

**A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS ON VERB PHRASE IN
HUNGER GAMES II (CATCHING FIRE) SUBTITLING BY ERICK
JIWONO**



PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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**A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS ON VERB PHRASE IN
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JIWONO**

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The research is to identify the translation shift in Hunger Games 2: Catching Fire and to describe the accuracy of translation.

The research type is qualitative research. The writer collects the data by watching the movie of "Hunger Game 2" and its subtitle, taking notes of the subtitle, collecting the data which include the verb phrase, and coding the data and determining the translation shift. Primary data sources in this research consist of data collected from Hunger Game 2 Movie and its subtitle in English and Indonesian. Secondary data is from books, internet, online journals, note, dictionary. The coding data used by the data validity which make the data valid. The techniques of analyzing data are analyzing the form of translation shift in the verb phrase, describing the accurateness of the translation to the theory of translation shift, and making conclusion and suggestion.

The results of the research are: 1) the translation shift divided into two types, there are level shift and structure shift. There are 63 data or 36,41 % verb phrase translated into verb. 15 data or 8,67% of verb phrase translated into adjective. 8 data or 4,62 % of verb phrase translated into adverb. 11 data or 6,35 verb phrase translated into noun. There is only one datum from verb phrase translated into preposition. The percentage of verb phrase that involved in level shift is 56,64 % of the whole data. From 173 data, it is found that 48 or 27,74 % belong to structure shift. And in level shift, there are 16 data or 9,2 % of verb phrase translated into adjective phrase. 8 data or 4,62 % of verb phrase translated into adverb phrase. 9 data or 5,20 5of verb phrases translated into noun phrase. 13 data or 7,51 of verb phrases are not translated. 2 data or 1,15 % of negative verb phrase translated into positive. 2) The result of the analysis of the accurateness translation are 101 data or 58.38% as accurate translation, 49 data or 28.32 % as less accurate translation, and 23 data or 13.29% as not accurate translation.

Keywords: shift, accurateness, verb phrase, translation

ABSTRAK

A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS ON VERB PHRASE IN *HUNGER GAMES II (CATCHING FIRE)* SUBTITLING BY ERICK JIWONO

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Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi pergeseran terjemahan dalam Hunger Games 2: Catching Fire dan untuk menggambarkan keakuratan terjemahan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan menonton film dari "Hunger Game 2" dan subtitlenya, mencatat dari subtitle, mengumpulkan data yang meliputi frase kata kerja, dan coding data dan menentukan pergeseran penerjemahan. Sumber data primer dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari data yang dikumpulkan dari Hunger Game 2 Film dan subtitle dalam bahasa Inggris dan Indonesia. Data kedua dari buku, internet, jurnal online, catatan, kamus. Data yang digunakan oleh keabsahan data yang membuat data yang valid. Teknik analisis data menganalisa bentuk pergeseran terjemahan dalam frase kata kerja, menggambarkan akurasi terjemahan teori pergeseran penerjemahan, dan membuat kesimpulan dan saran. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah: 1) pergeseran terjemahan dibagi menjadi dua jenis, ada pergeseran tingkat dan pergeseran struktur. Ada 63 data atau 36,41% frase kata kerja diterjemahkan ke dalam kata kerja. 15 data atau 8,67% dari frase verba diterjemahkan ke kata sifat. 8 data atau 4,62% dari frase verba diterjemahkan ke dalam keterangan. 11 data atau 6,35 frase kata kerja diterjemahkan ke dalam kata benda. Hanya ada satu datum dari frase kata kerja diterjemahkan ke dalam preposisi. Persentase frase kata kerja yang terlibat dalam pergeseran tingkat adalah 56,64% dari seluruh data. Dari data 173, ditemukan bahwa 48 atau 27,74% milik struktur pergeseran. Dan di tingkat pergeseran, ada 16 data atau 9,2% dari frase verba diterjemahkan ke dalam frase kata sifat. 8 data atau 4,62% dari frase verba diterjemahkan ke dalam frase adverbial. 9 data atau 5,20 Sof frase verba diterjemahkan ke dalam frase nomina. 13 data atau 7,51 frase verba tidak diterjemahkan. 2 data atau 1,15% dari frase verba negatif diterjemahkan ke positif. 2) Hasil analisis terjemahan akurasi 101 data atau 58,38% sebagai terjemahan yang akurat, 49 data atau 28,32% sebagai terjemahan kurang akurat, dan 23 data atau 13,29% tidak terjemahan yang akurat.

Kata kunci: *pergeseran, akurasi, frase verba, terjemahan*

I. Introduction

Catford (1965:20), he proposed that translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” In other words, translation is the change of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Some foreign movies are provided by subtitle. To make the subtitle of a foreign movie needs to translate the source language to the native language. Then, Meschonnic (2008:340) in Sutopo (2015:10) explained that “subtitling is an act of language, and every act of language implies an ethnic of language”. Based on the explanation above, subtitling can be meant as a language act that has language ethics which includes the different messages. A translating act which applied for movie called subtitling.

