

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES  
IN *FAST AND FURIOUS 6* MOVIE BY GERALDINE**



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# **A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASES IN *FAST AND FURIOUS 6* MOVIE BY GERALDINE**

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## **ABSTRACT**

*This study aims at describing the subtitling analysis of noun phrase from English into Indonesia in *Fast and Furious 6* movie, classify the translation shifts of noun phrase found in *Fast and Furious 6* movie and describe the translation equivalence of the subtitled. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In collecting data, the writer uses documentation. The data are analyzed using translation analysis theory based on *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* by Catford (1965). There are steps of collecting data, namely: the writer watching the movie and findings the noun phrase on the dialogue occur the movies, noting the script, classifying the noun phrase, coding the data of noun phrases. The collected data are analyzed by using *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* by Catford. The result of the research show that the writer found 281 data of noun phrases that using translation shift in *Fast and Furious 6* movie. The writer classify translation shift into two types. There are level shift and structural shift. It consist of 156 data or 55% of noun phrases belong to level shifts and 125 data or 45% of noun phrases belong to structural shifts. From 281 data of noun phrases, the writer finds that all of the data of noun phrases are equivalent translation and the writer does not finds any data of noun phrases included in not equivalent translation. It means that the data is 100% equivalent. The result of this study is that the translator makes an equivalent translation.*

***Keyword: Equivalent, Translation shift, Subtitling***

## A. Introduction

Nowadays, people are interested in mastering foreign language. They know that foreign language is very important. In globalization, people must be able to speak foreign language well. Language is used to communicate or interaction among people around the world. Many countries use English as their primary language or second language in their country. As we know that some people are difficult in mastering foreign language. So, they use translation to make easy in understanding foreign language.

Translation is very important for people who do not understand foreign language well. Translation makes people easy to understand the foreign language. According to Catford (1965: 20), “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Translation is a written communication in a target language that is having the same meaning with source language. Translation does not change the meaning of source language, but only change the language.

Translation is very useful for peoples around the world who cannot speak English well. Translation usually used in movie, novel, article, book, and many more. In movie, there written translation on the bottom of the movie. The written translation in the movie screen called subtitle. The function of the subtitle is to help peoples who do not understand English or other language very well. Through subtitle, the message of the movie can be easily delivered to the peoples.

Translators use the translation strategies when they are translated from one language into another language. Translation strategies make the translation equivalent. One of translation strategies is translation shift. Catford (1965: 73) divides shifts into two major types, there are *level shifts* are shift for grammar to lexis and vice-versa , and *category shifts* are departures from formal correspondence in translation. While the category shifts divided into *structure shift, class shift, units shift and intra-system shift*.

The translation shifts will give the variation in translation. The result of translation will be better and interesting. The target language will be appropriate with the source language and more interesting to the reader if translators used the

translation strategies. Besides translation shift, equivalent of translation is also important in translation. According to Catford (1965: 27) there are two equivalences in translation. The first is textual equivalence and the second formal correspondence. Translation equivalent means that the target language only change the language from source language into target language but does not change the message of source language.

Some people learn foreign language through entertainment, especially English. People learn English through entertainment such as songs, movie, drama, and the other. People are easy in mastering the foreign language through translation. One of the entertainments which use translation is movie. We also know that western movies are presented around the world. Yet, many people around the world do not understand English well. Therefore, there are subtitles in movies.

Subtitle can be found in movie. Subtitle is usually placed in the bottom of the screen that contains a written conversation in another language. Subtitle is appropriate with conversation in movie. It helps the audience in understanding the movie and to get the message of the movie clearly. Subtitling is the one of the branches of translation studies. In this part, subtitling is divided into notion of subtitling and subtitling as unique type of translation, type of subtitling, technical constrains, textual constrains, and linguistic constrains of subtitling. The function of the subtitle is to help people who difficult in understanding the foreign language in movie. It is very important for people who do not understand the foreign language. Besides, people will get the message of the movie clearly. Subtitle is movie script that is translated into target language. Movie script contains sentences, phrases, clauses, and words.

