb.

The researcher would like to demonstrate previous study related to the study. It aims at showing the difference between previous study and the present research. The difference is that the types of object study would be analyzed. First, it is done by Damayanti (2012) entitled *Theme Shift and Theme Equivalence found in Indonesian-English Translation of Thesis Abstract*. Her study aims to analyze types of theme, theme equivalence, theme shifts in the Indonesian-English translation of abstract thesis. Second, it is conducted by Safitri (2012) entitled *Translation Shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases In Novel’s Jodi Picoult: My Sister’s Keeper Into Penyelamat Kakakku*. The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shifts and to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrase.

The researcher implies some theories related to the case of the study. Catford (1965: 20) defines “translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language”. Bell (1991: 6) explains that “texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and at
different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence)”. It is apparent, and has been for a very long time indeed, that the ideal of total equivalence is a chimera. Languages are different from each other; they are different in form of having distinct codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical stretches of language and these forms have different meanings.

Dealing with Oettinger 1960 in Nord (1997: 6) translating is the process of transforming signs or representations into other signs or representations. If the originals have some significance, we generally require that their image also have the same significance, or, more realistically, as nearly the same significance as we can get. Keeping significance invariant is the central problem in translating between natural languages.

Nida and Taber (1982: 33) elaborate procedure comprising three stages of translation process, namely: analysis, transfer, and restructuring. The surface structure (i.e., the message as given in language A) is analyzed in terms of the grammatical and relationships and the meanings of the words and combinations of the words. Nida and Taber define that transfer in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B. Besides, transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

From the definition above, the writer concludes that translation is the process of changing the source language into target language by considering the meaning of the language. In the process of translating the foreign languages, readable may appear in different level. Dealing with Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012: 45) the term of readability in translation is not only the text in source language but also in target language. In this case, readability appropriate with the nature of every translation process that is involve of both languages. Subtitle in the movie should be readable in order to make the viewers or audiences easily understand the source language of the movie and also knowing the message or the meaning of the movie.
According to Nababan et al. (2012: 50) there are three parts of the instruments of translation quality. The first part shows 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. Three parts of these instruments are presented as follows:

Instrument Readability Level of the Translation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High readability level</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understand by the readers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium readability level</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>generally, translation can be understand by the readers. But, there are parts that is should be read more than once by the readers to understand the translation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low readability level</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>translation is difficult to understand by the readers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the process of transferring of source language into target language, shift is commonly occurs within the translation. Dealing with Catford (1965: 80) defines that “shifts is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL”. There are two major types of shift, namely level shift and category shift. Category shift have four parts, namely; structure shift, class shift,
unit shift, and intra-system shift. Level shift is something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another. Structure shift contains mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Class shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Besides, unit shift is the change of rank of SL is translated into a unit at different rank in TL. Whereas, intra-system shift means a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the source language has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different-non-correspondence-system in the target language.

The translators have to know the parts of speech, there are: nouns, pronouns, verbs, auxiliaries, adjectives, articles, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, clauses, and sentences (Frank, 1972: 1). In this research, the writer examines verbs and verb phrases in the movie. According to Leech et al. (1982: 66) “the function of verb phrase is act as predicator in the clause. The structures are the main verb and auxalaries”. Dealing with Leech and Svartvik (1995: 396) verb phrase can consist of just the main verb and also contain one or more auxiliary verbs before the main verb. Frank (1972: 47) defines “a verb is the most complex part of speech. The verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject”.

Related to the object of this study that is Indonesian verbs and verb phrases, Alwi (2003: 91) states that the characteristics of verb can be seen through semantic behavior, syntactic behavior, and its morphology forms. But, generally verb differs from other parts of speech, especially adjective. Alwi (2013: 162) also states that verb 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, verb phrase consists of headword and modifier as a complement of its phrase.

Based on the phenomena, the writer truly interested to conduct a research about translation variations of verbs and verb phrases in The Magic of Belle Isle movie and its subtitling. The aims of the study are: to identify the types of translation variations of verbs and verb phrases, and to describe the translation
readability of verbs and verb phrases used in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and its subtitling.

2. Research Method

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research intends to classify the translation variations of verbs and verb phrases in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and to describe the readability of translation of verbs and verb phrases in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie. The data of the research are sentences containing verbs and verb phrases and their translation found in the data source which is the translation variations. The data sources are from *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and its subtitling and the informants. The writer uses documentation technique in collecting the data. Afterwards, the writer uses triangulation of source and technique to make the data valid. The technique of collecting data is by comparing the source and target language text as documentation, then open questionnair and interview.

3. Research Finding and Discussion

Based on the analysis above, the researcher finds and discusses the result of the research finding as follows:


The researcher finds 562 data of subtitling variations of verbs and verb phrases; 267 data or 47.51% verb is translated into verb, 9 data or 1.6% verb is translated into verb phrase, 6 data or 1.07% verb is translated into noun, 2 data or 0.35% verb is translated into adverb, 24 data or 4.27% verb is not translated. Therefore, there are 102 data or 18.15% verb phrase is translated into verb phrase containing VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8, VP9 into VPa, VPb, VPC, VPd. 2 data or 0.35% verb phrase is translated into noun phrase, 3 data or 0.53% verb phrase is translated into adjective phrase, 123 data or 21.9% verb phrase is translated into verb, 3 data or
0,53% verb phrase is translated into noun, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase is translated into adjective, 3 data or 0,53% verb phrase is translated into adverb, 8 data or 1,43% verb phrase is translated into interjection, 5 data or 0,9% verb phrase is not translated.