In subtitling on the movie, a subtitler usually applies translation shift to make the meaning more understood by the viewer. Catford (1965:73) stated that shift is the changes which are occur in the process of translation from SL into TL. The writer concludes that translation shift is shift or changes that happened in the process of transforming the message from Source language into Target Language. The writer has some strategies for shifting the meaning. He finds the meaning of the words in the text from Source Language (SL) in dictionary, then he chooses the best meaning which is appropriate with the culture of the Target Language. The writer presents the phenomena of shift translation from the research done by Safitri (UMS, 2012) entitled *Translation Shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Novel's Jodi Picoult: My Sister's Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku*. This is the example:

SL : I've got your back.

TL : Ku **lindungi** kau.

The case above shows that the verb phrase **have got** in SL is translated into **lindungi** in TL. The message that is transferred to target

language doesn't change the meaning delivered from the source language.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer formulated the problem statement such as what the translation shifts of verb phrase found in *Hunger Games 2* subtitle and how the accuracy of translation found in *Hunger Games 2* subtitle. Then, to answer the problem statement, the writer has two objectives of study : to identify the translation shift in *Hunger Games 2* subtitle and describing the accuracy of translation in *Hunger Games 2* subtitle.

To answer the translation shifts of verb phrase found in *Hunger Games 2* subtitle as the first objective of the study, the writer shows the theory of shift which applied in verb phrase. Whitman (1975:76) proposes that verb phrase consists of an auxiliary, a main verb, and a complement. The auxiliary itself composed from formed of an obligatory element of tense, followed by choices modal, perfect, and progressive structures, with some possible annexations in all. Then, there are many translation shift in subtitle of the movie. Translation shift is shift or changes that happened in the process of transforming the message from Source language into Target Language. There are two major types of 'shift' occur in the process of going from the SL to the TL: level shift and category shift (Catford, 1965:73). He also stated that "by shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level." The writer presents the example can be taken from the subtitle as below:

SL : Crossed right in front of me like I wasn't even there.
How rude of them.
That's what happens.
You spend six days a week working in the mines and
stupid birds **start to think** they own these woods.
TL : *Lewat di hadapanku seolah-olah aku tak ada.*
Tak sopan sekali.
Itulah yang terjadi...
kau bekerja 6 hari seminggu di tamban dan para burung
berpikir hutan ini jadi wilayah mereka.

The above datum no.03 of Source Language (SL) above is a complex sentence. It contains two sentences related with *and* as the conjunction. The two sentences that contains verb phrase is the second sentence. The phrase **start to think** is a verb phrase, which consists of Verb 1 + to + infinitive. The word **start** is verb 1 then connected with **to**, then the infinitive is **think**. This verb phrase is functioned as the predicate of the subject **birds** in the second clause of the source sentence. In the target language, the words **start to think** is shifted into *berpikir* and the word “*berpikir*” is included a verb. This phrase is considered as level shift because in the Target Language (TL). This Indonesian VP is functioned as the predicate of the subject *para burung* in the second clause of the target language.

Sometimes the viewer cannot understand the meaning of the subtitle. The problem can be caused by the inaccurate subtitle of the movie. Sometimes the subtitle shows different meaning with the information that is spoken in the movie. One of the reasons may be because of the inaccurate of the word selections, the order of words or the shift of certain phrases or clause. Those inaccuracies may bring different meaning of the translation and miss understanding for the movie viewer.

In answering the second objective study, the writer gives an example of the inaccurate translation in one of the popular movie entitled *Hunger Game 2*. It is a foreign movie. In this movie, there is a subtitle which provided by a subtitler to make the viewer easily to understand the story. On the other hand, the writer here finds that there are some inaccurate translations of the subtitle. The accuracy of a translation is related to how deep the content of the source language (SL) correctly transferred in the target language (TL), (Nababan, 2004: 61). When a message in SL well and exactly delivered in TL, it is said that the translation has covered the accurate substance. An accurate translation is

a translation that is far from language mistaken and also be able to communicate the content from its former language.

SL : Why doesn't he just stick to the cards?

Thank you.

I just wanted to say that

I **didn't know** Thresh. I only spoke to him once.

TL : *Mengapa dia tak baca saja kartunya ?*

Terima kasih.

Aku hanya ingin bilang

*Aku **tak mengenal** Thresh. Aku hanya bicara padanya sekali.*

I **didn't know** Thresh. I only spoke to him once.

S P O sentence 2

The first datum is taken in data number 62/HG2/SL339/TL311. The verb phrase of Source Language (SL) is written "I **didn't know** Thresh. I only spoke to him once.". The verb phrase consists of auxiliary **did**, **not** and verb 1, **know**. The Target Language is written "Aku **tak mengenal** Thresh. Aku hanya bicara padanya sekali." The verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is translated into verb phrase in Target Language (TL). There is no shift in this translation. The meaning of the sentences in the Target Language (TL) covered the whole meaning of the sentences from Source Language (SL). There is no meaning distortion in this translated. There is also no omitted word from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). The words, phrase, clause and the sentence in Source Language (SL) is transferred accurately into Target Language (TL). This translation is considered as accurate translation.

SL: Haymitch, wake up. It's Tour Day.

Haymitch.

What are you doing? Cameras are gonna be here in an hour

If you wanted to be babied, you **should've asked** Peeta.