One of movie script is phrase. Phrase is one of movie script contents. There are many types of phase. There are so many phrases in English version and Indonesian version. Miller (2002: 35) divides phrase into five, there are: prepositional phrase (PP) with a preposition as head, noun phrase (NP) with a noun as head, verb phrase (VP) with a verb as head, adjective phrase with an adjective head, and adverbial phrase with an adverb as a head.

One of the phrases is noun phrases. Noun phrase is a phrase which head is noun. Many noun phrases found in the subtitle. Noun phrases have a lot of meaning when translation into another language. According to Greenbaum (2002: 48), the noun phrase may have more than one pre-modifier or post-modifier. Modifiers are units that are dependent on the main word and can be omitted. Modifiers that come before the noun are pre-modifiers, and those that come after the noun are post-modifiers.

There are many types of phrase. Greenbaum (2002: 48) gives examples of possible structures of noun phrases, there are: noun, determiner + noun, pre-modifier + noun, determiner + pre-modifier + noun, noun + post-modifier, pre-modifiers + noun + post-modifier, determiner + pre-modifier + noun + pre-modifier.

There are eight possible functions of noun phrases stated by Greenbaum (2002: 53), such as subject (e.g. *the people in the bus* escaped through the emergency exit), direct object (e.g. they are testing *some new equipment*), indirect object (e.g. the bank gave *David* a loan), subject complement (e.g. the performance was *a test of their physical endurance*), object complement (e.g. many of us consider her *the best candidate*), complement of a preposition (e.g. the box of chocolates is intended for *your children*), pre-modifier of a noun or noun phrase (e.g. *milk* production is down this year), adverbial (e.g. the term finishes *next week*)

The writer analyzes the noun phrases found in the movie, especially English movie. There are many movies in the world that use English. According to Upson (2011) "a movie genre is a label applied to a movie for categorization purposes". There are six genres of movie by Upson (2011): (1) action and adventure movies, (2) comedy movie, (3) drama movie, (4) family movie, (5) thriller movie, (6) musical and independent movie. Movie is a series of moving images that act an actress and actor with bring a story that will be delivered to the audience. One of them is *Fast and Furious 6*. Besides the movie is very interesting because there is an Indonesian artist in this action movie, the reason

why the writer chooses this movie because so many noun phrases in the conversation of this movie and it is one of the best movie. There are so many noun phrases, the variations of noun phrases and the translation shift in this movie.

The problem statements of this research are the translation shift and equivalence of noun phrases which is found in this movie. The objectives of this research are to classify the translation shift of noun phrases found in the *Fast and Furious 6* movie and to describe the equivalence of noun phrases between the source language and target language found in *Fast and Furious 6* movie.

In this movie, there are so many noun phrases found which is translated into different kind of phrase like noun phrase translated into noun and noun phrase into noun phrase too, for example:

1. 013/FF6/SL<sub>128</sub>/TL<sub>100</sub>/2013

SL : If I didn't put **that tracker** in your car?

TL : Kau tahu apa yang terjadi kalau aku tak memasang **pelacak** di mobilmu?

From the datum above, the noun phrase **that tracker** is translated into noun **pelacak**. The word **that** is as determiner and the word **tracker** is as headword. It is a translation level shift. In Indonesia linguistic form, the word **pelacak** is noun. The translator changes level of noun phrase in source language into noun in target language. But the translator does not change the message of source language. It is an equivalent translation because the noun phrase that tracker in English version and the word pelacak in Indonesian version has similar meaning. So, the message will be delivered clearly to the audiences and the audiences will be easy in understanding the meaning of source language. It is one of examples which is the noun phrases is translated into another level.

The example above show that NP not only be translated into NP, but also can be translated into noun. Beside that, NP can be translated into verb, adverb, adjective, pronoun, demonstrative, and NP in another structure or construction.

The reason why the writer chooses this research because NP has so many variations in their translation and the writer want to know deeply about the variation of the translation of noun phrase. The writer also wants to know about

how the translation make their translation is equivalent and how to deliver the message of source language into target language.

