

**A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS ON NOUN PHRASES
IN *PERCY JACKSON: SEA OF MONSTERS* MOVIE BY SANG PANGERAN**



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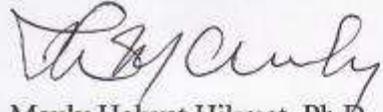
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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to classify the translation shift variation of noun phrases in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie subtitle and describe readability of noun phrases in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie subtitle.

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the movie entitled *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* and its subtitling. The data of this study are all sentences containing noun phrases found in the subtitle of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie. The writer uses documentation method in collecting the data of noun phrases from English and Indonesian subtitle and interviewing the three raters to get the information related to the subtitle. The writer also used comparison method to analyze the data taken from both subtitle.

The result of this study presents that there are 8 constructions of English NP and 11 constructions of Indonesian NP. The writer finds 42 translation shift variation, they are; NP translated into Noun, Noun translated into Verb, NP translated into Adjective, NP translated into Adverb, NP translated into Pronoun, NP translated into Numeral, NP translated into Sentence, NP₁ translated into NP_A, NP₁ translated into NP_B, NP₁ translated into NP_C, NP₁ translated into NP_D, NP₁ translated into NP_{E1}, NP₁ translated into NP_{E3}, NP₁ translated into NP_F, NP₁ translated into NP_G, NP₁ translated into NP_I, NP₁ translated into NP_J, NP₂ translated into NP_A, NP₂ translated into NP_C, NP₂ translated into NP_D, NP₂ translated into NP_{E1}, NP₂ translated into NP_{E3}, NP₂ translated into NP_F, NP₂ translated into NP_G, NP₂ translated into NP_H, NP₂ translated into NP_I, NP₂ translated into NP_J, NP₄ translated into NP_A, NP₄ translated into NP_D, NP₄ translated into NP_{E1}, NP₅ translated into NP_K, NP₆ translated into NP_F, NP₇ translated into NP_A, NP₇ translated into NP_I, NP₈ translated into NP_A, NP₈ translated into NP_C, NP₈ translated into NP_G, NP₈ translated into NP_I, NP translated into Adverb Phrase, NP translated into Adjective Phrase, NP translated into Verb Phrase, NP translated into Pronoun Phrase. Besides, the writer found two levels of readability translation in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie. From 1299 data, there are 1290 data or 99,3% belongs to the high readability level and 9 data or 0,7% which are classified into medium readability level.

Keywords: translation shift variation, noun phrase, readability

1. Introduction

Translation is an activity which uses language as an object. It deals with transferring message between two different languages: source language and target language. Language is a means of communication which is used to communicate with others. According to Bell (1991: 6) “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. In this research, the writer analyzes the noun phrases translation in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie. A noun phrase includes a noun: a person, place, or thing, and the modifiers which distinguish it. In *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie, the writer found noun phrases that are translated into many variations, as the following:

*SL: I like having **a brother**.*

TL: Aku senang punya saudara.

The datum above shows that the phrase **a brother** in the source language text is translated into noun saudara in the target language text. The phrase *a brother* is categorized into English NP₁ because it is formed by determiner *a* + noun *brother* (headword). This noun phrase has a function as direct object in the sentence. According to the translation shift theory by Catford, it is called level shift because the noun phrase in the SL is translated into a word (noun) in the TL.

The objectives of this research are to classify the translation shift variation of noun phrases in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie subtitle and to describe the readability of noun phrases in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie subtitle.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer intends to conduct a research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrases in Subtitling Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* Movie. The writer compares this research with the previous studies to prove this research is different from the other. First, Kusindarti (UMS, 2015) with a research entitled *A Translation Analysis of Noun Phrase in Happily Ever After into Bahagia Selamanya Novel by Elliyanti Jacob Saleh*. Based on the research finding, it can be concluded that: First, the translation shift is divided into 2 types, they are level

shift and structure shift. From 469 data, the researcher finds 400 data or 85% of noun phrase belong to level shift and 69 data or 15% belong to structure shift. In level shift, the researcher finds two types of noun phrase, they are NP1 and NP3. While, in structure shift the researcher finds four types of noun phrase, they are NP1, NP3, NP6, and NP7. Second, the equivalence of translation is divided into equivalent translation and non-equivalent translation. All of data found by researcher is equivalence. It means that 469 data or 100% data are equivalence.