3.1.1. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Verb Phrase

In *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and its subtitle, the researcher finds 102 data or 18,15% of English verb phrases translated into Indonesian verb phrases. From the datum, the researcher finds 9 types of translation variations English verb phrases belong in this classification.

3.1.1.1 VP₁ (to be + Verb-ing) Translated into VPₐ (Pre-Modifier + Verb)

English verb phrase type VP₁ consists of to be as progressive, verb as head word, and infinitive form of verb (–ing participle). Meanwhile, Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ contains pre-modifier and verb as head word. The example of VP₁ is translated into VPₐ can be shown below:

012/TMBI/SL49/TL49/VP₁/VPₐ-
SL : You know, I'm leaving tomorrow, Carl.
TL : Aku akan pergi besok, Carl.

In the sentences above, there is verb phrase type VP₁ that is translated into Indonesian VPₐ. Am leaving in the example above is classified as English verb phrase because it consists of to be (am) as progressive, the verb (live) as head word, and infinitive (–ing participle form). Am leaving functions as a predicate from subject I by the adverb tomorrow. Akan pergi stated as Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ because it includes akan as pre-modifier and verb (pergi) as head word. In spite of the verb phrase in the source language sentence is also translated into verb phrase, shift in translation can be seen by the translation of am leaving into akan pergi. The phrase is shifted from to be (am) as progressive + head (verb, leave), and infinitive (–ing participle form) into pre-modifier (akan) + head (pergi). Thus, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase, and there is no translation shift.

3.1.1.2 VP₁ (to be + Verb-ing) Translated into VPₑ (Noun + Verb)
English verb phrase type VP₁ includes to be and infinitive form of verb (–ing participle) is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPₑ which consists of noun and verb. The example is as follow:

014/TMBI/SLₒ/TLₒ/ VP₁/ VPₑ/CS/CS
SL: He looks for an open window, sneaks in, crawls right up to where you’re sleeping, sticks out his long, slimy tongue, and licks your feet.
TL: Dia mencari jendela terbuka, dan masuk, merangkak menuju tempatmu tidur, Mengeluarkan lidah panjang dan berlendirnya, dan menjilat kakimu.

From the datum above shows that the translator translated English verb phrase type VP₁ into Indonesian verb phrase type VPₑ. Are sleeping in the sentence above stated as English verb phrase, because it consists of to be (are) as progressive, verb (sleep) as head word and its function as a predicate, and non-finite or infinitive (–ing participle form). Besides, menjalani hidup is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase which is include noun (tempat) as a complement of its phrase, and verb (tidur) as head word. The phrase is shifted from progressive (to be, are) + head (verb, sleep) + non-finite (-ing) into complement noun (tempat) + head (verb, tidur). This structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between source language and target language, in which English (SL) uses the form of progressive + head + participle, than Indonesian uses the form of complement (noun) + head.

3.1.1.3 VP₁ (to be + Verb ing) Translated into VPᵈ (Adverb + Verb)

Here, English type VP₁ encloses to be and infinitive form of verb (–ing participle), while Indonesian VPᵈ consists of adverb and verb. The result of this analysis can be seen as follows:

015/TMBI/SLₒ/TLₒ/ VP₁/ VPᵈ/-
SL : Nice to see you’re keeping your spirits up.
TL : Senang melihat Paman masih punya semangat tinggi.

The translator translated English verb phrase type VP₁ into Indonesian verb phrase type VPᵈ. Are keeping in the sentence above is categorized as English verb phrase, because it contains to be (are) as progressive, verb (keep) as head word, and infinitive (–ing participle form). Furthermore, masih punya is classified as
Indonesian verb phrase which consists of adverb \textit{(masih)}, and verb \textit{(punya)} as head word. Here, the translation shift is considered into category shift that is structure shift due to the different linguistic system between source language and target language. In English (SL) uses the form of to be + head + infinitive, whereas Indonesian uses adverb + verb.

3.1.1.4 \textbf{VP}_2 (to be + Verb_{\text{ing}} + Preposition) Translated into \textbf{VP}_b (Pre-modifier + Verb + Suffix)

English verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_2 consists of to be, infinitive form of verb (–\textit{ing} participle), and preposition which is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_b that encloses pre-modifier, verb, and suffix. The example of \textbf{VP}_2 is translated into \textbf{VP}_b can be shown below:

\begin{verbatim}
016/TMBI/SL29/T29/ VP2/ VPb/CS/ISS
SL : I'\textit{m testing} for her.
TL : Aku akan mencobanya.
\end{verbatim}

In the case above, there is English verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_2 which is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_b. \textit{Am testing} in the example above stated English verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_2 because it contains of to be (\textit{am}) as progressive, verb (\textit{test}) as head word, non-finite (–\textit{ing} participle form), and preposition (\textit{for}) as complement. The functions of this verb phrase is as predicate of the subject I by the object her. Afterwards, \textit{akan mencobanya} is classified as Indonesian verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_a because it consists of \textit{akan} as pre-modifier, verb (\textit{mencoba}) as head word, and adding suffix (–\textit{nya}). Although the verb phrase in the source language sentence is also translated into verb phrase, shift in translation can be seen by the translation of \textit{am testing} for into \textit{akan mencobanya}. The shift is belongs to category shift that is intra-system shift.

