

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN
DIVERGENT MOVIE BY EICK JIWONO**



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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

By

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SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
OCTOBER, 2015**

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VERB PHRASES IN *DIVERGENT* MOVIE BY
ERICK JIWONO**

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Artikel Publikasi ini telah disetujui oleh pembimbing skripsi Fakultas
Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta untuk di pertanggung jawabkan
di hadapan tim penguji skripsi

Surakarta, 10 Oktober 2015

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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN DIVERGENT MOVIE BY ERICK JIWONO

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ABSTRACT

This study aims at analyzing the subtitling analysis of verbs and verb phrase of Divergent movie from English into Indonesia, classify the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrase of Divergent movie and explain the translation equivalence of the subtitled. The research type is descriptive qualitative research. The writer uses documentation in process of collecting data. The data are identified using translation analysis theory according to A Linguistic Theory of Translation by Catford (1965). There are some steps of collecting data, namely: the writer watching the Divergent movie and identifying the verbs and verb phrase from the movie dialogue, marking verbs and verb phrase on the script, classifying the verbs and verb phrase, coding the data of verbs and verb phrase. The collected data are identified by using A Linguistic Theory of Translation by Catford (1965). The result of the research finding shows that firstly, the translation shift is divided into two types namely category shift and level shift. In this result, the category shift of verbs and verb phrases is divided into three kinds, they are class shift, intra – system shift, and structure shift. There are 102 of 255 data analysis of translation shift of verbs and verb phrases or the percentage of this analysis is 39,08%. Secondly, there are the equivalent and non equivalent translation. In this research, the writer finds that all of the data of verbs and verb phrases included in equivalent translation. It means that the data of this research is 100% equivalent. The result of this study shows that the translator makes an equivalent translation

Keyword: Equivalent, Translation Shift, Subtitling.

A. Introduction

Translation as a process is always uni-directional, namely it is always performed in a given direction from a Source Language into a Target Language. It is aimed at helping the readers to be easier in understanding about the message that are transferred from the SL. When we learn about translation, we should know about the three element in translation they are equivalence, SL text and replacement. And also, the translation is important to many people, because in education world, especially in Indonesia has many books with foreign language such as English language. So, we need some translator in each world to transfer the language into Indonesian language.

According to Bell (1991: 5) said that “Translation is the expression in another language or target language of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence.” The notion of movement of some sort between language, the content of some kind and the obligation to find equivalents which preserve features of the original. It is this notion of equivalence which we are about to take up. Meanwhile, according to Catford (1965: 20) said that “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language”. So, the translation is important to many people. especially on education world that used to many students and the teachers. Translation is transferred in source language into the target language. It means that the translation does not change the meaning or the purpose of the text. It is only change the language to another language.

The translation is useful to many people in the world who cannot speak foreign language well, especially on English language. There are many kinds of the translation used such as in movie, novel, article, short story, poetry, and etc. The translation of movie usually called subtitle. Subtitle helps people who do not know about the language of the movie, for example the movie used English language, but the audience most of them is Indonesia country so that’s why the subtitle is so important to that movie, because it can help to understanding the movie.

Language is important to many people in the world. Even some people learn foreign language in order to they can speak one of foreign language well, like English

language, Italian language, French language, and etc. Some people can learn foreign language without join a course or something else, they can learn foreign language through entertainment like movies, songs, novel, books, article, drama, and etc. One of the entertainment which has to use translation is a movie. As we know, the western's movie is so interesting in Indonesia. But in here, there is different language between English and Indonesian language so that's why the subtitling in movie is important. It makes easy to understanding the movie itself by the audience. Subtitle is usually placed in the bottom of the screen that contains a written conversation in another language. For example, the language of movie is English so that's why the subtitle in movie are Indonesian, French, Germany, or another language that can be easier the audience to understanding that movie.

In other side, translation study there is shift. By 'shifts' we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL (Catford, 1965: 73). There are two types of shifts, namely *level shifts* and *category shifts*. Level shifts means that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. While, category shifts refers to departures from formal correspondence in translation. What is meant by formal correspondence is any grammatical category in the target language which can be said to occupy the same position in the system of the TL as the given SL category in the SL system. Category shifts divided into four types, namely *structure shifts*, *class shifts*, *unit shifts*, and *intra system shifts*. Beside, the equivalent of translation is important as well. According to Catford (1965: 27) "there are two equivalences in translation." they are textual equivalence and formal correspondence. Translation equivalence is only change the form of each words from the SL into TL, but it does not change the meaning or the purpose of the text. While non equivalent change the meaning of the text.