TL: *Haymitch. Bangunlah.*

Sudah waktunya tur.

Apa yang kau perbuat ? Tim Acara berada di sini sejam lagi.

*Kalau kau mau bersikap kekanak-kanakan **Minta** itu pada*

Peeta.

The datum is 11/HG2/SL50/TL43, in the Source Language (SL) it is written "If you wanted to be babied, you **should've asked** Peeta".

This verb phrase consists of modal, **should**, auxiliary, **have** and verb 3, **asked**. In the Target Language (TL) it is translated into “*Kalau kau mau bersikap kekanak-kanakan minta itu pada Peeta*”. In the previous part, the data shows that there is shift of verb phrase translated into verb. While on the Target Language (TL) it is translated as “*Kalau kau mau bersikap kekanak-kanakan minta itu pada Peeta*”, the translation has same meaning, but there are two words had been deleted or not translated into Target Language (TL). They are should and have. Although there are two words omitted in this translation, it does not disturb the whole meaning. Then the meaning of words, phrase, clause in from Source Language (SL) is translated less accurately into Target Language (TL). That is why the writer considers this translation as less accurate translation.

SL: Asked me what?

Asked you to wake me without giving me pneumonia.

You are a strangely dislikeable person.

But you **do have** your virtues

TL :*Minta apa padaku ?*

Membangunkanku tanpa membuatku sakit.

Kau orang yang aneh.

*Tapi kau **punya sifat** keberanianmu*

The datum is 13/HG2/SL54/TL47, in the Source Language (SL) it is written “But you **do have** your virtues”. This verb phrase consists of auxiliary, **do** and verb 1, **have**. In the Target Language (TL) it is translated into “*Tapi kau punya sifat keberanian*”. In gramatical rules this structure of verb phrase is not appropriate, because there is no rule of grammar that describe the structure of verb phrase above. While on the Target Language (TL) it is translated as “*Tapi kau punya sifat keberanian*”, the translation has no meaning, because there are two words had been not translated appropriately. They are do and have. It can disturb the whole meaning in Target Language. Then the meaning of words and phrase in from Source Language (SL) is translated not

accurately into Target Language (TL). That is why the writer considers this translation as not accurate translation.

The writer provides some previous studies which are related about the translation shift in verb phrase as the comparison with this study. They are Ifitah's research (2012), Safitri's research (2012), Setyaningrum's research (2005), Nurrahmi's research (2007), Setyaningsih's journal (2013), and Dr. Ali Rasheed Al-Hassnawi and Dr. Mohammad Q. R. Al-Zoubi Journal (2001). The first previous study was related to the translation on the interrogative sentence. The researcher analyzed the translation equivalence. The second previous study was related the translation on verb and verb phrase shift. The writer focussed on translation equivalence. The third research was related the translation on the directive utterance. The researcher analyzed on the accurateness of translation. Fourth research was related the translation on derivative noun. The researcher analyzed translation on the translation shift. The fifth research was a journal that related on translation shift. The researcher analyzed on the equivalence of translation. The sixth was also a journal was related the translation shift. The researcher analyzed a new model of translation shift. The first finding of the paper is that the phenomenon of 'shift' should be redefined positively as the consequence of the translator's effort to establish translation equivalence (TE) between two different language-systems: that of the SL and that of the TL. Second, shifts in translation constitute a counterclaim to language universal. Third, the distinction between various types of shifts at various levels necessitates the distinction between various types of equivalence in translation, e.g., *functional, pragmatic, textual, rhetorical, etc.* Forth, the distinction between micro-level and macro-level shifts is compatible with the distinction between various types of translation, e.g., *literal, free, etc.* The same distinction is also compatible with the distinction between various units of translation, e.g., *word, sentence, paragraph, etc.*

Based on the description above, the writer concludes that this article aims to analyze the translation shift and describing the accuracy of translation in Hunger Game II subtitling by Erick Jiwono. He hopes that this study can be useful as the reference for other researchers. Therefore, the writer conducts a research entitled **A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS ON VERB PHRASE IN HUNGER GAMES 2 (CATCHING FIRE) SUBTITLING BY ERICK JIWONO.**

B. Research Method

The research type is qualitative research. The object of the study is the verb phrase used in Hunger Game 2 Movie Subtitle. Primary data sources in this research consist of data collected from Hunger Game 2 Movie and its subtitle in English and Indonesian. Secondary data is from books, internet, online journals, note, dictionary. The writer collects the data by watching the movie of “Hunger Game 2” and its subtitle, taking notes of the subtitle, collecting the data which include the verb phrase, and coding the data and determining the translation shift. The coding data used in the data validity which make the data valid. The techniques of analyzing data are analyzing the form of translation shift in the verb phrase, describing the accurateness of the translation to the theory of translation shift, and making conclusion and suggestion.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

In this part, the writer presents two points, research finding and discussion.