3.1.1.5 \textbf{VP}_3 (Modal Auxiliary + Verb) Translated into \textbf{VP}_a (Pre-Modifier + Verb)

English verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_3 consists of modal auxiliary and verb as head word. Whereas, Indonesian verb phrase type \textbf{VP}_a consists of pre-modifier and verb as head word. The example of \textbf{VP}_1 is translated into \textbf{VP}_a can be shows below:

\begin{verbatim}
018/TMBI/SL29/TL29/VP3/VPa/-
SL : You \textbf{can spend} the whole summer relaxing, taking in the beauty.
\end{verbatim}
Based on the data above, there is verb phrase type VP₃ which is translated into Indonesian VPₐ. *Can spend* in the example above stated English verb phrase VP₃ because it includes modal auxiliary (*can*) as modal and verb (*spend*) as head word. Meanwhile, *bisa menghabiskan* is classified as Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ because it consists of *bisa* as pre-modifier and verb (*menghabiskan*) as head word. The phrase is shifted from modal (*can*) + head (verb, *spend*) into pre-modifier (*akan*) + head (*datang*). Thus, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase, and there is no translation shift.

3.1.1.6 VP₃ (Modal Auxiliary + Verb) Translated into VPₐ (Pre-Modifier + Verb + Suffix)

English verb phrase type VP₃ consists of modal auxiliary and verb as head word. While, Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ consists of pre-modifier, verb as head word, and suffix. The example can be seen as follows:

065/SL₁₁/TL₁₁/VP₃/VPₐ/CS/ISS
SL : Well, as long as you think you can manage, Mr. Wildhorn.
TL : Selama kau pikir bisa mengatasinya Tn. Wildhorn.

In the sentences above, it shows that there is English verb phrase type VP₃ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ. *Can manage* is classified as English verb phrase type VP₃ including modal auxiliary (*can*) as modal and verb (*manage*) as head word. Whereas, *bisa mengatasinya* is classified as Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ because it consists of *bisa* as pre-modifier, verb (*mengatasi*) as head word, and adding suffix (*–nya*). The phrase is shifted from modal (*can*) + head (verb, *manage*) into pre-modifier (*bisa*) + head (*mengatasi*) + suffix (*–nya*).

This translation shift belongs to the category shift, specifically intra-system shift of English verb phrase type VP₃ into Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ.

3.1.1.7 VP₄ (Modal Auxiliary + Verb + Preposition) Translated into VPₐ (Pre-Modifier + Verb)
English verb phrase type VP₅ encloses is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ. It can be seen as follows:

074/TMBI/SL₄/TL₄/VP₄/VP₄-
SL : And I can’t hold down two jobs at once.
TL : Dan aku tak bisa melakukan dua pekerjaan sekaligus.

Based on the datum above, there is English verb phrase type VP₄ into Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ. Can’t hold down in the example above stated verb phrase because it consists of modal auxiliary (can’t) as modal, verb (hold) as head word, and preposition (down). Meanwhile, tak bisa melakukan is classified as Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆ because it consists of tak bisa as pre-modifier and verb (melakukan) as head word. Thus, it is clear that English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase, and there is no translation shift.

3.1.1.8 VP₅ (Primary Auxiliary + Verb) Translated into VPₐ (Pre-Modifier + Verb)

English verb phrase type VP₅ consists of primary auxiliary and verb, while Indonesian verb phrase type VPₐ consists of pre-modifier and verb. The example can be shown below:

078/TMBI/SL₃/TL₃/VP₃/VP₃-
SL : Don’t need any help.
TL : Aku tak butuh bantuan.

From the example above, it can be shows that don’t need is verb phrase which consists of primary auxiliary (don’t) and verb (need) as head word. Then it is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆ that consists of pre-modifier (tak) and verb (butuh) as head word. So, it is clear that English verb phrase (don’t need) is translated into Indonesian verb phrase (tak butuh).

3.1.1.9 VP₆ (Primary Auxiliary + Verb₂) Translated into VP₆ (Pre-Modifier + Verb + Suffix)
English verb phrase type VP₆ consists of primary auxiliary (past) and verb, whereas Indonesian verb phrase type VP₇ consists of pre-modifier, verb, and suffix. The example can be shown as follows:

096/TMBI/SL₄₄/TL₄₄/VP₆/VP₇/CS/ISS
SL : I didn’t hear into it until one day I looked up and there was Jubal McLaws, a half smile on his face, staring right back at me.
TL : Aku tak mendengarkannya sampai suatu saat aku melihat Jubal McLaw, Senyum dan memandangku.

Derived from the datum above, the translator had been translated from the English verb phrase type VP₆ into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₇. Didn’t hear in the example above stated verb phrase because it consists of primary auxiliary (didn’t) the past tense of do not and verb (hear) as head word. Meanwhile, tak mendengarkannya is classified as Indonesian verb phrase type VP₇ because it consists of tak as pre-modifier, verb (mendengarkan) as head word, and adding suffix (-nya). The phrase is shifted from primary auxiliary (didn’t) + head (verb, hear) into pre-modifier (tak) + head (mendengarkan) + suffix (=nya). This translation shift belongs to the category shift, specifically intra-system shift of English verb phrase type VP₆ into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₇.

