

**A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN
SUBTITLING OF *ICE AGE 4* MOVIE BY SAGAZ NET**



PUBLICATION ARTICLES

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
for Getting Research Degree of Education
in English Department**

**Proposed by
EDY SUNARTO
A 320 110 049**

**SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA**

2015

SURAT PERSETUJUAN

Yang bertanda tangan ini pembimbing skripsi/tugas akhir:

Nama : Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum

NIP/NIK : 477

Nama : Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum

NIP/NIK : 567

Telah membaca dan mencermati naskah artikel publikasi ilmiah yang merupakan ringkasan skripsi/tugas akhir dari mahasiswa:

Nama : Edy Sunarto

NIM : A320110049

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : "A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE
IN SUBTITLING OF *ICE AGE 4* MOVIE BY SAGAZ NET"

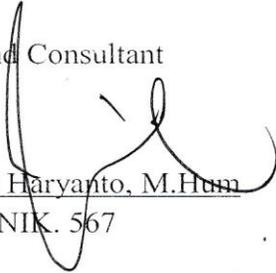
Naskah artikel tersebut layak dan disetujui untuk dipublikasikan.
Demikian persetujuan tersebut dibuat, semoga dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Surakarta, 22 Mei 2015

First Consultant


Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum
NIK.477

Second Consultant


Drs. Sigit Haryanto, M.Hum
NIK. 567

**A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE IN
SUBTITLING OF *ICE AGE 4* MOVIE BY SAGAZ NET**

Edy Sunarto
A320110049

School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta
aidie_sun@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This research aims to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of Ice Age 4 movie by sagaz net and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the Ice Age 4 movie by sagaz net. The data in this research are English and Indonesian movie subtitling. The data source was in Ice Age 4 movie subtitle containing noun phrase.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses documentation technique to collect the data and the collected data are analysed by using comparison technique.

The result of this research shows that first, there are four types of translation shift of noun phrase, i.e. First, from 404 data, there are 198 data or 48,9% belong to level shift of noun phrase, 157 data or 39% belong to structure shift of noun phrase, 18 data or 4,5% belong to translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, and 31 data or 7,6% belong to intra-system shift of noun phrase. Second, there are 399 data or 98,7% belong to equivalent translation and 5 data or 1,3% belong to not equivalent translation.

Key word: *subtitling, translation shift of noun phrase, equivalent.*

A. Introduction

Communication in social life is very needed. The way of human to communicate is divided into two, that are spoken and written. Spoken language is always used in a conversation, because spoken language is used directly and certainly easier to understand. And the difficulty is used from different language from our mother language. Mastery of written language is absolutely necessary in today's modern life, especially in English. It turns writing skills received less attention. Whereas in English writing skills is very difficult. Train writing skills needs to be done, because written in English language very concerned about its structure. Thus, the special ability is needed to understand a foreign language. So, not everybody can do that easily for example, when we see a foreign language movies, we certainly get the difficulty to understand when the movie has no subtitles.

To make subtitles, we must know the technique of translating foreign language into target language. The technique is called translation. Translation is the process of converting message of text to another language. Catford (1965: 20) says that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Equivalent is similarity or balance of the source language and the target language.

Pinchuck (in Sutopo 2001: 214) states that "translation is a process of finding a target language equivalent for an source language utterances". Newmark (1991: 27) says that the translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Mc.Guire (1991: 2) stated:

Translation is rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted.

According to Nida (1969: 33-36) there are three steps of translation process. Those steps are: 1) analyzing, 2) transferring and 3) restructuring. This translation processes then followed and used by the other experts of translation or linguist.

Translation emphasizes the equivalence between the message from source language and target language. The product of translation in the target language should have similar meaning to the source language, it is called equivalence. Discussing about movies, subtitles are the product of translation that should be equivalence. Subtitles are usually found under

the movie screen. It is very useful to the viewer who doesn't understand the source language of the movie conversation.