1. Research Finding

The research finding provides the answer of the problem statement. It is to determine the translation shift of verb phrase in *Hunger Game 2* subtitle and its accuracy. The data are in form of clauses and sentences both in the Source Language (SL) and in the

Target Language (TL). The findings are translation shift of verb phrase and the accuracy.

a. The Translation Shift of Verb Phrase Found in *Hunger GAME 2* Movie Subtitle

The level shift is elaborated on the first part, while the structure shift is on the second. The explanation can be seen as follows:

1) Level Shift

The level shift involve verb phrase that translated into verb, adjective, adverb, noun, and preposition.

a) Verb Phrase Translated into Verb

Level shift of verb phrase, which is translated into verb, is the most frequently existed in the movie subtitle of *Hunger Game 2*. There are 63 data of verb phrase translated into verb involved in the subtitle. The following analyzes are the representative of this case.

VP1 : Verb 1 + to + Infinitive

03/HG2/SL9/TL7

SL : Crossed right in front of me like I wasn't even there.

How rude of them.

That's what happens.

You spend six days a week working in the mines and stupid birds **start to think** they own these woods.

TL : Lewat di hadapanku seolah-olah aku tak ada.

Tak sopan sekali.

Itulah yang terjadi...

*kau bekerja 6 hari seminggu di tamban dan para burung **berpikir** hutan ini jadi wilayah mereka.*

The above datum no.03 of Source Language (SL) above is a complex sentence. It contains two sentences related with *and* as the conjunction. The two sentences that contains verb phrase is the second sentence. The phrase **start to think** is a verb phrase, which consists of Verb 1 + to + infinitive. The word **start**

is verb 1 then connected with **to**, then the infinitive is **think**. This verb phrase is functioned as the predicate of the subject **birds** in the second clause of the source sentence. In the target language, the words **start to think** is shifted into *berpikir* and the word “*berpikir*” is included a verb. This phrase is considered as level shift because in the Target Language (TL). This Indonesian VP is functioned as the predicate of the subject *para burung* in the second clause of the target language.

b) Verb Phrase Translated into Adjective

There are verb phrases in the Source Language (SL) of movie subtitle translation translated into adjective in the Target Language (TL). There are 15 data found in this case. The analysis of this shift is provided below.

VP2 : Modals + V1

54/HG2/SL304TL278

SL : It's customary, of course, to give a brief eulogy to the district's fallen Tributes.

For 11, that's Thresh and Rue.

Here are the speeches. I **can do** the talking if you want.

TL : Itu adat, tentu saja, untuk kenangan peserta yang gugur dari Distrik ini.

Untuk Distrik 11, Tresh dan Rue.

Ini pidatonya. Aku bisa pidato kalau mau.

In the datum no.54 above, it consists of two sentences. The sentence that contains verb phrase is the second sentence. The verb phrase in the Source Language is **can do**. The word **can** is modals and **do** is verb 1. This phrase is function to give example of an action that possibly which is done by the subject. This verb phrase is functioned as the predicate of the subject **I** of the source sentence. On the translation in Target Language (TL), the words **can do** are shifted into *bisa* as the adjective. The verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is translated into adjective in Target

Language (TL). This Indonesian verb phrase is functioned as the predicate of the subject *aku* of the target sentence.

c) Verb Phrase Translated into Adverb

Some verb phrases are translated into adverb. There are 8 data found that contain this case, which is the shift of verb phrase into adverb. The analysis is provided below.

VP1 : Verb 1 + to + infinitive

73/HG2/SL386/TL350

SL : Well, I have family, too. Okay? People that I **need to protect**.

TL : Yah, Aku juga punya keluarga.Oke! *Orang-orang yang perlu kulindungi*.

From datum no.73, the writer finds the word **need to protect** as verb phrase in the Source Language. It consists of Verb 1 + to + infinitive. The word **need** is verb 1 and followed by **to**, then the word **protect** is infinitive. This verb phrase is functioned as the predicate of the subject **I** of the source sentence. In the Target Language (TL), the words **need to protect** are just shifted into *perlu*. The word *perlu* is not a verb but adverb. The verb phrase from Source Language (SL) is translated into adverb in the Target Language (TL). Thus, it belongs to level shift of verb phrase that translated into adverb.

d) Verb Phrase Translated into Noun

There are 11 data found in the translation that shift the verb phrase into noun. The representative of the analysis is provided below.

VP5: Tobe + Verb-ing

92/HG2/SL518/TL471

SL : Katniss?

People **are starving** in 12. Here, they're just throwing
Here, they're just throwing

TL : *Katniss?*

*Orang-orang di Distrik 12 pada **kelaparan**. Di sini, Mereka malah memuntahkan dan memakan lagi yang lain.*

The verb phrase of the Source Language (SL) in the datum no 92 above is **are starving**. It consists of to be, **are**, and verb.ing, **starving**. This verb phrase is functioned as the predicate of the subject **people** of the source sentence. The translation of that phrase can be seen from the bold typed word **kelaparan** in the Target Language (TL). This word is not a verb, but it belongs to noun. The translation of verb phrase from Source language (SL) is translated into noun in the Target Language (TL). This verb phrase is functioned as the predicate of the subject **orang-orang** of the target sentence.

e) Verb Phrase Translated into Preposition

The translation of Verb Phrase that is translated into preposition is happened only in one translation. The analysis is provided in the description below.