3.1.1.10 VP₇ (Primary Auxiliary + Verb₂) Translated into VP₈ (Pre-Modifier + Verb)

English verb phrase type VP₇ consists of primary auxiliary and verb₂, while Indonesian verb phrase type VP₈ including pre-modifier and verb. The example can be seen below:

098/TMBI/SL₃₁/TL₃₁/VP₇/VP₈/-
SL : You haven’t heard the last of this.
TL : Kau tak pernah mendengar ini.

Founded on the data number 098/TMBI/SL₃₁/TL₃₁/VP₇/VP₈/-, it shows that there is English verb phrase type VP₇ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₈. Haven’t heard is classified as English verb phrase because it consists of primary auxiliary (haven’t) and verb₂ (heard) as head word. While, tak pernah mendengar is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VP₈ because it consists of tak pernah as premodifier and verb (mendengar) as head word.
3.1.1.11 VP₇ (Primary Auxiliary + Verb₂) Translated into VP₉ (Adverbia + Verba)

English verb phrase type VP₇ includes primary auxiliary and verb₂ as head word. Indonesian verb phrase type VP₉ consists of adverb and verb as head word. The example of VP₇ is translated into VP₉ can be shows below:

100/TMBI/SL₃/TL₃/VP₇/VP₉-
SL : The fire’s been contained.
TL : Apinya sudah dikendalikan.

From the sentences above, has been contained affirmed as English verb phrase because including primary auxiliary (has been) and verb₂ (contained) by adding the –ed participle form or infinitive. Whereas, sudah dikendalikan is classified as Indonesian verb phrase type VP₉ which consists of adverb (sudah) and verb (dikendalikan) as head word. This case shows that in the source language is active sentence, then it has been translated by the translator turn into passive sentence. Thus, the shift is category shift, specifically structure shift.

3.1.1.12 VP₈ (Primary Auxiliary + Verb₃) Translated into VP₉ (Pre-Modifier + Verb + Suffix)

English verb phrase type VP₈ consists of primary auxiliary and verb₃ translated into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₉ contains pre-modifier, verb, and suffix. The example is as follows:

101/TMBI/SL₄₈/TL₄₈/VP₈/VP₉-CS/ISS
SL : I haven’t seen this since--
TL : Ibu tak melihatnya sejak...

Based on the translation above shows that haven’t seen is characterized as verb phrase which is comprises primary auxiliary (haven’t) and verb₃ (seen) the past of verb (see) as head word. Meanwhile, tak melihatnya is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase type VP₉ contains pre-modifier (tak), verb (melihat) as head word, and adding suffix (-nya). The phrase is shifted from primary auxiliary (haven’t) + head (verb, seen) into pre-modifier (tak) + head (melihat) + suffix (–
nya). This translation shift belongs to the category shift, especially intra-system shift of English verb phrase type VP₈ into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆.

3.1.1.13 VP₉ (Verb + Infinitive Verb) Translated into VP₆ (Pre-Modifier + Verb + Suffix)

English verb phrase type VP₉ consists of verb, preposition, and verb. Whereas Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆ includes pre-modifier, verb, and suffix. The example can be seen as follows:

102/TMBI/SL₁₄₈/TL₁₄₈/VP₉/VP₉/CS/ISS
SL : Dog Dave wanted to sell it, but I convinced him to wait a couple months.
TL : Dog Dave mau menjualnya, tapi aku meyakinkannya untuk menunggu beberapa bulan.

In the case above, the translator translated English verb phrase type VP₉ (wanted to sell) into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆ (mau menjualnya). VP₉ comprises verb₂ (wanted) the past of (want), then preposition (to), and verb (sell) as head word. Besides, VP₆ consists of pre-modifier (mau), verb (menjual) as head word, and adding suffix (-nya). This translation shift is classified as category shift, specifically intra-system shift from English verb phrase type VP₉ into Indonesian verb phrase type VP₆.

3.1.2. English Verb Phrase Translated into Non - Indonesian Verb Phrase.

The researcher finds 150 data or 26.7% of English verb phrases that is translated into non - Indonesian verb phrases. From the datum, the researcher finds 12 types of translation variations English verb phrases belong in this classification. They are as follows:

3.1.2.1 English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Noun Phrase

The example of VP translated into NP can be seen below:

103/TMBI/SL₁₁₁/TL₁₁₁/VP-NP/CS/CS
SL : I’m having a memorial for Don at my house.
TL : Ada acara peringatan untuk Don di rumahku.

Based on the sentences above, the translator translated English verb phrase into Indonesian noun phrase. Am having in the example above is stated English verb phrase because it consists of to be and infinitive verb which includes (have)
as head word and (–ing) participle form. Whereas, Ada acara is categorized as noun phrase because it contains determiner (ada) and noun (acara) as head word. Therefore, it can be whispered that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this data from the verb phrase in the SL is translated into noun phrase in the TL. This type belongs to category shift, specifically class shift dealing with the theory that is proposed by Catford (1965).

3.1.2.2. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Adjective Phrase

There is 3 data or of verb phrase translated into adverb phrase from source language into target language. The example of VP that is translated into AP can be illustrated below:

105/TMBI/SL19/TL19/VP-ADJP/CS/CS
SL : I was known to possess a mean cut fast ball.
TL : Aku sangat terkenal dengan lemparan bola cepatku.

Derived from the datum above, was known is classified as English verb phrase because it consists of to be (was) which is the simple past of to be (present, am) and verb (known) that is the verb3 of (know) as head word. Meanwhile, sangat terkenal is categorized as Indonesian verb phrase because it contains adverb (sangat) as pre-modifier, then adjective (terkenal) as head word. For that reason, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift from the verb phrase in the source language text that is translated into adjective phrase in the target language text. This type of shift is namely category shift, particularly class shift.