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

Catford (1965: 73) defines the concept of shift in term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL into TL. There are two major types of translation shifts, namely: level shift and category shift. Level shift, it means that a SL item at one linguistics level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift, it departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category-shifts are divided in the order structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift, and intra-system-shift.

A noun phrase or nominal phrase (abbreviated NP) is a phrase which has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. The simplest noun phrase consists of a single noun. The noun head can be accompanied by modifier, determiner and complement.

Noun phrases have functions as verb subjects and objects, as predicative expressions, and as the complements of prepositions. Noun phrases can be identified by the possibility of pronoun substitution, as is illustrated in the examples below.

- a. This sentence contains two noun phrases.
- b. The election year politics are annoying for many people.

Objects phrase or noun phrase: the phrase distribution that similar with the noun. Central element of the phrase objects, i.e. a noun. For example:

- a. Dita menerima ***hadiah ulang tahun***.
- b. Dita menerima ***hadiah***.

Noun phrase ***hadiah ulang tahun*** in the similar sentence with a noun distribution ***hadiah***. Therefore, the phrase ***hadiah ulang tahun*** including objects phrase or noun phrase.

The object that is used by the reseacher is the noun phrase found in the movie entitled *Ice Age 4 movie*, for example:

1. SL : ***Smooth sailing***, Sid?
TL : ***Begini halus***, Sid?

From the sentence above, the noun phrase *Smooth sailing* in SL is translated into *Begini halus* in TL. The noun phrase *Smooth sailing* consists of adjective *Smooth* as pre modifier and *sailing* as the head categorized as noun phrase. It is translated into *Begini halus* as adjective phrase. It shows that SL is noun phrase, but in TL is changed into adjective phrase. This translation shift belongs to noun phrase to another phrase.

The message that is transferred to target language changes the meaning delivered from source language. The meaning of *Smooth sailing* actually *dayung dengan lembut* as verb phrase, but in target language the meaning is *Begini halus* as adjective phrase. Actually the speaker wants to give an order to sail smoothly. So, it can be concluded that between noun phrase in the source language and noun +ku in the target language is not equivalent.

2. SL : find me *a wife*, and tell her I love her.

TL : Temukan *istriku* dan katakan aku mencintainya.

From the sentence above, the noun phrase *a wife* in SL is translated into *istriku* in TL. The noun phrase *a wife* consists article *a* as pre modifier and *wife* as the head categorized as noun phrase. It is translated into *istriku* as noun +ku. It shows that SL is noun phrase, but in TL is changed into noun. This translation shift belongs to the level shift.

The message that is transferred to target language changes the meaning delivered from source language. The meaning of *a wife* actually *seorang istri* as noun phrase, but in target language the meaning is *istriku* as noun +ku. And actually the speaker doesn't have *a wife*. So, it can be concluded that between noun phrase in the source language and noun +ku in the target language is non equivalent.

The reason why the writer chooses the title because the movie Ice Age 4 there are so many noun phrases. Noun phrase in the film Ice Age 4 much has shifted and is not equivalent to the meaning of the noun phrase. The writer would like to analyse the changes in noun phrases in this study.

Based on the background described above the writer is interested in conducted research entitled a translation shift analysis of noun phrase in subtitling of ice age 4 movie.

Based on the background the writer formulates the problem statements as follow; what are the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net? And how is the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net?

The objective of the study are to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net.

Compared with Riris's finding which focused translation shift on verb and verb phrase in *Amazing Spiderman 4* Movie she found two types of translation shifts, namely category shift and level shift.

Compared with Ratnawati's finding is about the object. Her finding noun phrase focused on *The Dark Knight Rises* Movie. She found three types of translation shift, namely level shift, structural shift and noun phrase is omitted.

The similarities with two previous researches are the research focuses on analyzing translation shift. Then the difference to the previous study is the object of the study. The research will analyse noun phrase focuses on *Ice Age 4* Movie.

The data will be analysed using Theory of Translation written by Catford (1965) and Translation Processes, Practise, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translators written by Nababan (2004).