In this study, the writer wants to investigate the translation analysis of verbs and verb phrases in a movie and its subtitle. According to Frank (1972: 1), "The parts of speech known as nouns (or pronouns) and verbs; the words that modify the central core words are the parts of speech called adjectives and adverbs; the words that show a

particular kind of connecting relationship between these four parts of speech are called prepositions and conjunctions”. Meanwhile, the writer only analyses the verbs and verb phrases in a movie. The verb is the most complex part of speech and verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject (Frank, 1972: 47). Verb phrase is a syntactic unit composed of at least one verb and its dependents-objects, complements and other modifiers-but not always includes the subject. It means that the verbs and verb phrases are function as the predicate in the sentence. The difference between verbs and verb phrases are the verb is onl one word but the verb phrases are two words or more.

In the subtitle of movie which the writer analyses, there are verbs and verb phrases in the content. As we know, verb includes in the part of speech. The other part of speech or word classes are noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, determiner, conjunction, and preposition. Verb is the important in a sentence, because verb shows to do something to someone or something (noun). According to Frank (1972: 47) stated that “the verb is the most complex part of speech. Like the noun, the verb has grammatical properties of *person* and *number*, properties which require agreement with the subject. while, the verb also has several other grammatical properties that are shared with no other part of speech. These properties are *tense*, *voice*, *mood*, and *aspect*. In the other side, the verb has two types, namely *classified by complement of verbs* and *classified by form of verbs*. Classified by complement of verb also have some types, they are predicating or linking verbs, transitive or intransitive verbs, and reflexive verbs. While, classified by form of verbs also may belong to more than one type, they are auxiliary or lexical verbs and finite or infinite verbs.

Besides, in the movie script is phrase. Phrase is one of movie script contents. There are some types of phrase in English and Indonesian version. According to Greenbaum (2002: 46) said that “phrase is used even if there is only one word the main word alone.” For example, both *very pleasant* and *pleasant* are adjective phrase. This may seem strange at first, since in everyday use the word phrase applies to a sequence of

at least two words. Phrase divided into five types, namely noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase.

One of those phrase is verb phrase. Verb phrase is the typical structure of verb phrase consists of main verb preceded optionally by a maximum of four auxiliary verbs (Greenbaum, 2002: 53). For example of verb phrases are was thinking, was stolen, etc. meanwhile according to Leech and Svartvik (1975: 303-304) said that “Verb phrases consist either of a main verb (She *writes* several letters every day.) or of one or more *auxiliary verbs* together with a main verb.” It means that verb phrases consist of two words or more. There are two types of auxiliaries, they are primary auxiliary verbs (do, have, be) and modal auxiliary verbs (can, may, shall, will, could, might, should, would, used to, must, ought to, need, and dare).

There are four certain rules for how they can be combined:, they are *modal*, *perfective*, *progressive*, and *passive*. These four basic combinations may also combine with each other to make up longer strings of verbs in one single verb phrase (Leech and Svartvik, 1975: 305), they are (A)+(B) He *may have typed* the the letter himself, (A)+(C) He *may be typing* at the moment, (A)+(D) The letters *may be typed* by Mrs Anderson, (B)+(C) He *has been typing* all morning, (B)+(D) The letters *have been typed* by Ann, (C)+ (D) The letters *are being typed*, so please wait a moment, (A)+(B)+(C) He *must have been typing* the letters himself, (A)+(B)+(D) The letters *must have been typed* by the secretary.

The writer uses a movie ‘Divergent’ directed by Neil Burger, because this movie has a story that’s interesting and meaningful. It tells about the future world that will be divided into 5 factions, namely *Erudite*, *Candor*, *Amity*, *Dauntless*, and *Abnegation*. These factions deliberately formed as to keep each other. The main character in this movie is Tris. She has all aspects from each factions. It is called *Divergent*. This movie tells about the struggle of Divergent so that she will look as not destroying person from the other factions.

The problem statements in this research are the translation shift and the equivalent of translation of verbs and verb phrases which have found in *Divergent*

movie. The objectives of the research are to identify the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *Divergent* movie and its subtitling. The second, to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *Divergent* movie and its subtitling.