3.1.2.3. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Verb

This case, the researcher finds 119 data of English verb phrase in the source language translated into Indonesian verb in the target language. The following results are as follows:

124/TMBI/SL0/TL0/VP-V/LS
SL : Mother, Finn's scaring Flora again.
TL : Ibu, Finn menakuti Flora lagi.
Based on the data number 124/TMBI/SL$_8$/TL$_8$/VP-V/LS, is scaring is verb phrase in SL which is translated into menakuti as verb in TL. The verb phrase is scaring consists of to be (is) as pre-modifier and verb (scare) as head word, then (-ing) as participle form of verb. while, the word menakuti is a verb in the target language. Thus, it is clear that in SL there is verb phrase, but in TL it is translated and changed into verb. According to the theory that is proposed by Catford, this translation shift belongs to level shift.

3.1.2.4. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Verb$_{lah}$

There are 3 data of English verb phrase translated into Indonesian verb$_{lah}$. The example can be seen below:

227/TMBI/SL$_1$/TL$_1$/VP-V/LS  
SL : Girls, go in the house. Fill up all the pots with water and bring it on the front porch.  
TL : Anak-anak, masuklah ke rumah. Isi semua panci dengan air dan bawa ke teras depan.

The translator translated English verb phrase into Indonesian verb$_{lah}$. Go in in the example is classified English verb phrase because it involves verb (go) as head word and preposition (in) as complement. Meanwhile, the word masuklah derived from the word (verb, masuk) as head word added with suffix –lah. Thus, category shift specifically intra-system shift occurs in this translation because verb phrase in the source language text translated into verb by adding –lah in the target language text.

3.1.2.5. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Verb$_{nya}$

In this research, the writer finds 1 or 0,18% data of verb phrase is translated into verb$_{nya}$, the following result is:

SL : You wanna try out?  
TL : Mau mencobanya?

Founded on the datum above, the translator had been translated from English verb phrase into Indonesian verb$_{nya}$. Wanna try out is verb phrase which
consists of pre-modifier (wanna), verb (try) as head word, and verb (out) as complement. While, mencobanya is verb derived from verb (mencoba) as head word, then added with suffix –nya. Therefore, it can be shown that an occurrence of translation shift occurs from the verb phrase in the source language text is translated into Indonesian verb adding –nya in the target language text. Thus, this translation shift belongs to category shift, specifically intra-system shift.

3.1.2.6. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Noun

This part, the translator translated English verb phrase into Indonesian noun. The example can be shown below:

231/TMBI/SL1/TL1/VP-N/LS
SL : Could use a little more lift in that jump shot.
TL : Seharusnya lebih tinggi sedikit lompatan itu.

From the sentences above, jump shot belong to verb phrase that contains verb (jump) as head word and verb (shot) as complement. Besides, lompatan is classified as Indonesian noun. For that reason, the verb phrase in the source language is translated into Indonesian noun in target language. Thus, the translation is classified into level shift. The researcher finds 2 or 0.35% data of English verb phrase translated into Indonesian noun.

3.1.2.7. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Noun

English verb phrase which is translated into Indonesian noun adding suffix (-nya). The example of VP translated into noun

233/TMBI/SL19/TL19/VP-N_{nya}/CS/ISS
SL : It's gonna run you 35 cents.
TL : Harganya 35 sen.

In the translation above, it can be seen that the English verb phrase in the source language translated into Indonesian noun adding suffix (-nya) in the target language. is gonna run is categorized verb phrase because it consists of to be (is), pre-modifier (gonna), and verb (run) as head word. While, harganya consists of harga as noun and adding suffix (-nya). Thus, it is clear that the translator translated from the verb phrase into noun. The shift belongs to level shift.
3.1.2.8. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Adjective

There are 3 data of English verb phrase which are translated into Indonesian adjective. One of the analysis of verb phrase is translated into adjective is as follows:

234/TMBI/SL₂/TL₂/VP-ADJ/LS
SL : If my phone’s ruined, you’re dead!
TL : Jika ponselku rusak, kau mati!

From the case above, there is a verb phrase has been symbolized. Here, is ruined is a verb phrase that is translated into adjective rusak. The phrase is ruined in the source language is classified by a verb phrase because it includes of to be (is) and past verb (ruined) from present ruin, and its function as predicate from subject my phone. In addition, the word rusak in the target language is categorized by adjective. Hence, the translation shift belongs to the level shift verb phrase into adjective.

3.1.2.9. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Adverb

English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian adverb. The following is the example of the analysis:

238/TMBI/SL₃/TL₃/VP-ADV/LS
SL : I’ve come today to change your life.
TL : Aku kemari untuk merubah hidupmu.

Based on the datum above, have come is a verb phrase. have come is translated into kemari. The verb phrase have come contains have as primary auxiliary and come is categorized by verb as head word and it functions as predicate of object their position. Meanwhile the word kemari is classified by Indonesian adverb. thus, the translation shift is categorized as level shift from English verb phrase into Indonesian adverb.