Catford (1965: 20) states that "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language)".

Catford (1965: 73) defines the concept of shift in term of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL into TL. There are two major types of translation shifts, namely: level shift and category shift.

Catford (1965: 73) explained that level shift, it means that a SL item at one linguistics level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.

Category shift, it departures from formal correspondence in translation. The category shift is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. Structure shifts, they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. Class shifts, which occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL items is a member of a different class from the original items (Catford, 1965:73). Unit shifts, it involves change in rank. It departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of unit atone rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in TL. Intra system shifts, where the shifts occur internally, within a system, it is where SL and TL process system which

approximattelly correspond formally as their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.

According to Catford (1965: 27) that translation equivalent as an empirical phenomenon, discovered by comparing SL TL texts; and, on the other hand, the underlying conditions, or justification of translation equivalent. A textual translation equivalent, then, is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text).

According to Leech and Svartvik (1975: 231), a noun phrase which can act as subject, object, or complement of clause, or as prepositional complement. It is called noun phrase because the word which is its HEAD is typically a noun. According to Morley (2000: 53) a noun phrase has a noun or pronoun as its headword. Nominal phrase structure is accounted for in terms of the basic elements determiner (d), modifier (m), nominal head element/headword (h) and qualifier (q), e.g.

B. Research Method

The type of research is descriptive qualitative research. This research is proposed to identify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in the subtitling of *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net and to describe the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net. In this research the writer uses descriptive study or literary study by reading and collecting data, classifying, analyzing the data and finally drawing the conclusion. The object of the study are noun phrases found in the movie entitled *Ice Age 4* and it's subtitling. The data are all linguistic units and their translation consists of noun phrases taken from subtitles of *Ice Age 4* Movie. The data source are *Ice Age 4* directed by Steve Martino and Mike Thurmeier and the manuscript was made by Michael Berg. The subtitle translated by Sagaz Net. In collecting data, the writer uses the documentation technique by using the following steps: reading the subtitle of *ice Age 4* Movie, bolding the English word containing noun phrase from Ice age 4 Movie, writing them down into paper, and coding the data, such as 0001/IA4/SL1/TL1. The writer analyses the data by using comparison technique. The steps are:

- a. comparing the data of SL and TL in *Ice Age 4* movie,

- b. classifying and identifying the translation analysis of Noun phrase of English word in *Ice Age 4* movie,
- c. describing the equivalence of the Indonesian translation in variation of noun phrase in *Ice Age 4* movie, and
- d. drawing conclusions.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

Research finding will present the analysis of the data based on the problem statements in this research. The first is the writer's analysis of translation shift of noun phrase found in the subtitling of *Ice Age 4* movie by Sagaz Net and the second is the equivalence of noun phrase subtitling found in the *Ice Age 4* movie by Sagaz Net. The findings are as follows.

1. The Translation Shift of Noun Phrase Found in The Subtitling of *Ice Age 4* Movie by Sagaz Net

The writer analyses the translation shift of noun phrase in *Ice Age 4* movie of the SL into the TL. Based on the analysis of translation shift of noun phrase and its subtitle, the writer divides the four translations shift of noun phrase, that are level shift, structure shift, translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, and intra system shift. The explanation of each component will be discussed below:

a. Level Shift

In this research, there are five kinds of translation shift that can be classified into level shift, such as noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase is translated into verb, noun phrase is translated into adverb, noun phrase is translated into adjective, noun phrase is translated into clause and noun phrase is translated into noun + *nya/mu/ku*.

1) Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun

1048/IA4/SL42/TL43

SL : Louis *the hero*.

TL : Louis adalah *pahlawan*.

From the sentence above, the noun phrase *the hero* is translated into noun *pahlawan* in the target language. The noun phrase *the hero* consists of article *the* as pre modifier and *hero* as the head categorized as noun phrase. It is translated

into *pahlawan* as noun. It shows that SL is noun phrase, but in TL is changed into noun. This translation shift belongs to the level shift. The message that is transferred to target language doesn't change the meaning delivered from source language.

2) Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb

1014/IA4/SL41/TL42

SL : Dad! How's that for *an entrance*?

TL : Ayah ! Bagaimana kalau kita *masuk*?

An entrance in source language above is translated into masuk. An entrance is noun phrase, but in source language an entrance is translated into verb masuk. The noun phrase an entrance consists of article an as pre modifier and entrance as the head. It belongs to level shift of translation in which noun phrase is translated into verb.

3) Noun Phrase is Translated into Adverb

0094/IA4/SL5/TL5

SL : Hey! Can you chew *this thing* for me?

TL : Hei, bisa kunyahkan *ini* untukku?

From the data above, noun phrase *this thing* is changed into adverb *ini*. *This thing* consists of two words; demonstrative determiner *this* as pre modifier and *thing* as the head. Although noun phrase is translated into adverb, but it doesn't change the meaning delivered from source language. This translation shift above belongs to level shift of translation in which noun phrase is translated into adverb.

4) Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective

0707/IA4/SL26/TL27

SL : You're *a failure*.

TL : Wah ... kau *gagal*.

From the data above, noun phrase *a failure* is changed into adjective *gagal* in the target language. The noun phrase *a failure* consists of article *a* as pre modifier and *failure* as the head. Although noun phrase is translated into adjective, but it doesn't change the meaning delivered from source language. This translation shift above belongs to level shift of translation in which noun phrase is translated into adjective.

5) Noun Phrase is Translated into Clause

0610/IA4/SL23/TL24

SL : It's *the way home*.

TL : Itu *jalan menuju rumah*.

The way home is translated into clause *jalan menuju rumah* in target language. The noun phrase *the way home* consists of article *the* as pre modifier, noun *way* and *home* as the head categorized as noun phrase. It is translated into *jalan menuju rumah* as clause. It shows that SL is noun phrase, but in TL is changed into clause. This translation shift belongs to the class shift. And the message that is transferred to target language changes the meaning delivered from source language.

6) Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + *nya/ku/mu*

0015/IA4/SL1/TL1

SL : First it's the falls, then she's piercing *her trunk*.

TL : Pertama air terjun, kemudian dia akan menindik *belalainya*.

The word *her trunk* in source language is classified into noun phrase. *Her trunk* is translated into noun + *nya belalainya* in target language. The noun phrase *her trunk* consists of possessive pronoun *her* as pre modifier and *trunk* as the head categorized as noun phrase. The noun + *nya belalainya* is marked by word *belalai* added with suffix *-nya*. This translation shift above belongs to level shift of translation in which noun phrase is translated into noun + *nya*.

b. Structure Shift

In this research, there are two kinds of translation shift that can be classified into structure shift, such as noun phrase is translated into noun + conjunction and noun phrase is translated into noun that has D-M structure.

1) Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun + Conjunction

0009/IA4/SL1/TL1

SL : You two were supposed to be *responsible uncles*!

TL : Kalian berdua harusnya bisa jadi *paman yang bertanggung jawab*.

Responsible uncles is translated into noun + conjunction *paman yang bertanggung jawab* in target language. The noun phrase *responsible uncles* consists of adjective *responsible* as modifier and *uncles* as the head categorized

as noun phrase. The noun + conjunction *paman yang bertanggung jawab* is marked by word *paman* and *bertanggung jawab* added with conjunction *yang*. The conjunction *yang* appears when there is adjective *responsible* in front of the noun. This translation shift above belongs to structure shift of translation in which noun phrase is translated into noun + conjunction.