In the translation of *Divergent*, the writer finds the occurrence of translation shifts. The shifts also occurs in word level. The words are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. The researcher analyzes verb and verb phrase found in *Divergent* movie. In this movie subtitle, the reasercher finds some translation shifts of verb and verb phrase, such as:

SL: Our founders **built** the wall to keep us safe...

TL: *Pendahulu kami **membangun** dinding pelindung...*

In the sentence above, there is a verb: **built**. The word **built** is verb (past tense) that is translated into action verb *membangun*. The word *membangun* is derived from noun *bangun* that is attached with prefix *me-*. Built is a verb in TL that functions as predicate of Our founders. **Built** here is used to make something like a wall to keep them from attack of another factions. The translation shift above belongs to category shift.

The study related to this study that there are two research paper. Firstly, the research conducted by Wati graduated from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2009) with her research entitled *A Study of Translation Shift on Verbs and Verb Phrases Done By Sixt Semester Students of English Department in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta*. In her research, firstly the data of translation shift is divided into 2 accounts, they are category shift of verbs and level shift of verb phrases. Secondly, there are the results of both equivalent and non equivalent translation. The translation shift of verb cover around 26,38% where as the translation shift of verb phrase cover around 73,62%. Lastly, 96,93% is in the favor of equivalent translation of verb and verb phrase around 3,07% appears as the non equivalent translation. So, there is only one in the non equivalent of translation. The difference Wati's research and this research are the variation of verb and verb phrase. Wati's research has 6 variations of verb, they are verb is translated into noun, verb into adjective, verb into adverb, linking verb into adverb, verb into verb that is added by particle *-lah*, and the last verb into

adjective phrase. And then, there are 5 variation of verb phrase, they are verb is translated into verb phrase, verb phrase into noun, verb phrase into adjective, verb phrase into verb, and verb phrase into adverb. While, this research has 27 variation, they are the translation of verb into noun, verb (+-s) – noun, auxiliary verb – noun, verb (+-s) – verb, verb (+-s) – verb (+-nya), auxiliary verb – verb, auxiliary verb – verb (+-nya), auxiliary verb – preposition of verb (*verba berpreposisi*), verb (+-ed) – verb, irregular verb – verb, verb into adjective, auxiliary verb – adjective, verb – adverb, verb (+-s) – adverb, verb (+-ed) – adverb, auxiliary verb – adverb, verb – preposition, irregular verb – preposition, auxiliary verb – preposition, verb – pronoun, and the last irregular verb – pronoun, VP₂ – VP_a, VP₂ – VP_d, VP₅ – VP_c, VP₄ – VP_d, verb phrase into noun phrase, and verb phrase into adjective phrase. And then, this study has 7 variations of verb phrase, they are verb is translated into verb phrases, verb phrases into verb, verb phrase into noun, verb phrase into adjective, verb phrase into adverb, verb phrase into preposition, and verb phrase into pronoun. Besides, the equivalent of translation is 856 of 856 data analysis or the percentage is 100%. So that's why, this research there is no non equivalent.

Based on the example above, the writer constructed a research paper to analyze the movie subtitle entitled **A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN *DIVERGENT* MOVIE BY ERICK JIWONO.**

B. Research Method

In this research, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that gives the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words. As a result, the writer describes the types of verbs and verb phrases and its translation in *Divergent* movie and also to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases with the target language in *Divergent* movie. In collecting data used by the writer is documentation. The steps of collecting data are watching the movie and findings out the verbs and verb phrases on the dialogue occur in the movie, noting on the script as well, classifying about the verbs and verb phrases, coding the data which contain verbs and verb phrases and its subtitling in *Divergent* movie. After collecting data, there is

analyzing data. There are three steps in analyzing the data, they are identifying the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *Divergent* movie using the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965), and describing the translation equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *Divergent* movie using theory of translation equivalence by Catford (1965), and the last drawing conclusion.

C. Research Finding

In this chapter, the writer describes research finding and discussion. The writer analysis is the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *Divergent* movie and describes the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *Divergent* movie. The analyses are as follows

1. The Translation Shift of Verbs and Verb Phrases in *Divergent* Movie

In this translation shift divided into two types namely category Shift and level shift. the writer analyzes more clearly about verbs and verb phrases in *Divergent* movie as follows:

a. The Translation Shift of Verbs

In this translation shift of verbs, the writer finds 3 types of translation shift, they are class shift, category shift, and the last structure shift. Three types in above that is include in the category shift. the writer wants to analyze more clearly in below:

1) Category / Class Shift of Verbs

Based on the data analyses, the writer finds 49 of 255 data analyses of class shift or the percentage is 19,21% that use translation of class shift. The writer describes more clearly in below:

a) Verb Translated into Noun

One of kind of translation shift of verb is translated into noun. It is as follows:

333/D/ SL₃₃₉/TL₃₆₆/V-N/2014

SL: Now we **get** to choose you.