3.1.2.10. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Interjection

English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian interjection. The example of the analysis can be seen below:

240/TMBI/SL₄/TL₄/VP-I/LS
SL : Why don’t we go in and have some lunch, okay? Come on.
The translation above shows that there is English verb phrase in the source language which is translated into Indonesian interjection in the target language. *Come on* belong to verb phrase derived from verb (*come*) as head word and preposition (*on*) as complement. Whereas, the word *ayo* belongs to Indonesian interjection. So, the translation above is categorized level shift from English verb phrase into Indonesian interjection.

### 3.1.2.11. English Verb Phrase Translated into Indonesian Interjection

The next analysis is English verb phrase is translated into Indonesian interjection. One of the analysis can be shown below:

246/TMBI/SL/TL/VP-I/LS

SL : *Come on*, Uncle Monte.
TL : *Ayolah*, Paman Monte.

In the datum above *come on* in the source language is categorized by English verb phrase consists of verb (*come*) as head word and preposition (*on*) as complement. From the English verb phrase translated into Indonesian interjection adding by -lah that is *ayolah*. Moreover, the translation above belongs to category shift, practically intra-system shift from verb phrase in the SL into interjection in the TL.

### 3.1.2.12. English Verb Phrase is not Translated

The next research finding is English verb phrase is untranslated. The translator uses translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, paraphrasing by omission word. The example of this analysis can be seen below:

249/TMBI/SL/TL/VP-U-

SL : Why don't we *go in* and have some lunch, okay? *Come on.*
TL : *Bagaimana kalau kita makan siang? Ayo.*

Based on the datum above, *go in* in the source language is not translated. The verb phrase *go in* derived from verb (*go*) and preposition (*in*). The function of the verb phrase *go in* is predicate of subject *we*. Thus, the verb phrase *go in* is not
translated in the target language and also the meaning is miss understandable to the
readers. So, there is no translation shift in this problem.

3.1.3. **English Verb Translated into Indonesian Verb.**

The writer finds 267 data or 47.5% of English verb is translated into Indonesian verb in *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and its subtitle. There are 193 data or 34.34% of verb is translated into verb, 31 data or 5.51% of verb is translated into verb, 2 data or 0.35% of verb is translated into verb, 25 data or 4.44% of verb is translated into verb, and 16 data or 2.84% of verb is translated into verb.

3.1.3.1. **English Verb Translated into Indonesian Verb**

Based on the data, the researcher finds 193 data of English verb which is translated into Indonesian verb by the translator. The following result is as follows:

254/TMBI/SL<sub>1</sub>/TL<sub>2</sub>/V-V/-
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.

Founded on the datum number 254/TMBI/SL<sub>1</sub>/TL<sub>2</sub>/V-V/-, the word see in the target language is classified as verb. It functions as the predicate from the subject *you* and the object *a beautiful woman on the roof*. Then, it is translated into Indonesian verb (*melihat*) in the target language. The word *melihat* in the TL is stated similar with the SL that is as verb and functions as predicate from the subject *kau* and the object *wanita cantik di atap*. Thus, there is no translation shift from this analysis.

3.1.3.2. **English Verb<sub>s</sub> Translated into Indonesian Verb**

The next analysis is English verb adding suffix –s is translated into Indonesian verb. The writer finds 31 data of verb, that is translated into verb. One of the example analysis can be shown below:

447/TMBI/SL<sub>1</sub>/TL<sub>2</sub>/V_s-V/CS/ISS
SL: Well, God knows we don't want that.
TL: Tuhan tahu kita tak menginginkan itu.
Derived from the translation above, there is English verb adding suffix –s is translated into Indonesian verb. The word *knows* in the SL derived from verb (*know*) and adding suffix –s. God is classified as proper noun, therefore the verb is adding suffix –s. Then, it is translated into verb (*tahu*) in the TL. Thus, the translation shift belongs to category shift, specifically intra-system shift.

3.1.3.3. English Verb癫* Translated into Indonesian Verbnya

The writer finds 2 data of English verb adding suffix –s is translated into Indonesian verb adding suffix –nya. The following result is as follows:

468/TMBI/SL16/TL16/V_s-V_nya/CS/ISS
SL : And aspirin **helps** that.
TL : Dan aspirin **membantunya**.

From the case above, the translator translated English verb adding suffix –s in the SL into Indonesian verb adding suffix –nya in the TL. The word *helps* consists of verb (*help*) then adding suffix –s because the subject (*aspirin*) is proper noun. The verb (*help*) function is as predicate of the subject aspirin. While, the word *membantunya* is classified as Indonesian verb adding by –nya from the base *membantu*. Thus, it is clear that English verb癫 is translated into Indonesian verbْnya. For that reason, the translation shift belongs to category shift, specifically intra-system shift.

3.1.3.4. English Verb癫 Translated into Indonesian Verb

Based on the data, the researcher finds 25 data of English verb癫 (infinitive form of verb) which is translated into Indonesian verb by the translator. The example can be seen as follows:

470/TMBI/SL2/TL2/V_edi-V/CS/ISS
SL : Mama! Finny **throwed** water on Willow.
TL : Ibu! Finny **menyiram** Willow dengan air.

In the sentences above, there is English verb adding suffix –edi in the source language is translated into Indonesian verb in the target language. The word *throwed* is past verb from the base (present, *throw*) adding suffix –edi as a past
verb and the function is as a predicate from the subject *Finny* and the object *water on Willow*. While, the word *menyiram* is categorized as Indonesian verb. So, it is clear that the translator translated from the verb \(_{ed}\) into verb. The translation shift is classified as category shift specifically intra-system shift.