VP9 : to + infinitive

53/HG2/SL300/TL274

SL : The mayor will make some introductory remarks. And then you just have to say a few words.

It's customary, of course, **to give** a brief eulogy to the district's fallen Tributes.

TL : Walikota akan membuka sambutan, lalu kalian berpidato beberapa kata.

*Itu adat, tentu saja, **untuk** kenangan... ...peserta yang gugur dari Distrik ini.*

In the datum no. 53, the word **to give** is a verb phrase. It is constructed by to infinitive. The word **to** is the modifier, while **give** is the head of the phrase. The function of this phrase is purposing an event and its influence toward other things. On the Target Language (TL) the word **to give** is translated into **untuk**. This word is not verb or verb phrase but preposition as predicate

of the sentence. In this case, the translation of verb phrase into preposition belongs to level shift.

2) Structure Shift

Hunger Game 2 movie subtitle contains many types of structure shift. From 173 data, it is found that 48 of them belong to structure shift. The types of structure shift are verb phrase translated into adjective phrase, verb phrase translated into adverb phrase, verb phrase translated into noun phrase, and negative verb phrase translated into positive. The analysts of structure shift are given below.

a) Verb Phrase Translated into Adjective Phrase

There are 16 data found in the translation of verb phrase that shift to adjective phrase. They are the analysts of this case as below.

22/HG2/SL112/TL105

SL : How should I imagine?

You should imagine thousands upon thousands of your people dead.

This town of yours reduced to ashes.

Imagine it gone.

Made radioactive Buried under dirt as if it **had never existed**, like District 13.

TL : Bagaimana harus kubayangkan?

Bayangkan ribuan rakyatmu meninggal.

Kotamu menjadi debu.

Bayangkan kotamu musnah.

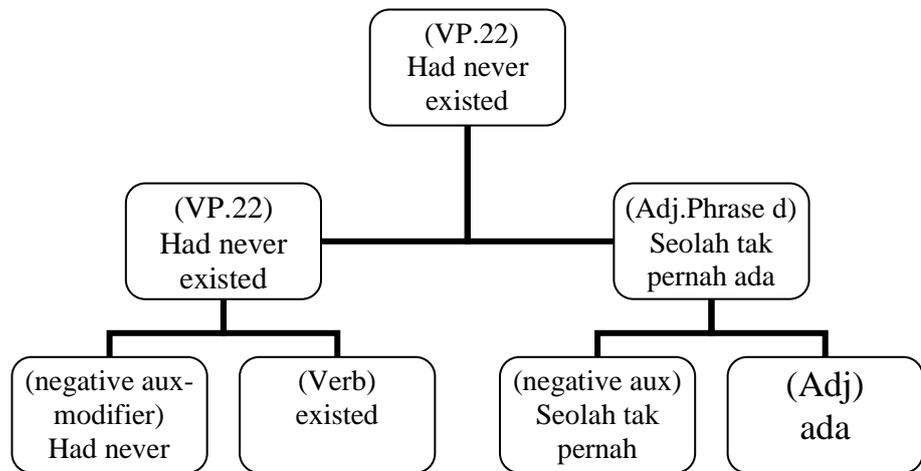
Terkena radioaktif, Terkubur, Seolah...**tak pernah ada**, seperti Distrik 13.

Made radioactive. Buried under dirt as if it **had never existed**,

Adv S P

like District 13.

Predicate: Had never existed



The subject (S) of the sentence above is **it**, which is refers to **made radioactive**. . The predicate is **had never existed**. The object is **like District 13**. The verb phrase in the Source Language (SL) above is **had never existed**. It consist of **auxiliary had**, negative form, never, and followed by an adjective, which is **had never existed**. The head of the phrase is **existed**, while **had never** is the modifier. The translation of the verb phrase in Target Language (TL) is **tak pernah ada**. This phrase belongs to adjective phrase, which is **ada** as the head and **tak pernah** as the modifier. From the explanation above, verb phrase from Source Language (SL) is translated and shifted into adjective phrase in Target Language (TL).

b) Verb Phrase Translated into Adverb Phrase

There are translations of verb phrase from Source Language (SL) shift into adverb phrase in Target Language (TL). There are 8 data found in the translation. The analysts are given in the following description.

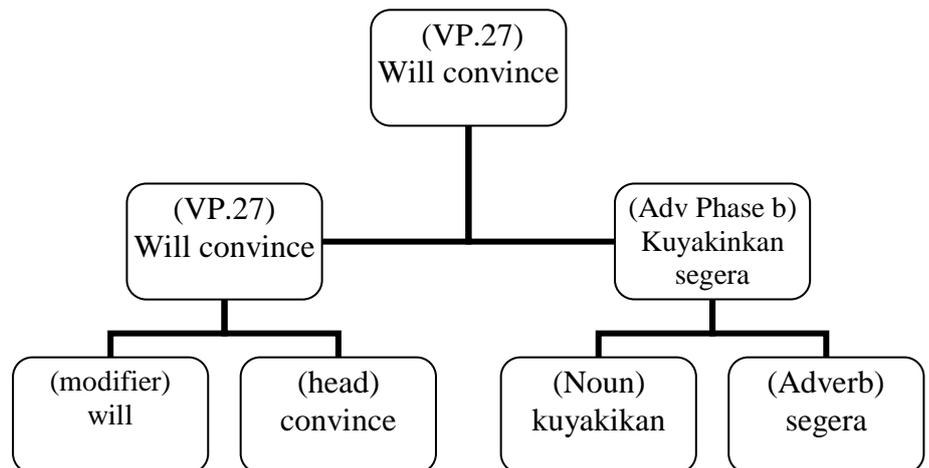
27/HG2/SL140/TL132

SL : Yes. Yes what ? I'll **convince** them.

