

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Language is a unifying tool. In many ways language is very important, especially in terms of communication. To fill the boredom or find entertainment one of them by watching a movie. Not only films from our own country, of course we also see films from abroad. To understand the storyline in a film that is not from one's own country, certainly not everyone knows the meaning of dialogue in the film. Therefore there must be subtitles which translation of words, phrases, clauses or sentences from each dialog in order to understand the story line. In the subtitles there is a translation of the dialog. In every translation there is a translation shift so that the meaning in the dialogue is translated according to its meaning.

Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from of first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form change (Larson, 1984) translation itself is part of linguistics in the applied linguistic branch. In translation there must be a shift that occurs. This shift is called a translation shift, which is different in each shift.

The researcher researchs in script on *Onward* movie. *Onward* is a family animated film released on March 6, 2020 in the United States sending Pixar Animation Studios to Walt Disney Pictures. The film was directed by Dan Scanlon, completed by Kori Rae, and dubbed Tom Holland, Chris Pratt, Julia Louis-Dreyfus and Octavia Spencer. Tell a little about this film which tells the story of 2 teenage brothers Ian and Barley Lightfoot who traveled to find out whether there was still a bit of magic needed to spend the last day with their dead father This movie can be seen by all ages, which after watching this film every age can accept its morals well. especially in the family. The moral

contains we unconsciously have someone who is very important and very close to us, but we do not realize it because we really want more.

This film tells the story of Ian Lightfoot, an elf high school student who lacks confidence, and his older brother Barley, a fan of role-playing and history games, living in the town of New Mushroomtown. Their father, Wilden, died shortly before Ian was born, and their mother, Laurel, had a new boyfriend, centaur police officer, Colt Bronco. On Ian's sixteenth birthday, Laurel gave the brothers gifts from Wilden: magical staff, rare gems, and a letter describing a "visiting spell" that could revive their father for one day. Ian accidentally managed to cast the spell, but only Wilden's lower body reformed before the jewel was crushed. The brothers embark on a quest for another gem and finish the spell, taking Barley's beloved van "Guinevere" with him. Finding the boys gone, Laurel went to find them. Ian and Barley visit Manticore's Tavern, named for the monster that has maps for gems. Kedai has become a family restaurant run by Manticore, Corey. Arguing with Ian over the map, Corey realizes how boring his life is and angers the customers, accidentally setting fire to the restaurant and map. The sibling's only clue about the gem is a children's menu that shows "Raven's Point", the nearest mountain. Laurel then arrives at the scene and befriends Corey, who agrees to help him. Corey warns that the brothers' trip may evoke a curse that only his special sword can defeat, which he and Laurel stole from the pawn shop.

Traveling into the mountains, Ian and Barley narrowly escape the police and a group of biker gangs, depending on Ian's newly awakened spell-casting abilities and Barley's role-playing instincts. "Raven's Point" leads them to a trail shown by a series of raven statues, but Colt follows them, calling for reinforcements. Barley sacrifices Guinevere to cause a landslide, blocking his pursuers. Following the statues, the brothers descend through the cave and avoid a series of traps and deadly creatures, appearing to find themselves in front of Ian Middle School. Ian attacks Barley for leading them to chase wild geese and walk away with Wilden. Rereading the list of things, he had always wanted to do with his father, Ian realizes that Barley has been a father figure his whole

life, and returns to make amends. Barley finds a jewel inside a historic fountain and retrieves it, unwittingly triggering a curse that turns the high school into an artificial dragon bent on claiming the jewel. Ian faces an artificial dragon, but his staff is knocked into the sea; he renewed it from shreds and continued the fight. Corey flies carrying Laurel, who inserts a magic sword into the artificial dragon's heart, giving Ian time to chant a visit spell and completely reshape Wilden's body.