### 3.1.3.5 English Verb\(_{ing}\) Translated into Indonesian Verb

In this research, the writer finds 16 data of verb\(_{ing}\) (infinitive form of verb) which are translated into Indonesian verb. One of the result can be seen below:

502/TMBI/SL\(_{27}\)/TL\(_{27}\)/V\(_{ing}\)-V/
SL : A girl *walking* by the lake.
TL : Seorang gadis kecil *jalan* di samping danau.

From the sentences above, the word *walking* in the source language is a verb derived from the base (*walk*) and adding –ing participle (infinitive form of verb). The function of verb *walking* is as predicate from the subject *a girl* and the object *by the lake*. Whereas, the word *jalan* is categorized as Indonesian verb. The word *jalan* is also as the predicate from the subject *seorang gadis kecil* and the object *di samping danau*. In addition, it is clear that the translator translated from the English infinitive verb into Indonesian verb. Thus, the translation shift belongs to category shift practically intra-system shift.

### 3.1.4. English Verb Translated into Indonesian Non-Verb.

In *The Magic of Belle Isle* movie and its subtitle, the researcher finds 55 data or 9,8% of English verb is translated into non-verb. There are 7 data or 1,24% of English verb is translated into Indonesian verb phrase, 2 data or 0,35% of English infinitive form of verb (-ing) participle is translated into Indonesian verb phrase, 5 data or 0,89% of English verb is translated into Indonesian noun. 1 data or 0,18% of English infinitive form of verb (-ing) participle is translated into Indonesian noun. 2 data or 0,35% of English verb is translated into Indonesian adverb, 2 data
or 0.35% of English verb is translated into Indonesian adjective, 24 data or 4.27% of English verb is not translated.

3.1.4.1. English Verb Translated into Indonesian Verb Phrase

Derived from the data, the writer finds 7 data of English verb which are translated into Indonesian verb phrase by the translator. Here, the English verb is translated into Indonesian verb phrase will be analyzed as follows:

516/TMBI/SL28/TL28/V-VP/-LS
SL : You work me too hard.
TL : Kau membuat kerja terlalu keras.

The case above shows that the English verb work in the SL is translated into Indonesian verb phrase membuat kerja in the TL. The word work functions as the predicate of the subject you. Meanwhile, the verb phrase membuat kerja consists of verb membuat as pre-modifier and verb (kerja) as head word. In source language, it is classified as verb, but in the target language it is changed into verb phrase. The translation belongs to the level shift.

3.1.4.2. English Verb ing Translated into Indonesian Verb Phrase

The researcher finds 2 data of English infinitive form of verb (-ing) participle is translated into Indonesian verb phrase. One of the results can be seen below:

519/TMBI/SL27/TL27/V-ing-VP/LS
SL : When the bad guy gets there, all he sees is one of her sneakers lying in front of an open door that leads down to the cellar.
TL : Dan penjahat itu tiba, yang bisa ia lihat hanya sepatunya yang tergeletak di depan pintu yang mengarah ke bawah tanah.

Based on the datum above, it can be shows that the translator translated from the English infinitive form of verb (-ing) participle (lying) is translated into Indonesian verb phrase (yang tergeletak). The verb phrase yang tergeletak contains yang as pre-modifier and verb (tergeletak) as head word. This translation is categorized as level shift from English infinitive form of verb (-ing) participle into Indonesian verb phrase.

3.1.4.3. English Verb Translated into Indonesian Noun
This case, the writer discovers 5 data or 0.89% of English verb which are translated into Indonesian noun. The example can be seen below:

520/TMBI/SL\_2/TL\_2/V-N/CS/CS  
SL : It can burn up on my watch.  
TL : Bisa terbakar dalam pengawasanku.

Founded on the data number 520/TMBI/SL\_2/TL\_2/V-N/CS/CS, there is English verb (watch) which is translated into Indonesian noun (pengawasan). Thus, it is clear that the translator translated from English verb in the source language into Indonesian noun in the target language. The translation shift is classified as category shift, specifically class shift.

3.1.4.4. English Verb\textsubscript{ing} Translated into Indonesian Noun

Based on the data, the researcher finds only 1 data or 0.18% of English verb\textsubscript{ing} (infinitive form of verb) which is translated into Indonesian noun. The result can be shown as follows:

525/TMBI/SL\_40/TL\_40/V\textsubscript{ing}-N/CS/CS  
SL : That’s some kind of walking I’d have to do to be worthy of such lovely words.  
TL : Jalan yang berbeda yang harus kulakukan untuk mendapatkan kata yang indah.

In the case above, there is infinitive form of verb (-ing) participle in the source language that is translated into Indonesian noun. The base of the word working is work adding by (-ing) participle. Moreover, the verb walking is translated into noun jalan. The function of jalan is as subject of sentence. It is clear that the translator had been translated from English infinitive form of verb – ing participle (walking) into Indonesian noun (jalan). The translation is classified as category shift, especially class shift.

3.1.4.5. English Verb Translated into Indonesian Adverb

This part, the writer finds 2 data belong to English verb which is translated into Indonesian adverb. The following is the example of the analysis:

535/TMBI/SL\_2/TL\_2/V-ADV/CS/CS  
SL : I hold in my hand a Major League baseball.
TL : Aku dulu punya gelar baik di dunia baseball.