Second, a study entitled *The Equivalence and Shift in the Indonesian Translation of English Adjective Phrases* conducted by Dewi (2014), at all. This study focus in analyzing the equivalence and shift found in Indonesian translation of English adjective phrases in magazine articles. There are 50 data as the sample of the study. From the data, there are 72% data of equivalence and 28% data of shift. The dominant equivalence is textual equivalence (70%) while dynamic equivalence is only 2%. There is only one kind of shift found in this study, i.e. class shift which is subcategorized into two: SL phrase is translated into TL word with 6 data or 12% and SL phrase is translated into TL three words with 8 data or 16%. From the result of the study, it can be concluded that textual equivalence indicates the similarities of function of the adjective translated text in TL by made linguistic changes without changed the meaning.

The previous studies above have similarities with the writer. The first previous study has similarities in term translation shift and the data source is movie. While the second previous study has the similarities in term translation shift. Besides, both of them also have differences with the writer. The first previous study focuses on analyzing verbs and verb phrases and uses different movie. Furthermore, the second previous study focuses on adjective phrases in magazine articles.

For supporting the data of this research, the writer uses several theories related to the case. According to Bell (1991: 6) “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. Newmark (1991: 27) says

that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. This means that the transfer of meaning from SL into TL should be appropriate with the author intention. As Nida and Taber stated (1982: 12-13) “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. There are six principles of translation: reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, a natural equivalent, the closest equivalent, the priority of meaning, and the significance of style.

The quality of a translation refers to how accurately the messages of the source text are transferred into the target text and how readable the target text is for the target readers. These two criteria are considered to be the most important feature of a quality translation. A translation which is accurate in content, will not be able to fulfill its practical objective as a means of communication between the original author and the target readers if it is not readable for the target readers. “The assessment of the readability precedes the assessment of the accuracy of the translations.” (Nababan. 2004:108).

According to Nababan (2012: 50) there are three instruments to measure quality of the translation from English into Indonesian. The quality includes the accuracy of transferring the message, the acceptability, and readability of translation. In this study, the writer focuses on readability of translation. The instruments are low readability, medium readability, and high readability.

According to Catford (1965: 73) translation shift mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of shift in translation, *category shift* and *level/rank shift*. Catford (1965: 76) says that “category shifts are departures from formal correspondence in translation”. While, level shift is a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Catford (1965: 73)

Yule (2006: 74) states “Nouns are words to refer to people (*boy*), objects (*backpack*), creatures (*dog*), places (*school*), qualities (*roughness*), phenomena (*earthquake*) and abstract ideas (*love*) as if they were all ‘things’”. It is same with Srijono (2001: 51) “Nouns typically name entities such as individuals (*George, Harry, Tiki*) and objects (*desk, car, stone*)”. According to Srijono (2001: 64-65), “A phrase is a group of words that has no subject and predicate element”. A phrase usually has a head word and one or more modifiers/specifiers. While Kroeger (2005: 47) “Syntactic categories are classes of words (or phrases) that share certain properties”. There are five types of phrase, namely noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase, and preposition phrase.

According to Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 48) there are seven types of noun phrase such as; determiner + noun, predeterminer + noun, determiner + Premodifier + noun, noun + postmodifier, determiner + noun + postmodifier, premodifier + noun + postmodifier, and determiner + premodifier + noun + postmodifier. The noun phrase typically functions as subject, direct and indirect object, subject complement, object complement, complement of a preposition, pre-modifier of a noun or noun phrase, adverbial (Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002: 53).

In the Indonesian linguistic unit, noun phrase is a group of noun which is formed by extending a noun to the left and right, left is to categorization and right function as modifier. For example, *rumah mungil, burung langka dari Irian itu*, etc. There are seven types of noun phrase stated by Alwi (2003), they are noun can be followed by the other noun(s) and closed by pronouns *itu* or *ini*, noun can be followed by adjective, pronoun or pronoun phrase, and closed by pronoun *ini* or *itu*, noun followed by adjective and adding element *yang* before adjective, noun followed by verb can be separated by element *yang, untuk* or the other, noun can be extended by appositive, that is noun phrases have the same reference that explained to the noun, noun can be followed by clause and starting by the element *yang* before that clause, and noun can be followed by prepositional phrase.