TL: Dan sekarang **giliran** kami memilih kalian.

Based on the datum above, **get** is translated into *giliran*. **Get** is included in the category of verb, it is translated into noun *giliran*. **Get** in here is the predicate of the

subject **we** and it is followed by complement **to choose you**. Where *giliran* is a noun that is marked by adding a particle *-an* (or we called suffix) from the base form verb of *gilir* or *bergilir* based on Indonesian dictionary (KBBI). Although the verb above is translated into noun, it does not change the meaning of the text. The translation shift above belongs to the category shift (Class Shift) of verb into noun.

b) Verb Translated into Adjective

Based on this research finding, the researcher just found only one about verb is translated into adjective. It is as follows:

306A/D/ SL₃₁₀/TL₃₃₂/V-Adj/2014

SL: We **believe** in ordinary acts of bravery, and the courage that drives one person to stand up for another.

TL: Kami **yakin** dalam tindakan keberanian, dan keberanian yang mengarahkan seseorang membela yang lain.

The verb **believe** is translated into adjective. In the sentence above **believe** functions as the predicate of the subject **We** in complex sentence. In the other words, *yakin* is translated into adjective in TL. *Yakin* is a category of adjective, but in this sentence it is a predicate of subject *Kami*. Although, the translation of this sentence from SL to TL does not change the message of this sentence. This translation shift belongs to category shift (class shift) of verb is translated into adjective.

c) Verb Translated into Adverb

Based on the research finding of this analysis, the writer found 12 data collected in *Divergent* movie. They are as follows:

175/D/ SL₁₇₂/TL₁₉₀/V-Adv/2014

SL: I **want** you to choose who you truly are and where you truly belong.

TL: ...aku **ingin** kau memilih siapa dirimu yang sesungguhnya.

Want is translated into *ingin*. It means that **want** belongs to verb that is translated into adverb *ingin*. The verb **want** in this sentence functions as the predicate of the subject **I** and followed by the object by **you**. Whereas *ingin* belongs to adverb in the target language. *Ingin* is an adverb whose function is to explain the subject *Aku*. However, this translation does not error and it does not change the meaning that occurs

between SL and TL. This translation shift belongs to the category shift (class shift) of verb translated into adverb.

d) Verb Translated into Preposition

The analysis of the data about verb translated into preposition that there are 5 data of this research, the writer will describes more clearly in below:

235/D/ SL₂₄₇/TL₂₆₇/V-Prep/2014

SL: *Four like the number*

TL: *Four seperti angka (Empat)*

Like belongs to verb that translated into preposition *seperti*. The function of verb **like** is as the predicate of the subject **four** and it is followed by the object **the number** in clause of the source language. Whereas *seperti* is translated into preposition. It is explained that *Four* is similar with the number (*angka*) in clause. In the phenomenon, this translation does not change the message of this sentence even it will be easy to understand the context. This translation shift belongs to the category shift (class shift) of verb into preposition.

e) Verb Translated into Pronoun

Based on the research finding, the researcher found 6 data of verbs that are translated into Pronoun. They are as follows:

279/D/ SL₂₉₁/TL₃₁₂/V-Pron/2014

SL: *You mean like, "You're an idiot"?*

TL: *Maksudmu seperti, 'Kau idiot'?*

Based on the data above, **mean** belongs to verb that is translated into pronoun. The verb **mean** functions as the predicate of the subject **You** in the clause of the source language. While, *maksudmu* is translated into pronoun. The verb or verba *maksud* is added with the second pronoun *-mu*, it means that the verb *maksud* in here is the point of what the speaker mean. And then, the second pronoun indicates that both of people in above that have closed relation each other, there is no limitation between age and social status. Although, there are no mistake of the translation in above, even it is easy to

understanding the message of this sentence. This translation shift belongs to the category shift (class shift) of verb is translated into pronoun.