## **B. Research Method**

In this research, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative research, because the writer purposes to describe the translation shift of noun phrase in *Fast and Furious 6* movie. Identify the types of translation shift of noun phrase, and to explain the equivalence translation. Qualitative research is a research which yields the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observing people or behavior (Moleong, 1995:3). In collecting the data, the researcher use documentation method to get the data. The steps are watching the movie and findings out the noun phrase on the dialogue occur in the movie, noting the script, classifying the noun phrases and coding the data of noun phrases. After the data collected, the researcher analyzes the data. The following steps needed for doing to analyze the data. The steps are identifying the translation shift of noun phrase (NP) in Fast and Furious 6 movie using the theory of translation shift and describing the translation equivalence of noun phrase (NP) in Fast and Furious 6 movie using theory of translation equivalence.

## **C. Research Finding**

This research finding will focus on the translation shift of noun phrase in the source language and the translation of the labels at Unilever's products and the equivalent of itself.

### **1. The Translation Shifts of Noun Phrases in Fast and Furious 6**

The writer finds two types of translation shifts in 281 data of noun phrases in *Fast and Furious 6* movie. There are level shift and structural shift.

#### **a. Level Shift**

The writer finds 156 data or 55% of NP that use translation level shift as translation strategies. There are 7 variations of NP, such as NP that translated into noun, demonstrative, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective and preposition. It can be seen as follows:

### 1) NP is translated into noun

NP in here is formed by demonstrative (determiner) + noun (headword). There is example of NP<sub>2</sub> is translated into noun, as follow:

013/FF6/SL<sub>128</sub>/TL<sub>100</sub>/2013

SL : If I didn't put **that tracker** in your car?

TL : Kau tahu apa yang terjadi kalau aku tak memasang **pelacak** di mobilmu?

In the example above, noun phrase **that tracker** is translated into **pelacak**. The noun phrase **that tracker** is marked by demonstrative + noun. The word **that** is demonstrative or determiner, while the word **tracker** is noun or headword. Then, the translation of **that tracker** is **pelacak**. The word **pelacak** is noun. The function of the noun phrases above as the object of the sentence. The translator change the level of noun phrases into noun, but does not change the function of noun phrase and message of source language. There is a translation level shift in this data.

### 2) NP is translated into Demonstrative

NP is formed by demonstrative (determiner) + noun (headword). There is example of NP<sub>2</sub> is translated into demonstrative, as follow:

069/FF6/SL<sub>1321</sub>/TL<sub>938</sub>/2013

SL : Let's end **this thing**.

TL : Ayo kita akhiri **ini**.

Based on the sentences above, the NP is translated into demonstrative. The phrase **the thing** is translated into noun **ini**. The NP formed by demonstrative + noun. **The** in here is article as determiner and the word **thing** is noun as headword. Then, the word **ini** is demonstrative. The function of that noun phrases here as object of sentence. It is a translation level shift. The level of noun phrase in source language is change into noun in target language, but the message is unchanged.

### 3) NP is translated into Pronoun

NP is formed by demonstrative (determiner) + noun (headword). There is example of NP is translated into pronoun, as follow:

072/FF6/SL<sub>136</sub>/TL<sub>102</sub>/2013

SL : That's my boy. All right, let's see how **this thing** flies.

TL : Itu baru anakku. Lihat ini, mau melihatnya terbang.

NP in source language is **this thing**. In target language, it becomes **-nya**. NP marked by demonstrative+noun. The word **this** formed by demonstrative as determiner, then the word **thing** as noun as headword. The noun phrase **this thing** is translated into **-nya** that marked by pronoun. The translator changes the level of noun phrase into demonstrative. The function of the noun phrases and pronoun in here is similar as substitution of object in previous conversation (a toy). Although the level change from noun phrase into noun, but the message is unchanged. So, the message will be delivered clearly to the audiences. It is a translation level shift in this data.

#### 4) NP is translated into Verb

NP can be translated into verb. NP is formed by article (determiner) + noun (headword). The writer find 1 data belong to this type. There is example of NP is translated into verb, as follow:

157/FF6/SL<sub>1303</sub>/TL<sub>926</sub>/2013

SL : If I see you on the horizon, I'll make **the call** and the girl's dead.

TL : Sampai ketemu di horizon, akan **kutelpon** dan perempuan itu mati.