2) Noun Phrase is Translated into Noun that Has D-M Structure

0046/IA4/SL3/TL3

SL : *Bad kitty!*

TL : *Kucing nakal!*

Bad kitty is translated into noun that has D-M structure *kucing nakal* in target language. The noun phrase *bad kitty* consists of adjective *bad* as modifier and *kitty* as the head categorized as noun phrase. The noun that has D-M structure *kucing nakal* is marked by word *kucing* as noun that explained and *nakal* as adjective that explain the noun. This translation shift above belongs to structure shift of translation in which noun phrase is translated into noun that has D-M structure.

c. Translation Shift of Noun Phrase to Another Phrase

In this research, there are two kinds of translation shift that can be classified into translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, such as noun phrase is translated into verb phrase and noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase.

1) Noun Phrase is Translated into Verb Phrase

0076/IA4/SL4/TL5

SL : Yeah, she could use *a nap*.

TL : Yah, dia bisa gunakannya untuk *tidur siang*.

From the data above, the noun phrase *a nap* is translated into verb phrase *tidur siang* in the target language. The noun phrase *a nap* consists of article *a* as pre modifier and *nap* as the head categorized as noun phrase. It is translated into *tidur siang* as verb phrase. It shows that SL is noun phrase, but in TL is changed into verb phrase. This translation shift belongs to the translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase. The message that is transferred to target language doesn't change the meaning delivered from source language.

2) Noun Phrase is Translated into Adjective Phrase

0234/IA4/SL10/TL11

SL : *Smooth sailing*, Sid?

TL : *Begini halus*, Sid?

From the data above, the noun phrase *smooth sailing* is translated into adjective phrase *begini halus* in the target language. The noun phrase *smooth sailing* consists of adjective *smooth* as pre modifier and *sailing* as the head categorized as noun phrase. It is translated into *begini halus* as adjective phrase. It shows that SL is noun phrase, but in TL is changed into adjective phrase. This translation shift belongs to the translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase. And the message that is transferred to target language changes the meaning delivered from source language.

d. Intra System

0012/IA4/SL1/TL1

SL : The falls? Where *the delinquents* go?

TL : Air terjun? Kemana *anak nakal* itu pergi ?

From the data above, *the delinquents* is translated into *anak nakal*. *The delinquents* belong to plural in source language that is translated into *anak nakal* in target language, it belongs to singular. The noun phrase *the delinquents* consists of article *the* as pre modifier and noun *delinquents* which is the base with suffix *-s* as plural maker in English Grammar. While in target language it translated *anak nakal* which consist of a noun *anak* and explained by adjective *nakal*. It shows that in target language, this noun phrase is singular. It can be conclude that in source language it is noun phrase which is plural, but in target language it is changed into singular. The translation shift above belongs to the intra-system shift.

2. The Equivalent of Noun Phrase Subtitling Found in The *Ice Age 4* Movie by Sagaz Net

a. Equivalent of Noun Phrase

1042/IA4/SL42/TL43

SL : Go where *the day* takes you, But be back before sunset.

TL : Pergi ke mana *hari* akan membawamu, Tapi kembalilah sebelum matahari terbenam.

The message that is transferred to target language doesn't change the meaning delivered from source language. Noun phrase in the SL *the day* is translated into noun phrase *hari*. The noun phrase *the day* consists of article *the* as pre modifier and *day* as the head categorized as noun phrase. The target language is changed into *hari*, but it doesn't change the message of the text above, so the message is not difficult to understand. It can be concluded that between noun phrase in the source language and noun in the target language is equivalent.

b. Not Equivalent of Noun Phrase

0262/IA4/SL11/TL12

SL : find me *a wife*, and tell her I love her.

TL : Temukan *istriku* dan katakan aku mencintainya.

The message that is transferred to target language changes the meaning delivered from source language. The meaning of **the clincher** actually **penentu** as noun phrase, but in target language the meaning is **makin menguatkan** as verb phrase. So, it can be concluded that between noun phrase in the source language and verb phrase in the target language is non equivalent.