Based on the datum above, there is English verb in the source language is translated into Indonesian adverb in the target language. The word *hold* is a verb which have the function as predicate of the subject I by the object in my hand a Major League baseball. The word *hold* in the sentence is translated into *dulu*. Meanwhile, the word *dulu* is categorized as Indonesian adverb, specifically adverb of time. From the datum above, there is a shift verb is translated into adverb. It is called category shift, especially class shift.

### 3.1.4.6. English Verb is Translated into Indonesian Adjective

The writer finds 2 data of English verb is translated into Indonesian adjective. One of the results can be seen below:

538/TMBI/SL46/TL46/V-ADJ/CS/CS
SL : A night *like* this certainly puts you in the mood.
TL : Malam *seperti* ini sangat membuatmu senang.

From the translation above, the verb of *like* is translated into the adjective of *seperti*. The word *like* is a verb functions as the predicate of the subject *a night* in the sentence. It is translated in Indonesia into *seperti* as adjective because it is modifier of the subject malam. Even though, the verb is translated into adjective it doesn’t change the message of the text that is transferred from source language into target language. The translation is classified as category shift, specifically intra-system shift.

### 3.1.4.7. English Verb is Not Translated

The last research finding is English verb is not translated. From 562 data, the researcher finds 24 data or 4.27% of the English verb is not translated. The analysis can be shown below:

560/TMBI/SL43/TL43/V-U/-
SL : *I love* you, too.
TL : Ibu juga.
Based on the sentences above, it shows that the verb *love* is not translated in the target language. The verb *love* as functions predicate of subject I by the object you and too as adverb. In point of fact, dealing with English dictionary the verb love could be translated into TL as *mencintai* or *menyayangi*, it depends on the context. Besides, it makes the readers confused to understand. Based on the analysis, there is no translation shift.

### 3.2. Readability of Subtitling

Readability of subtitling is needed to achieve the high quality of a text in the target language. A text in target language can be said the good or high quality if it can be understood easily by the readers. Thus, the translators have to understand the concepts of readability text from both source and target language in order to transfer the meaning of the text from source into target language.

The researcher discusses the readability of subtitling. Dealing with Nababan et al. (2012: 15) there are readability levels. First, high readability level with score 3 for words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understand by the readers. Second, medium readability level with score 2 for generally translation can be understand by the readers but there are parts that should be read more than once by the readers to understand the translation. Third, low readability level with score 1 for translation is difficult to understand by the readers.

#### 3.2.1. High Readability Level

The qualitative parameter of high readability level are words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understood by the readers. The following are the examples of high readability level:

124/TMBI/SL0/TL0/VP/V/LS  
SL : Mother, Finn’s *scaring* Flora again.  
TL : Ibu, Finn *menakuti* Flora lagi.

Based on the datum above is classified as high readability level. In addition, the three raters gave the same score that is 3 for the datum above. The English verb phrase *is scaring* is translated into Indonesian verb *menakuti*. Here, the verb
phrase in the source language has functions as a predicate of the subject mother. Whereas, the transferring meaning of the verb phrase that is verb in the TL is also has functions as predicate from the subject ibu. The transfer of meaning in the translation verb phrase into verb in the TL is suitable from SL. A level shift occurs in the translation as one of the strategy used by the translator. But, the meaning of the translation is accurate because it does not change the message of the text. Thus, it is called equivalent of translation. Besides, the sentences of both in the source language and the target language are classified as simple sentence. Furthermore, this translation can be easily understood by the readers (readable). As a result, the datum above belongs to high readability.

3.2.2. Medium Readability Level

The second level of readability of the translation is medium. In medium readability level, generally translation can be understood by the readers. But, there are parts that should be read more than once by the readers to comprehend the translation. The examples of medium readability level can be seen are as follows:

147/TMBI/SL/TL
SL: I like that you can feel there’s a genuine human being doing the work.
TL: Aku suka merasakan ada manusia sejati melakukan tugas.

Founded on the translation above both source language and target language show that it is classified as medium readability level. From the English verb phrase (can feel) is translated into Indonesian verb (merasakan). The shift belongs to level shift and it does not change the message of the context. Therefore, this translation is categorized equivalent. Along with the first rater gave the score 3 in the datum above, because he state that this translation is easy to understood. While, according to the second rater the translation is not easy to comprehend. Thus, he read more than one thus understand the meaning of the translation and gave the score 2. Whereas, the third rater classifies that the datum above is difficult to understand. She do not understand the message of the transferring meaning in the TL from SL. Hence, she gave the score 1. In this case, there is omission strategy of translation that is used by the translation. The word (you) in
the SL is not translated in the TL. The meaning in the sentences above from SL into TL is difficult to comprehend. The average of the three raters is 2. As a result, this translation belongs to medium readability.

4. Conclusion

Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer draws the following conclusion. These conclusion answer the problem statements of this research.

From 562 data, there are the subtitling variations of verbs and verb phrases found in The Magic of Belle Isle movie. There are 310 data or 55,16% of verbs translated into verb; into verb phrase; into noun; into adverb; into adjective, and not translated. Besides, there are 252 data or 44,84% of verb phrases translated into verb phrases consist of VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, VP6, VP7, VP8, VP9 into VPa, VPb, VPc, VPd. Verb phrase is translated into noun phrase; into adjective phrase; into verb, into noun; into adjective; into adverb; into interjection; and not translated.

Then, from 562 data, there are 95,19% data belong to high readability level and 4,81% data belong to medium readability level. Hence, the writer concludes that the data of verbs and verb phrases in The Magic of Belle Isle movie and its subtitling is readable.

5. References