NP in source language is **the call**. In target language, it becomes **kutelpon**. NP marked by article+noun. The word **the** formed by article as determiner, then the word **call** as noun as headword. The noun phrase **the call** is translated into **kutelpon** that marked by verb. The translator changes the level of noun phrase into verb. The function of the noun phrases in here as predicate of the sentence. Although the level change from noun phrase into verb, but the message is unchanged. So, the message will be delivered clearly to the audiences. It is a translation level shift in this data.

#### 5) NP is translated into Adverb

NP is formed by article (determiner) + noun (headword). There is example of NP is translated into adverb, as follow:

162/FF6/SL<sub>497</sub>/TL<sub>374</sub>/2013

SL : Kitchen help entrance is towards **the back**.

TL : Pintu untuk pelayan dapur ada **di belakang**.

Based on the sentences above, the NP<sub>3</sub> is translated into noun. The phrase **the back** is translated into noun **di belakang**. The NP<sub>3</sub> formed by article + noun. **The** in here is article as determiner and the word **back** is noun as headword. While, the word **di belakang** is adverb. The function of that noun phrases here as adverb of place. It is a translation level shift. The level of noun phrase in source language is change into noun in target language, but the message is unchanged.

#### 6) NP is translated Adjective

NP is formed by article (determiner) + adjective (modifier) + noun (headword). There is example of NP is translated into adjective, as follow:

231/FF6/SL<sub>698</sub>/TL<sub>503</sub>/2013

SL : She's **a blank page**.

TL : Dia masih **polos**.

In the example above, noun phrase **a blank page** is translated into **polos**. The noun phrase **a blank page** is marked by article + adjective + noun. The word **a** is article or determiner, then **blank** is adjective or modifier, while the word **page** is noun or headword. Then, the translation of **a blank page** is **polos**. The word **polos** is adjective. There is a translation level shift in this data.

#### 7) NP is translated into Preposition

NP is formed by article (determiner) + noun (headword). There is example of NP is translated into preposition, as follow:

159/FF6/SL<sub>307</sub>/TL<sub>231</sub>/2013

SL : **The one** we're working right now.

TL : **Yang** kita lakukan sekarang.

In the example above, noun phrase **the one** is translated into **yang**. The noun phrase **the one** is marked by article + noun. The word **the** is article or determiner, while the word **one** is noun or headword. Then, the translation of

**the one** is **yang**. The word **yang** is preposition. There is a translation level shift in this data.

### **b. Structural Shift**

The writer finds 125 data or 45% of NP that use translation level shift as translation strategies. There are 8 variations of NP, such as NP that translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>b</sub>, NP<sub>c</sub>, NP<sub>d</sub>, NP<sub>e</sub>, NP<sub>f</sub>, NP<sub>g</sub> and NP<sub>h</sub>. It can be seen as follows:

#### **1) NP is translated into NP<sub>a</sub>**

NP is formed by adjective (modifier) + noun (headword), then NP<sub>a</sub> is formed by noun + adjective. There is example of NP is translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, as follow:

001/FF6/SL<sub>16</sub>/TL<sub>19</sub>/2013  
SL : **Special agent** Hobbs?  
TL : **Agen khusus** Hobbs.

NP in source language is **special agent**. In target language, it becomes **agen khusus**. NP marked by adjective+noun. The word **special** formed by adjective as determiner, then the word **agent** as noun as headword. The noun phrase **special agent** is translated into noun phrase **agen khusus** that marked by noun + adjective. The word **agen** as noun and the word **khusus** as adjective. The translator changes the structure of noun phrase into noun. Although the structure was changed from adjective+noun into noun+adjective, but the message is unchanged. So, the message will be delivered clearly to the audiences. It is a translation structural shift in this data.

#### **2) NP is translated into NP<sub>b</sub>**

NP is formed by possessive (determiner) + adjective (modifier) + noun (headword), then NP<sub>b</sub> is formed by noun + adverb. There is example of NP is translated into NP<sub>b</sub>, as follow:

265/FF6/SL<sub>728</sub>/TL<sub>529</sub>/2013  
SL : And **my old boss**.

TL : Dan **bos lamaku**.