The translation shift needs to be classified into four types, they are level shift, structure, translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, and intra-system shift. The first is translation shift can be classified into level shift, such as noun phrase is translated into noun, noun phrase is translated into verb, noun phrase is translated into adverb, noun phrase is translated into adjective, noun phrase is translated into clause and noun phrase is translated into noun + *nya/mu/ku*. The second is the translation shift can be structural shift, such as noun phrase is translated into noun + conjunction and noun phrase is translated into noun that has D-M structure. The third is the translation shift of noun phrase to another phrase, such as noun phrase is translated into verb phrase, noun phrase is translated into adjective phrase. And the last is intra-system shift.

Table : Translation Shift

No.	Translation Shift of Noun Phrase	Number	Percentages
1	Level Shift		
	a. Noun Phrase into Noun	84	20,7%
	b. Noun Phrase into Verb	15	3,7%

	c. Noun Phrase into Adverb	6	1,5%
	d. Noun Phrase into Adjective	6	1,5%
	e. Noun Phrase into Clause	4	1%
	f. Noun Phrase into Noun + <i>nya/mu/ku.</i>	83	20,5%
2	Structure Shift		
	a. Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase with Conjunction Yang	21	5,2%
	b. Noun Phrase into Noun Phrase that Has D-M Structure.	136	33,6%
3	Noun Phrase to Another Phrase		
	a. Noun Phrase into Verb Phrase	13	3,3%
	b. Noun Phrase into Adjective Phrase	5	1,2%
4	Intra-System Shift	31	7,7%
Total		404	100%

From the table above, the researcher finds 404 data analysis of the translation shift that are, the first is 198 data level shift of noun phrases, the second is 157 data structure shift of noun phrases, the third is 18 data translation shift of noun phrases to another phrases, and the last is 31 data intra-system shift of noun phrases. The researcher found the data in *Ice Age 4 Movie*.

Equivalence in translation should be in the form and the meaning of TL. Equivalence is needed in transferring message from SL into TL. Based on the analysis of the datum, the researcher classified two types of equivalent translation. They are equivalent translation and not equivalent translation. Equivalent translation does not change the meaning from source language into target language. And not equivalent translation is unsuitable the meaning from source language into target language.

Table : Equivalent of Translation

NO	Equivalent of Translation	Number	Percentages
1	Equivalent Translation	399	98,7%
2	Not equivalent Translation	5	1,3%
Total		404	100%

From the table above, the researcher finds 404 data equivalent of translation that is, the first is 399 data or 98,7% data of equivalent translation and the second is 5 data or 1,3% data of not equivalent translation. So, it can be seen that not equivalent translation is not balance than equivalent translation in *Ice Age 4* movie and Its Subtitling.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

1. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher draw some conclusions, they are:

- a.** There are four types of translation shift in *Ice Age 4* movie. They are level shift, structure, translation shift of noun phrases to another phrases, and intra-system shift. The researcher finds 404 data analysis of the translation shift that are, the first is 198 data level shift of noun phrases, the second is 157 data structure shift of noun phrases, the third is 18 data of translation shift of noun phrases to another phrases, and the last is 31 data intra-system shift of noun phrases. The first is translation shift can be classified into level shift. From 404 data found by the researcher, there are 198 data level shift of noun phrases that consists of 84 data or 20,7% data noun phrases are translated into noun, 15 data or 3,7% data noun phrases are translated into verb, 6 data or 1,5% data noun phrases are translated into adverb, 6 data or 1,5% data noun phrases are translated into adjective, 4 data or 1% data noun phrases are translated into clause and 83 data or 20,5% data noun phrases are translated into noun + nya/mu/ku. From 404 data found by the researcher, there are 157 structure shift of noun phrases that consists of 21 data or 5,2% data noun phrases are translated into noun phrases with conjunction yang and 136 data or 33,6% data noun phrases are translated into noun phrases that has D-M structure. From 404 data found by the researcher, there are 18 data translation shift of noun phrases to another phrases that consists of 13 data or 3,3% data noun phrases are translated into verb phrase, 5 data or 1,2% data noun phrases are translated into adjective phrase. And from 404 data found by the researcher, there are 31 data or 7,7% data intra-system shift of noun phrases.
- b.** From the data, researcher classifies equivalent translation into two. They are equivalent translation and not equivalent translation. The researcher finds 404 data

equivalent of translation that is, the first is 399 data or 98,7% data of equivalent translation and the second is 5 data or 1,3% data of not equivalent translation.