TL : Ya. ya apa? **Kuyakinkan segera** mereka.

I ll convince them
S P O

Predicate : **will convince**



The subject of the sentence is **I**, it is inserted in the verb phrase. the verb is **will convince**. The object is **them**. The verb phrase contains in the Source Language (SL) is **will convince**. The head of the phrase is **convince**, while the modifier is **will**. The phrase is translated to be *kuyakinkan segera* in Target Language (TL).

c) Verb Phrase Translated into Noun Phrase

The verb phrase in the subtitle translation also shifted into noun phrase. There are 9 cases of this shift. The analysts are given below.

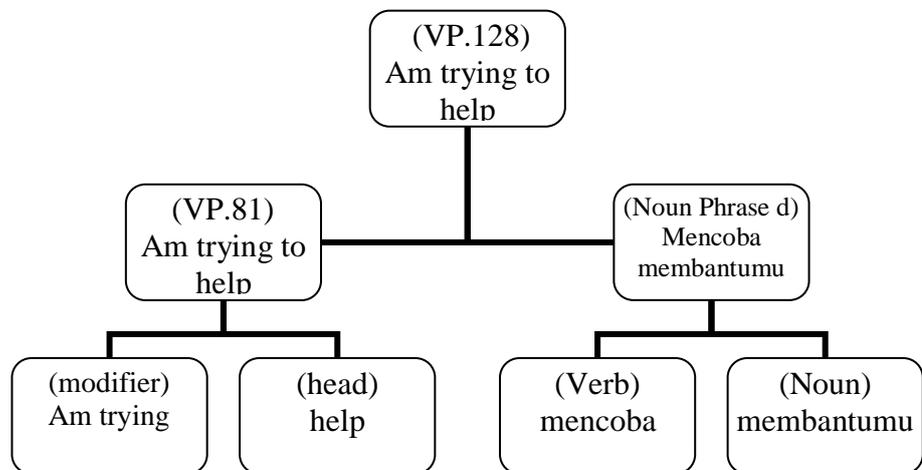
128/HG2/SL712/TL637

SL : How about I shoot both of you?
 Look, Commander, you're new here.
 Trust me, **I'm trying to help** you. I'm Haymitch.

TL : Bagaimana kalau kutembak kalian berdua ?
 Dengar, Komandan. Kau baru di sini.
 Percayalah, Aku **mencoba membantumu**. Aku Haymitch.

Trust me, **I'm trying to help** you. I'm Haymitch.

Predicate: **am trying to help**



In the datum no. 128 above, there are four sentences. The writer chooses the third sentence to be analyzed. The subject is **I**, an inverted subject. The predicate is **am trying to help**. The object is **you**. The verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is **am trying to help you**. It consist of tobe and present continuous, **am trying**, and to infinitive, **to help**, The word **help** is as the head of the verb, while **am trying** is the modifier. The verb phrase is translated into *mencoba membantumu* in Target Language (TL). The phrase in Target Language (TL) is not a verb phrase. The word *mencoba* is a verb as the modifier, while *membantumu* is a noun as the head. It is clear that the phrase *mencoba membantumu* belongs to noun phrase.

d) Negative Verb Phrase Translated into Positive

There are verb phrases in Source Language (SL) existed in form of negative sentence. Moreover, the negative verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is translated into positive in Target Language (TL). The analysis of this case presents below.

116/HG2/SL652/TL596

SL : Safe for what?

To starve? Work like slaves?

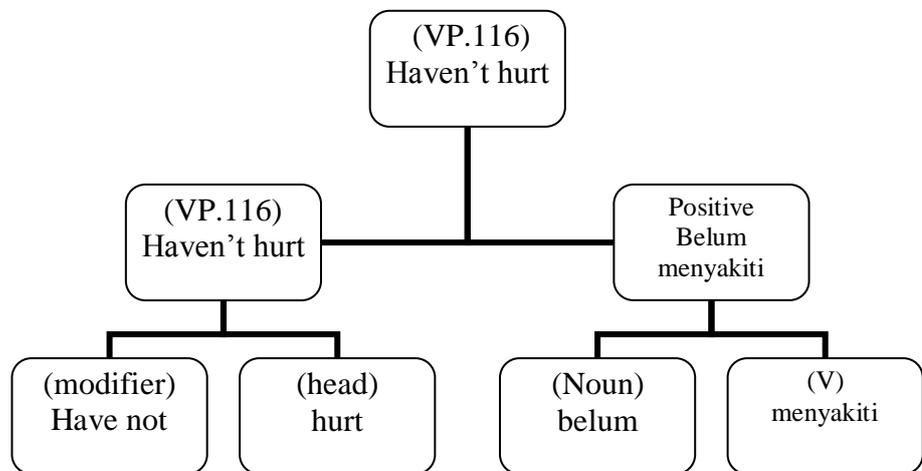
Send their kids to the Reaping?