Ian sent Barley forward to bid farewell to Wilden, and held off the artificial dragon long enough for Laurel to destroy it. After Wilden disappeared, Barley told Ian that their father was proud of him, and the brothers embraced each other. Ian's confidence and spell-casting increase and he surprises Barley by painting his new van, "Guinevere 2". Corey reopens his tavern in its original spirit, attracting customers with tales of past adventures, and Ian and Barley keep on looking.

Catford (1965b, p. 20) in his book, defines translation as the transfer of discourse in the source language (SL) with the equivalent discourse in the target language (TL). In interpreting a word or sentence there must be a change in it, (Larson, 1984) in his book *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence* writes translation as a change of form from (BSu) into the recipient's language (BP_a) where meaning must be preserved to stay the same. Translation also plays a vital role in the transfer of information from one linguistic code or language variety into another, which is often called code-switching. Code-switching occurs when a speaker alternate between two languages or more (Sutopo et al., 2020).

In various kinds of translations there are shift. Based on J. C, Catford's weaknesses are divided into two, namely level shifts and categorical shifts. From the category shift divided into four part, there are unit shift, structure shift, class shift and intra-system shift. According to Newmark (1988, pp. 85–88) states there are four types of shape shifts, namely: (1) Mandatory and automatic shape shifts caused by language systems and rules. In this case, the translator has no choice but to do it. (2) Shifts are made if a grammatical structure in B_{su}

is not in Bsa. (3) Shifts made for reasons of reasonableness of expression; sometimes, even though it is possible to have a literal translation according to grammatical structure, the equivalent becomes unnatural or shift in Bsa. (4) Shifts made to fill vocabulary clumps (including textual devices such as / -pun / in Indonesian) using a grammatical structure.

In this study the researcher examined the four types of category shifts and the accuracy from the subtitle movie from *Onward*. The category shift is unit shift, structure shift, class shift and intra-system shift based on Catford.

The example from unit shift:

SL25/T25

SL: *You said they seem pretty rockin'.*

TL: *Kau bilang mereka keren.*

The data it is translated by means of unit shift because the noun phrase is translated into Indonesian into one word only, it is referred to as unit shift from higher to lower in the translation. With the explanation that pretty rockin is translated as cool. From two words to one word. The noun phrase petty rockin consists of adjective word classes, pretty and rockin 'verb.

B. Limitation of The Study

In this research, the writer limits the research in analysing of translation **shift** from all language unit in the subtitle while the data is taken from subtitle script *Onward* movie. In the analyzing the method the researcher find out what are the translation shift by Catford (1965) and the accuracy of that translation by Nababan (2013). The researcher limits the study to make it easier for researcher to analyze data.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena above, the writer intends to propose problem statements blow:

1. What kinds of translation shifts found in *Onward* Movie and its translation?
2. How is the translation accuracy of *Onward* Movie translation?

D. Objective of Study

Based on the research problem statements above, the goals of this research are

1. to classify the translation shifts of *Onward* Movie and its translation?
2. to describe the translation accuracy of *Onward* Movie translation?

E. Benefit of Study

The writer hopes this research result can be benefits for all the readers of this reasearch. The benefit of the study can be divided:

1. Theoretical

For the reader the research result can be used to another researcher that want to write about translation shift can be used as knowledge, information and analysis to be new methodology and theory about translation shift.

2. Practical

For the readers are hoped that the research result can be used as example in finding out classifying the translation shift in another movie.

F. Reseach Paper Organization

The researcher organizes the paper into five chapter as the followings

Chapter one provides the background underlying to the writing of the current study, the limitation of the study, problems statement, objectives of the study, benefit of the study and the organization writing in this research.

Chapter two underlying theory which consists of literary theory, previous study, and theoritical framework about structure shift in the movie.

Chapater three deals with the research method used in writing this research. It emcompasses the research type, object of the research, data source, technique collecting data and this chapter ends with the discussion of the techniques of analyzing data.

Chapter four contains finding and discussion consisting of types of translation shift and it accuracy.

Chapter five contains conclusion and suggestion.