2. Suggestion

After doing the research on a translation shift analysis of noun phrase in subtitling of *Ice Age 4* movie by sagaz net, the researcher wants to give some suggestions, they are:

a. To Next Researchers

This research is an example of translation shift and equivalent translation of noun phrase. The next researcher can analyse the same theme on different object.

b. To English Students

By this research, English students can improve their knowledge and ability in studying subtitling, especially about translation shift and equivalent translation of noun phrase.

c. To Subtitlers

In making a good subtitle, the subtitlers should pay attention to the elimination of the source language word and the addition of the meaning of the source language. Subtitlers must be good at choosing words that must be removed and the addition of the meaning of the source language.

E. Bibliography

- Alwi, Hasan.dkk. 2003. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Ambarsih, Riris. 2013. *A Shift and Equivalence Translation Analysis on The English-Indonesian Subtitling of The Amazing Spiderman 4 Movie*. Unpublished Research Paper. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Baker, M. 1998. *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Catford, Jhon C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English a Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Hatim, B. dan I. Mason. 1997. *The Translator as Communicator*. London/New York: Routledge.
- Leech, Geoffrey and Svartvik, Jan. 1975. *A Communicative Grammar of English*. New York: Longman.
- Machali, Rochayah. 2000. *Pedoman bagi Penerjemah*. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana.

- Mc Guire, Susan Bassnett (1991) *Translation Studies (Revised Edition)*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Morley, G. David. 2000. *Syntax in Functional Grammar*. London: Continuum.
- Nababan, Mangatur. 2004. *Translation Processes, Practise, and Products of Professional Indonesian Translators*. New Zealand: Victory University of Wellington. Thesis.
- Newmark, Peter. 1991. *A Text Book of Translation*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Nida, A. Eugene. 1969. *Toward a Science of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- O'Connell, E. 2007. Screen Translation. In Kuhlweck, P. and Littau, K. (Eds). *A translation Companion to Translation Studies*. Clevedon, Buffalo, Toronto: Multilingual Matters LTD.
- Ratnawati, Ririn. 2013. *Translation Shift of Noun Phrase in the Dark Knight Rises Movie and Its Subtitling*. Unpublished Research Paper. Surakarta: Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta.
- Sutopo, A & Candraningrum, D. 2001. *Translation*. German: Druck MullerBass Tubingen.
- Winarno, Surakhmad. 1990. *Pengantar penelitian Ilmiah*. Bandung: Tarsito.

F. Virtual Reference

<https://alice-chan-world.blogspot.com/2014/02/peneremahan-subtitle-film.html?m=1>.

Accessed at 20.38 p.m. 31 Agustus 2014.

https://enn.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/noun_phrase. Accessed at 20.38 p.m. 31 Agustus 2014.

<https://m.brighthubeducation.com/english-homework-help/32754-the-functions-of-nouns-and-noun-phrases/> Accessed at 17.15 p.m. 3 September 2014.

<http://penerjemah.blogdetik.com/page/2/?s=TRANSLATION>. Accessed at 08.44 a.m 6 December 2014.

<http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article2385.php>. Accessed at 00.17 a.m. 6 September 2014.

<http://ithinkeducation.blogspot.com>. Accessed at 00.10 a.m. 16 October 2014.

<http://www.translationdirectory.com/articles/article2385.php>. Accessed at 07.10 p.m. 7 September 2014.

<http://kumpulancerpw.blogspot.com/2014/06/analisis-deskriptif-komparatif-dan.html>.

Accessed at 07.23 p.m. 13 Mei 2015.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subtitle_%28captioning%29. Accessed at 08.01 p.m. 20 Mei 2015.