You **haven't** hurt people, Katniss.

TL : Aman dari apa ?
 Kelaparan ? Jadi Budak ?
 Mengutus anak-anak mereka ke Pemilihan ?
Kau belum menyakiti siapapun, *Katniss*.

You **haven't hurt** people. Katniss.
 S P O

Predicate: haven't hurt



The subject (S) is **You**. The predicate is **haven't hurt**. The object is **people**. The verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is **haven't hurt**. It can be rewritten as **have not hurt**. It consists of auxiliary have, not and adjective. This phrase is a negative phrase. The head of the phrase is **have**, while the modifier is **not**. This phrase is translated into **belum** in Target Language (TL), which is belongs to adverb and not contains negative form. The translation of negative verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is translated into positive adverb in the Target Language (TL).

2. The Accuracy of Translation Found in *Hunger GAME 2* Movie Subtitle

The writer uses theory proposed by Nababan and friends to measure the translation accuracy of *Hunger Game 2* movie subtitle. As stated in the previous chapter, Nababan, Nuraenin and

Sumardiono (2012: 50), stated that “accuracy in translation can be measured by three categories by using qualitative parameter. There are accurate, less accurate and not accurate.

a. Accurate Translation

This criteria shows the result of subtitling which can be accepted by the reader because in the word meaning, it is translated perfectly without the meaning distortion, then, there is no deleting in grammatical construction.

The writer presents some analysis of data found in *Hunger Game II: Catching Fire* movie which are categorized into accurate criteria. Here, they are:

62/HG2/SL339/TL311

SL : Why doesn't he just stick to the cards?

Thank you.

I just wanted to say that

I **didn't know** Thresh. I only spoke to him once.

TL : Mengapa dia tak baca saja kartunya ?

Terima kasih.

Aku hanya ingin bilang

Aku **tak mengenal** Thresh. Aku hanya bicara padanya sekali.

I **didn't know** Thresh. I only spoke to him once.

S P O sentence 2

The first datum is taken in data number 62/HG2/SL339/TL311. The verb phrase of Source Language (SL) is written “I **didn't know** Thresh. I only spoke to him once.”. The verb phrase consists of auxiliary **did**, **not** and verb 1, **know**. The Target Language is written “Aku **tak mengenal** Thresh. Aku hanya bicara padanya sekali.” The verb phrase in Source Language (SL) is translated into verb phrase in Target Language (TL). There is no shift in this translation. The meaning of the sentences in the Target Language (TL) covered the whole meaning of the sentences from Source Language (SL). There is no meaning distortion in this translated. There is also no omitted

word from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). The words, phrase, clause and the sentence in Source Language (SL) is transferred accurately into Target Language (TL). This translation is considered as accurate translation.

b. Less Accurate Translation

This criteria shows the result of subtitling where most of the meaning, phrase, clause, sentence or source language (SL) are transferred accurately into TL. But, meaning distortion still exist or double meaning translation or omitted meaning which disturb the whole message.

The writer presents some analysis of data found in *Hunger Game II: Catching Fire* movie which are categorized into less accurate criteria. Here, they are:

11/HG2/SL50/TL43

SL: Haymitch, wake up. It's Tour Day.

Haymitch.

What are you doing? Cameras are gonna be here in an hour

If you wanted to be babied, you **should've asked** Peeta.

TL: Haymitch. Bangunlah.

Sudah waktunya tur.

Apa yang kau perbuat ? Tim Acara berada di sini sejam lagi.

Kalau kau mau bersikap kekanak-kanakan **Minta** itu pada Peeta.

The datum is 11/HG2/SL50/TL43, in the Source Language (SL) it is written “If you wanted to be babied, you **should've asked** Peeta”. This verb phrase consists of modal, **should**, auxiliary, **have** and verb 3, **asked**. In the Target Language (TL) it is translated into “*Kalau kau mau bersikap kekanak-kanakan minta itu pada Peeta*”. In the previous part, the data shows that there is shift of verb phrase translated into verb. While on the Target Language (TL) it is translated as “*Kalau kau mau bersikap kekanak-kanakan minta itu pada Peeta*”, the translation has same meaning, but there are two

words had been deleted or not translated into Target Language (TL). They are should and have. Although there are two words omitted in this translation, it does not disturb the whole meaning. Then the meaning of words, phrase, clause in from Source Language (SL) is translated less accurately into Target Language (TL). That is why the writer considers this translation as less accurate translation.

c. Not Accurate Translation

This criteria shows the subtitling result in Target Language is not appropriate with the text in Source Language. There are many mistakes in transferring the meaning and the grammatical construction of the text. The subtitler deletes some words which can disturb the whole of the meaning.

The writer presents some analysis of data found in *Hunger Game II: Catching Fire* movie which are categorized into not accurate criteria. Here, they are:

13/HG2/SL54/TL47

SL: Asked me what?