**My old boss** is NP<sub>7</sub> that marked by possessive + adjective + noun. The NP is translated into noun phrase **bos lamaku**. **My** in here as possessive as determiner, **old** as adjective or modifier, and **boss** as noun as headword. The NP in here is translated into **bos lamaku**. The word **bos** as noun and the word **lamaku** as adverb. The level of the noun phrase is change into noun phrase in different structure but the message of the source language is unchanged. There is a translation structure shift in this data.

### 3) NP is translated into NPc

NP is formed by possessive (determiner) + noun (headword), then NPc is formed by noun + pronoun. There is example of NP is translated into NPc, as follow:

221/FF6/SL<sub>417</sub>/TL<sub>317</sub>/2013

SL : I want personal information. Get into their lives, into **their minds**.

TL : Aku mau informasi pribadi, apapun tentang hidup mereka, **pikiran mereka**.

NP in source language is **their minds**. In target language, it becomes **pikiran mereka**. NP<sub>5</sub> marked by possessive+noun. The word **their** formed by possessive as determiner, then the word **minds** as noun as headword. The noun phrase **their minds** is translated into **pikiran mereka** that marked by noun + pronoun. The word **pikiran** as noun and **mereka** as pronoun. The translator changes the structural of noun phrase into NPc.

### 4) NP is translated into NPd

NP is formed by demonstrative (determiner) + noun (headword), then NPd is formed by noun + demonstrative. There is example of NP is translated into NPd, as follow:

032/FF6/SL<sub>12</sub>/TL<sub>13</sub>/2013

SL : Remember, the second you go through **those doors**.

TL : Ingat, saat kau melangkah masuk ke **pintu itu**.

That sentence implicates that NP is translated into NPd. **Those doors** is NP marked by demonstrative + noun. **Those** as article as determiner and **doors** as noun as headword. The NP is translated into **pintu itu**. **pintu** in here

is noun, then the word *itu* as demonstrative. The function of that noun phrases as adverb of place. The message was unchanged, despite the structure of the noun phrase in source language change into NPd. This variation includes a translation structural shift..

#### 5) NP is translated into NPe

NP is formed by article (determiner) + adjective (modifier) + noun (headword), then NPe is formed by noun + adjective phrase. There is example of NP is translated into NPe, as follow:

242/FF6/SL<sub>228</sub>/TL<sub>173</sub>/2013  
SL : Which is? **A tech bomb.**  
TL : Artinya? **Bom teknologi tinggi.**

NP<sub>6</sub> in source language is **a tech bomb**. It is becomes **bom teknologi tinggi** in target language. The noun phrase **a tech bomb** marked by article + adjective + noun. The word **a** in here as article as determiner, **tech** is adjective as modifier, while **bomb** as noun as headword. In target language, the word **bom** as noun, then **teknologi tinggi** is adjective phrase. Here, the noun phrase is translated into noun phrase with different structure or construction. There is a translation structure shift in this data.

#### 6) NP is translated into NPf

NP is formed by article (determiner) + noun (headword), then NPf is formed by number + noun. There is example of NP is translated into NPf, as follow:

153/FF6/SL<sub>1431</sub>/TL<sub>1006</sub>/2013  
SL : I never thought I'd trust **a criminal.**  
TL : Tak pernah terpikirkan, aku mempercayai **seorang criminal.**

Based on the sentences above, the NP is translated into NPf. The phrase **a criminal** is translated into **seorang kriminal**. The NP formed by article + noun. the article **a** in here as determiner and the word **criminal** is noun as headword. While, **seorang kriminal** formed by number+noun. Here, the

noun phrase is translated into noun phrase with different structure or construction. There is a translation structure shift in this data.

#### 7) NP is translated into NPg

NP is formed by article (determiner) + noun (headword), then NPg is formed by noun + noun. There is example of NP is translated into NPg, as follow:

164/FF6/SL<sub>837</sub>/TL<sub>609</sub>/2013

SL : See, I reversed the gears, torqued **the motor**.

TL : Lihat, aku sudah mengganti **motor pelontarnya**.