2. Research Method

The writer uses descriptive qualitative research. As stated by Hancock (1998: 2) that “qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena”. The object of this study is noun phrases found in clauses and sentences of the subtitling of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* Movie. The data of this research are all sentences containing of noun phrases found in the subtitle of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* Movie. The data sources are English and Indonesian subtitling of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* Movie. In collecting data, the writer uses observation and documentation method while the technique are using open questioner and interview. The techniques are; watching, reading, finding and underlying the noun phrases, rewriting the noun phrases in, and coding the data which contain noun phrases in the movie script of *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters*. The writer uses triangulation of source and technique to make the data valid. Besides, the writer also takes the data from raters. The raters are three students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The technique of collecting data is by comparing the source and target language text as documentation and open questioner and interview. In analysing data, the writer comparing the data of English and Indonesian subtitle, classifying the translation variation of noun phrases, describing the readability translation of noun phrases, and drawing conclusion based on the data analysis of nouns and noun phrases in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* Movie.

3. Finding and Discussion

In the research finding and discussion, based on the problem statements in chapter one the writer finds from 1299 data there are 453 data of noun phrases. The researcher also finds 42 translation shift variations of English noun phrase. Some examples of translation shift variation are described in as below.

a. NP Translated into Noun

The writer finds 233 data or 51.4% of NP translated into Noun. The analysis can be illustrated in the following example.

0177/PJSM/SL₅/TL₅/NP-N/LS

SL: I like having **a brother**.

TL: Aku senang punya saudara.

The datum above shows that the phrase **a brother** in the source language text is translated into noun saudara in the target language text. The phrase *a brother* is categorized into English NP₁ because it is formed by determiner *a* + noun *brother* (headword). The NP in the SL has a function as direct object and the Indonesian noun in the TL is functioned as an object too. According to the translation shift theory by Catford, it is called level shift because the noun phrase in the SL is translated into a word (noun) in the TL. The contextual meaning of this translation is equivalence because there is no difference meaning from source language and target language.

b. NP Translated into Verb

In this type, the writer finds 16 data or 3.5% of NP translated into Verb. The example can be showed as below.

0665/PJSM/SL₂₀/TL₂₀/NP-V/LS

SL: And he holds **a grudge** like nobody's business.

TL: Ia mendendam lebih dari orang lain.

From the sentence above, the English noun phrase **a grudge** is translated into Indonesian verb mendendam. A *grudge* here is classified into NP type 1 or NP₁ which composed by determiner *a* + noun *grudge* as headword. The Indonesian verb *mendendam* comes from the word *dendam* + prefix *men-*. There is a level shift in this case where the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into verb in the target language text. It is according to the Catford theory of translation shift where a noun phrase in the SL is translated into verb in the TL. The function of the noun phrase in the SL

is as direct object and as a predicate in the TL. The message of this translation is equivalence.

c. NP Translated into Sentence

There are 5 data or 1.1% of NP translated into Sentence. It can be seen in the following example.

0302/PJSM/SL₉/TL₉/NP-S/LS

SL: This child shall be **our salvation** or the cause of our destruction.

TL: Anak ini akan menyelamatkan kita atau menjadi penyebab kehancuran kita.

Based on the translation above, the NP **our salvation** in the source language text translated into sentence menyelamatkan mereka in the target language text. The phrase *our salvation* is classified into NP₁ which consists of determiner *our* + noun *salvation* as headword. Whereas, it translated into Indonesian sentence *menyelamatkan kita*. The English noun phrase above has a function as direct object. There is level shift in this translation because the noun phrase in the source language text is translated into sentence in the target language text. It is according to the translation shift theory by Catford.

d. NP₁ Translated into NP_A

The writer finds 9 data or 2% of NP₁ translated into NP_A. The example of NP₁ translated into NP_A is as follows:

0908/PJSM/SL₂₆/TL₂₆/NP₁-NP_A/SS

SL: **His kind** killed Thalia.

TL: Jenis kaumnya membunuh Thalia.

In the above sentence, the noun phrase **his kind** is translated into jenis kaumnya. **His kind** is NP₁ marked by his as determiner and kind as headword (noun). The target language jenis kaumnya is NP_A formed by noun + noun that related to the other noun. The word jenis is noun, while kaumnya is also noun that is related to jenis. This phrase has function as subject in the sentence. Based on this phenomena, there is structure shift occurring from

noun phrase into noun phrase because of English structure is different from Indonesian structure.

e. NP₂ Translated into NP_A

In this type, there are 17 data or 3.7% of NP₂ translated into NP_A. The sample of this data is:

0684/PJSM/SL₂₀/TL₂₀/NP₂-NP_A/SS

SL: You do have **a death wish**.

TL: Kau punya **keinginan kematian**.