Asked you to wake me without giving me pneumonia.

You are a strangely dislikeable person.

But you **do have** your virtues

TL :Minta apa padaku ?

Membangunkanku tanpa membuatku sakit.

Kau orang yang aneh.

Tapi kau **punya sifat** keberanianmu

The datum is 13/HG2/SL54/TL47, in the Source Language (SL) it is written “But you **do have** your virtues”. This verb phrase consists of auxiliary, **do** and verb 1, **have**. In the Target Language (TL) it is translated into “*Tapi kau punya sifat keberanian*”. In gramatical rules this structure of verb phrase is not appropriate, because there is no rule of grammar that describe the structure of verb phrase above. While on the Target

Language (TL) it is translated as “*Tapi kau punya sifat keberanian*”, the translation has no meaning, because there are two words had been not translated appropriately. They are do and have. It can disturb the whole meaning in Target Language. Then the meaning of words and phrase in from Source Language (SL) is translated not accurately into Target Language (TL). That is why the writer considers this translation as not accurate translation.

2. Discussion

After analyzing the data, the writer draws the types of translation shift which occur in the Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). The finding elaborates the answer of the problem statements as follows:

- a. The type of translation shift of verb phrase in translation involved level shift and structure shift. The total number of the data is 173. Those data contain of 98 belong to level shift, 48 data belong to structure shift and 27 is accurate translation. The total number of level shift in the translation is 98. They involve verb phrase that translated into verb, adjective, adverb, noun, and preposition. There are 63 data or 36,41 % verb phrase translated into verb. 15 data or 8,67% of verb phrase translated into adjective. 8 data or 4,62 % of verb phrase translated into adverb. 11 data or 6,35 verb phrase translated into noun. There is only one datum from verb phrase translated into preposition. The percentage of verb phrase that involved in level shift is 56,64 % of the whole data. From 173 data, it is found that 48 or 27,74 % belong to structure shift. The types of structure shift are verb phrase translated into adjective phrase, verb phrase translated into adverb phrase, verb phrase translated into noun phrase, negative verb phrase translated into positive and verb phrase that not translated. There are 16 data or

9,2 % of verb phrase translated into adjective phrase. 8 data or 4,62 % of verb phrase translated into adverb phrase. 9 data or 5,20 % of verb phrases translated into noun phrase. 13 data or 7,51 % of verb phrases are not translated. 2 data or 1,15 % of negative verb phrase translated into positive.

- b. The accuracy of the translation is divided into three criteria. There are accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. The result of the analysis of the accuracy of the translation in the *Hunger Game* Movie Subtitle are 101 data or 58.38% as accurate translation, 49 data or 28.32 % as less accurate translation, and 23 data or 13.29% as not accurate translation.

The writer here focuses on translation shift of verb phrase and the translation accuracy in *Hunger Game 2* Subtitle. The theory used in analyzing the accuracy of translation is from Nababan, Nuraenin and Sumardiono (2012: 50) . This theory has not been used before and there is also no previous study that conducted by other researchers which analyze the verb phrases and the translation accuracy in *Hunger Game 2* Subtitle before. Based on the explanation above, he is sure that his study is purely made by himself and there is no plagiarism. This study is very interesting to be learnt. He hopes it is useful for other researchers who may take the study in the same field.

D. Conclusion

Based on the research finding and discussion of the research, the writer concludes the result of the research entitled “*A Translation Shift Analysis of Verb Phrase Hunger Game 2 Movie and Its Subtitle*”. The explanation can be seen as below:

1. The Translation Shift of Verb Phrase Found in *Hunger Games 2* Subtitle

The type of translation shift of verb phrase in translation involved level shift and structure shift. The total number of the data is 173. Those data contain of 98 belong to level shift, 48 data belong to

structure shift and 27 is accurate translation. The total number of level shift in the translation is 98. They involve verb phrase that translated into verb, adjective, adverb, noun, and preposition. There are 63 data or 36,41 % verb phrase translated into verb. 15 data or 8,67% of verb phrase translated into adjective. 8 data or 4,62 % of verb phrase translated into adverb. 11 data or 6,35 verb phrase translated into noun. There is only one datum from verb phrase translated into preposition. The percentage of verb phrase that involved in level shift is 56,64 % of the whole data. From 173 data, it is found that 48 or 27,74 % belong to structure shift. The types of structure shift are verb phrase translated into adjective phrase, verb phrase translated into adverb phrase, verb phrase translated into noun phrase, and negative verb phrase translated into positive. There are 16 data or 9,2 % of verb phrase translated into adjective phrase. 8 data or 4,62 % of verb phrase translated into adverb phrase. 9 data or 5,20 % of verb phrases translated into noun phrase. 13 data or 7,51 of verb phrases are not translated. 2 data or 1,15 % of negative verb phrase translated into positive.

2. The Accuracy of Translation Found in *Hunger Games 2* Subtitle

The accuracy of the translation is divided into three criteria. There are accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. The result of the analysis of the accuracy of the translation in the *Hunger Game* Movie Subtitle are 101 data or 58.38% as accurate translation, 49 data or 28.32 % as less accurate translation, and 23 data or 13.29% as not accurate translation.

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