2) Intra – System Shift of Verbs

Based on the data, the writer found 24 of 255 data analysis that is included in intra – system shift. It can be seen in below:

a) Verb + particle –s Translated into Verb

Based on this research, the writer found 18 data collected in the verb + particle –s translated into verb in *Divergent* movie. They are as follows:

026/D/ SL₃₁/TL₃₃/V_{-s}-V/2014

SL : *My mother **says** there's an art to losing yourself.*

TL : *Ibuku **bilang** ada seni mengenai kehilangan jati diri.*

Says is translated into *bilang*. **Says** belongs to verb + particle –s translated into verb. **Says** here indicates singular form. Because the function of **says** is as the predicate of the subject **my mother** and the object **there's an art to losing yourself**. While, *bilang* here is translated into verb. Verb form of Indonesian grammar has similar form. It means that there is no singular or plural form. Both of them has the same form. Although, the translator of this translation of the text has no problem with the text, and there is no change within the message. This translation shift is included as the category shift (intra-system shift) of verb + particle –s translated into verb.

3) Structure Shift of Verbs

There are 21 of 255 data analysis or the percentage is 8,24% of structure shift. They are as follows:

a) Auxiliary Verb Translated into Verb

Based on the data of research finding, the writer found 19 data of auxiliary verb into verb. they are as follows:

291/D/ SL₂₉₃/TL₃₁₄/V_{aux}-V/2014

SL: *Erudite can tell the truth because we **have** the facts.*

TL: *Erudite bisa katakan hal jujur, karena kami **punya** fakta.*

Have belongs to auxiliary verb form that is translated into verb *punya*. This verb is classified from the category auxiliary verb into main verb that is *punya*. Besides, the word *punya* here is verb in TL that explain that they have something to tell because they could prove the fact. The translator feel that it does not contain error, because it does not change the meaning within the sentence above. This is translation shift (structure shift) of auxiliary verb that is translated into verb.

b) Auxiliary Verb Translated into Preposition of Verb (Verba berpreposisi)

The research finding, the writer found an auxiliary verb translated into preposition of verb (or it called in Indonesia is verba berpreposisi), we can see in below:

718B/D/ SL₇₄₁/TL₇₇₈/V_{aux}-V_{prep}/2014

SL: *I've never seen anyone **do** that well the first time.*

TL: *Belum pernah kulihat ada yang **melakukan dengan** begitu baik pertama kali.*

Based on the source language, the writer found an auxiliary verb **do** translated into preposition of verb *melakukan dengan*. **Do** is the predicate of the subject **I've never seen anyone** of this sentence. While, *melakukan dengan* is translated into preposition of verb in TL, or called verba berpreposisi. It means that it is followed by a specific preposition. *Melakukan* has a stem verb *lakukan* that is added with prefix *me-*. *Melakukan* is followed by preposition *dengan* becomes *melakukan dengan*. The translation does not contain error. It does not also change the message of the content. This translation shift is included as the category shift (structure shift) of auxiliary verb translated into verb + particle *-nya*.

b. The Translation Shift of Verb Phrases

In this translation shift of verb phrases, the writer finds 2 types of translation shift, they are structure shift and level shift. the writer wants to analyze more clearly in below:

1) Structure Shift of Verb Phrases

In this research finding, the writer has found structure shift of verb phrase. There are six shift of verb phrase. They are as follows:

a) VP₂ Translated into VP_a

Based on the data that is collected on *Divergent* movie and its subtitle, the writer found only one, it is as follows:

152/D/ SL₁₆₁/TL₁₇₇/VP₂-VP_a/2014

SL: *These are your children. I don't think I knew they **were choosing** today.*

TL: *Mereka anak-anakmu? Aku baru tahu mereka juga **akan memilih** hari ini.*

VP₂ is *to be + V_{ing}* that is **were choosing**. The VP₂ **were choosing** is translated into VP_a *akan memilih*. VP₂ is past continuous sentence pattern. **Were choosing** functions as the predicate of the subject **I don't think I knew they** and it is followed by the complement **today**. While, *akan memilih* is translated into VP_a. VP_a is *pewatas depan (modifier) + verba* that is Indonesian verb phrase. But in here, there is shift of the category of the structure from past continuous tense into simple future tense. **Were choosing** must be *sedang memilih*, but in this translation becomes *akan memilih*. Although, the translation between SL and TL have no problems and even they do not change the meaning within the context, and it is also easy to understand the message of this translation. This translation shift belongs to the category shift (structure shift) of VP₂ translated into VP_a.

b) Verb Phrase Translated into Noun Phrase

Based on data analysis, the researcher found a noun phrase translated into noun phrase, such as in below:

482B/D/ SL₅₀₂/TL₅₃₆/VP₇-NP/2014

SL: *They're **good people**.*

TL: *Mereka **orang yang baik**.*

In the sentence above, **are good people** is translated into noun phrase *orang yang baik*. **Are good people** belongs to verb phrase. The shift is classified the category from verb phrase into noun phrase. This verb phrase is a present tense form. Whereas *orang yang baik* is translated into noun phrase. *Orang yang baik* is added from noun *orang* and adjective *yang baik* becomes noun phrase *orang yang baik* as a modifier of head *mereka*. Although, this translation does not change the meaning of the text. Even it is easy to

understand by the readers. This translation belongs to the category shift (structure shift) of verb phrase translated into noun phrase.

c) Verb Phrase Translated into Adjective Phrase

Based on the research finding, the writer found 10 data that collected based on the data analysis in this research. It will describe and explain more clearly by the writer, they are as follows:

383A/D/ SL₄₀₂/TL₄₃₄/VP₇-AdjP/2014

SL: *If you **don't fit** into a category, they can't control you.*

TL: *Kau **tak cocok** dalam kategori, Mereka tak bisa mengontrolmu.*

In the sentence above, **do not fit** belongs to verb phrase that is translated into adjective phrase *tak cocok*. **Do not fit** is formed by auxiliary verb **do** that added with **not** (**not** in here is adverb use to form the negative of the verbs be like *is, do, was, etc*) and the verb **fit** which becomes **do not fit**. It functions as the predicate of the subject **if you**. It is translated into adjective phrase *tak sulit* in the target language. The point of adjective phrase *tak cocok* is *cocok* (adjective). The word *tak* is the only adverb of *cocok* which becomes *tak cocok*. But in this data analysis, it does not contain error within the message of this translation, and also this translation is equivalent in the target language. This translation shift belongs to the category shift (structure shift) of verb phrase translated into adjective phrase.

2) Level Shift of Verb Phrases

In the translation that there is a shift its possible that can happened from a linguistics level translation translated into another linguistics level. They are as follows:

a) Verb Translated into Verb Phrase

Based on the data analysis, the researcher found 10 data that is collected in *Divergent* movie and its subtitle, and also the researcher will describe and explain more clearly in below. They are as follows:

038/D/ SL₄₄/TL₄₆/V-VP₄/2014

SL: Today I **take** the test.

TL: Hari ini, Aku **akan mengikuti** tes...

In the data of this research finding above, **take** belongs to verb that is translated into verb phrase *akan mengikuti*. The function of verb **take** as the predicate of the subject **today I** and it is followed by the object **the test**. Meanwhile, *akan mengikuti* is translated into verb phrase. *Akan mengikuti* is formed by verb *ikut* that is added with prefix *me-* suffix *-i* which becomes *mengikuti*, and also it is followed by adverb *akan* (in Indonesian as *pewatas* of verb) which becomes verb phrase *akan mengikuti*. The translation does not change the meaning within the text even it is easy to understand of the readers. This translation shift belongs to the level shift of verb translated into verb phrase.

b) Verb Phrase Translated into Noun

The verb phrase translated into noun are in 11 data that is collected in *Divergent* movie and its subtitle, they are as follows:

034/D/ SL₄₀/TL₄₂/VP₈-N/2014

SL: *I was terrified.*

TL: *Aku pertamanya ketakutan.*

Based on this data, the verb phrase **was terrified** is translated into noun *ketakutan*. **Was terrified** is formed from verb in past form **terrified** and added with to be **was** which becomes **was terrified**. It belongs to verb phrase in passive voice. Whereas *ketakutan* is translated into noun, because it indicates that *ketakutan* is stem form of verb *takut* that added with prefix *ke-* and suffix *-an* which becomes noun *ketakutan*. In this translation there is no problem with the meaning of the text. The translation shift belongs to the level shift of verb phrase translated into noun.

c) Verb Phrase Translated into Adjective

Based on this data analysis, the researcher found 26 data that is collected based on the research finding in *Divergent* movie and its subtitle, they are as follows:

012B/D/ SL₁₅/TL₁₇/VP₈-Adj/2014

SL: *I always thought they were amazing.*

TL: *Aku selalu pikir, Mereka-lah yang paling hebat.*

In the sentence above, the verb phrase **were amazing** is translated into *hebat*. **Were amazing** is past continuous form, from stem to be were and verb added by suffix *-ing* which becomes **were amazing**. Whereas *hebat* is translated into adjective. *Hebat* in here is an adjective in the target language that functions as a modifier of *Mereka-lah*. This translation shift belongs to the level shift of verb phrase translated into adjective.