The English noun phrase **a death wish** is translated into Indonesian noun phrase **keinginan kematian**. The phrase *a death wish* belongs to the type NP₂ which is composed by determiner *a* + noun *death* as pre-modifier + noun *wish* as headword. Meanwhile, the phrase *keinginan kematian* is categorized into NP_A that come from noun *keinginan* (head) + noun *kematian*. There is structure shift occurs in this translation because the English linguistic system between English and Indonesian is different. The noun phrase shifted from determiner *a* + noun *death* as pre-modifier + noun *wish* (head) into noun *keinginan* (head) + noun *kematian*. The noun phrase functioned as direct object in the sentence.

In this research, the readability of translation are divided into three categories according to Nababan (2012), namely high readability, medium readability, and low readability. The example of readability in this research are as follows:

1) High Readability

From 1299 data in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie, there are 1290 data (99,3%) are readable or high readability. Based on the scale of readability, the datum can be said as readable if the words, terminology, phrases, clauses, sentences or translation text can be easily understood by the readers. The following is example of high readability data.

0209/PJSM/SL₆/TL₆/NP₁-NP_B/SS

SL: Hey, **rust bucket**!

TL: Hei, *ember berkarat*!

Based on the questionnaire, the three raters gave the score 3 for the datum above. The English noun phrase **rust bucket** in the source language is translated into *ember berkarat* in the target language. The phrase *rust bucket* is categorized into NP₁ and the phrase *ember berkarat* belongs to NP_B. The shift occur in the translation is structure shift. The translator used this strategy in order to make the meaning sounds natural. Furthermore, the message of the translation from source sentence into target sentence is accurate and equivalent. Then, the meaning of the sentence above is appropriate, so it does not make the meaning changed. Because of the three raters gave score 3 in this datum, it means that the translation can be easily understood by the readers (readable). Thus, the datum is categorized into high readability.

2) Medium Readability

In this research, there are 9 data from 1299 data in the movie subtitle (0,7%) belong to the medium readability translation. The explanation can be described in the following example.

0646/PJSM/SL₁₉/TL₁₉/NP-N/LS

SL: It is **a stereotype** and it's offensive.

TL: Itu *meniru-niru* dan menyinggung.

In the translation above, the noun phrase **a stereotype** is translated into *meniru-niru*. Generally, the transferring meaning from the source language into target language can be understood by the readers. But, it needs to read more than once for understanding the translation. In the questionnaire, the three raters gave different score for this translation. The first and the third rater gave score 3, while the second rater gave score 1 with the reason that *stereotype* is not means *meniru-niru*. Thus, the translation categorized into medium readability.

4. Conclusion

The results of this research are:

- a. Based on the analysis of this research, the writer finds 453 data of English noun phrase in *Percy Jackson: Sea of Monsters* movie subtitle. There are 42 translation shift variation of English noun phrase in the movie subtitle. The percentages can be seen from the variation are; NP translated into Noun, Noun translated into Verb, NP translated into Adjective, NP translated into Adverb, NP translated into Pronoun, NP translated into Numeral, NP translated into Sentence, NP₁ translated into NP_A, NP₁ translated into NP_B, NP₁ translated into NP_C, NP₁ translated into NP_D, NP₁ translated into NP_{E1}, NP₁ translated into NP_{E3}, NP₁ translated into NP_F, NP₁ translated into NP_G, NP₁ translated into NP_I, NP₁ translated into NP_J, NP₂ translated into NP_A, NP₂ translated into NP_C, NP₂ translated into NP_D, NP₂ translated into NP_{E1}, NP₂ translated into NP_{E3}, NP₂ translated into NP_F, NP₂ translated into NP_G, NP₂ translated into NP_H, NP₂ translated into NP_I, NP₂ translated into NP_J, NP₄ translated into NP_A, NP₄ translated into NP_D, NP₄ translated into NP_{E1}, NP₅ translated into NP_K, NP₆ translated into NP_F, NP₇ translated into NP_A, NP₇ translated into NP_I, NP₈ translated into NP_A, NP₈ translated into NP_C, NP₈ translated into NP_G, NP₈ translated into NP_I, NP translated into Adverb Phrase, NP translated into Adjective Phrase, NP translated into Verb Phrase, NP translated into Pronoun Phrase.
- b. In this research, the writer finds two levels of readability in this research, with the percentages 1290 data or 99,3% belongs to the high readability level and 9 data or 0,7% belongs to the medium readability level.

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