Here, the noun phrase **the motor** is translated into **motor pelontarnya**. The noun phrase **the motor** is marked by article + noun. The word **the** is article or determiner, while the word **motor** is noun or headword. Then, the translation of noun phrase **the motor** is **motor pelontarnya**. The word **motor** is noun, while the word **pelontarnya** is noun. Here, the noun phrase is translated into noun phrase with different structure or construction. The sentences above explains that the translator uses the translation structural shift as translation strategies. The translator changes the structure of NP into NPg, but does not change the message from the source language into target language.

#### 8) NP is translated into NPh

NP is formed by noun + noun, then NPg is formed by noun + noun + noun. There is example of NP is translated into NPg, as follow:

281/FF6/SL<sub>472</sub>/TL<sub>356</sub>/2013

SL : Tej, we're gonna need cars without **computer chips** that can be overridden.

TL : Tej, kita butuh mobil tanpa **piranti chip komputer**.

The noun phrase **computer chips** is translated into **piranti chip komputer**. The noun phrase **computer chips** is marked by noun + noun. The word **computer** is noun or modifier, then the word **chips** is noun or headword. Then, the translation of noun phrase **computer chips** is **piranti**

**chip komputer.** The word **piranti** is noun, then the word **chip** is noun, also **komputer** is noun. Here, the noun phrase is translated into noun phrase with different structure or construction. The example above explains that the translator uses the translation structural shift as translation strategies. The translator changes the structure of NP into NPh, but does not change the message from the source language into target language.

## 2. The Equivalent of Noun Phrase in *Fast and Furious 6*

The writer found that all of the data of noun phrases in *Fast and Furious 6* are equivalent with source language. Although the translator using the translation shift that change the level and structure of noun phrases in target language, the translator does not change the messages of source language in target language. Therefore, the messages can be delivered clearly into audiences. The examples of equivalent can be seen as follows:

### a. Equivalent

There are 281 data or 100% of noun phrases that the target language is equivalent with source language, for example:

223/FF6/SL<sub>698</sub>/TL<sub>503</sub>/2013

SL : She's **a blank page**.

TL : Dia masih **polos**.

The noun phrase **a blank page** is translated into **polos**. The noun phrase is translated into noun. The target language changes the level of noun phrase into noun. It means that the example included in translation level shift. Although the translator changes the level, but the translator does not change the message of source language. So, the message can be delivered into the audiences.

111/FF6/SL<sub>1159</sub>/TL<sub>829</sub>/2013

SL : We stick to **the plan**.

TL : Kita tetap pada **rencana**

The noun phrase **the plan** is translated into **rencana**. The noun phrase is translated into noun. The target language changes the level of noun phrase into noun. It means that the example included in translation level shift. Although the translator changes the level, but the translator does not

change the message of source language. So, the message can be delivered into the audiences.

**b. Non Equivalent**

The writer does not find any data of noun phrases in *Fast and Furious 6* which is included in category of non equivalent. It means that this translation is 100% equivalent.

**D. Conclusion**

Based on the data analysis and the discussion, the writer can draw the following conclusions:

1. From 281 data of noun phrase, there 2 translation shift of noun phrase found in *Fast and Furious 6*. It can be seen as follows: There are 156 data or 55% of noun phrase that translated using level shift from 7 variations, there are noun phrase that translated into verb, noun, adverb, number, demonstrative, adjective and pronoun. Then, the 125 data or 45% of noun phrase that use translation structure shift from 8 variations of English noun , there are noun phrase that is translated into NP<sub>a</sub>, NP<sub>b</sub>, NP<sub>c</sub>, NP<sub>d</sub>, NP<sub>e</sub>, NP<sub>f</sub>, NP<sub>g</sub>, and NP<sub>h</sub>.
2. From 281 data of noun phrase in *Fast and Furious 6*, the data is 100% equivalent. The writer does not find any data of noun phrases that included in category of non equivalent. From these percentages, it can be concluded that the translation shifts of noun phrases in *Fast and Furious 6* movie is an equivalent translation.

The writer concludes that the subtitling of *Fast and Furious 6* movie by Geraldine is equivalent because the target language is appropriate with the source language. So, the subtitling of *Fast and Furious 6* movie by Geraldine is good subtitling.

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