d) Verb Phrase Translated into Adverb

Based on this research finding, the writer found 11 data that is collected in *Divergent* movie and its subtitle, they are as follows:

466/D/ SL₄₈₄/TL₅₁₈/VP₈-Adv/2014

SL: *You're supposed to be smart.*

TL: *Kau harusnya lebih pintar.*

Based on the data above, **are supposed** belongs to verb phrase that is translated into adverb *harusnya*. **Are supposed** is a present form, from the auxiliary verb or it called to be **are** added with past participle **supposed** which becomes **are supposed**. **Are supposed** is verb phrase that is in the form of passive voice. In the sentence above it functions as the predicate of the subject **You** in SL. Whereas *harusnya* is translated into adverb It is added with suffix *-nya*. It means that you have to be smarter than you in the past. This translation does not change the meaning within the content and even it is easy to understand the meaning of the text by the readers. This translation shift belongs to the level shift of verb phrase translated into adverb.

2. Equivalence of Translation

The translation of the sentence cannot be separated with the accuracy, the relation of the meaning each other, and the equivalence of the text. In this research, the writer will explain and describe more clearly about equivalence based on the data of the research finding in *Divergent* movie and its subtitle. The equivalence of translation is divided into two kinds, namely equivalence translation and non equivalence translation. The equivalence is the translation between SL and TL that is equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significance and etc, that having the similar effect or the meaning of the

text. According to Emanuela's blog stated that non-equivalence means that the target language has no direct equivalent for a word or a phrase in the SL.

a. Equivalence Translation

In this research finding, the researcher finds 807 of 856 data analysis equivalence of translation in *Divergent* movie and its subtitle. They are as follows:

501/D/ SL₅₁₉/TL₅₅₄/V-N/2014

SL: *First **fight**. Peter versus Tris.*

TL: ***Pertarungan** pertama. Peter melawan Tris.*

The data above belongs to equivalence translation. The SL verb **fight** is translated into noun *pertarungan*. The stem base of *pertarungan* is verb *tarung*. Actually, in Indonesian meaning **fight** is *bertarung*. Although **fight** is translated into noun *pertarungan*, it is suitable because this translation shift does not change the meaning of source language to the target language.

b. Non-Equivalence Translation

In this research finding, the writer does not find about non equivalent of translation in this research. It means that the data of this research finding is equivalent or the percentage of the equivalent of translation is 100%.

D. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis and discussion, the writer draws the following conclusion:

1. There are two translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases found in *Divergent* movie. It can be seen in below:
 - a. In the category shift, the writer found 117 or 44,8% data of verbs and verb phrases. There are 27 variations found. There are 7 translation of verb into noun, one verb (+-s) into noun, 3 translation of auxiliary verb into noun, 18 translation of verb (+-s) into verb, one verb (+-s) into verb (+-nya), 19 auxiliary verb into verb, one auxiliary verb into verb (+-nya), one auxiliary verb into preposition of verb (*verba berpreposisi*), 5 verb (+-ed) into verb, 8 irregular verb into verb, one verb into adjective, one auxiliary verb into

adjective, 12 verb into adverb, one verb (+-s) into adverb, 4 verb (+-ed) into adverb, one auxiliary verb into adverb, 5 verb into preposition, one irregular verb into preposition, one auxiliary verb into preposition, 8 verb into pronoun, and the last 2 irregular verb into pronoun, one VP₂ into VP_a, 2 VP₂ into VP_d, one VP₅ into VP_c, one VP₄ into VP_d, one verb phrase into noun phrase, and 10 verb phrase into adjective phrase.

b. In level shift, the writer also found 138 or 55,2% data of verb phrases that use translation shift of level shift from 7 variations included verb translated into verb phrases, verb phrases into verb, verb phrase into noun, verb phrase into adjective, verb phrase into adverb, verb phrase into preposition, and verb phrase into pronoun.

2. The equivalence of translation is divided into two types, namely equivalent of translation and non equivalent of translation. from the data 856, the writer found 856 of 856 or 100% that is equivalent of translation, while non equivalent translation does not find in this research. It can be conclude that all of the translation shift in *Divergent* movie are equivalent.

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