

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is a tool used between humans to make social relations in the form of interaction through communicating. Communication is established using at least 2 types of different languages, verbal language and sign language. The Verbal language is a type of language that is commonly used in communication to represent feelings, ideas, thoughts, or concepts. The sign language occurs intentionally or unintentionally. Parts of the body play a role in the formation of sign language. Gestures that occur in body parts such as the movement of the lips, eyes, hands, feet, and facial expressions would be a sign that able to be interpreted by the listener.

Language is natural thing that happens in human life. Humans get their first language from generation to generation. The first language that humans acquired was mother tongue. Mother tongue is the result of interactions in the community with members who use the same language, such as family and the surrounding community. However, in real life there are different opinions on this matter. Yule (2014, p.170) proposed that mother tongue is the first language acquisition that obtained from parents. Because there is a possibility that parents live in a community that uses a different language. Children born to English-speaking parents who live in Java tend to get English as their first language.

The common language that people know today is different from the language in the past. Language has existed since time immemorial, that is, since the first generation of humans on earth. In this case, there are many different versions of who was the first Language bearer on earth. This is related to the beliefs of the religious community. Yule (2014, p.2) stated that researchers estimate the spoken language has developed since tens of thousands of years ago, while the written language was around five thousand years ago. Although there is no physical evidence that is strong enough to prove with certainty about the beginning of human language. In fact, Language has evolved continuously, forming new languages that are spread all over the world.

According to Ethnologue (2020) the research center of language intelligence, there are 7.117 language are spoken today. That number is constantly in flux depending on characteristics of language which is living and dynamic, spoken by communities whose lives are shaped by rapidly changing world. Languages which spread form the speaker community of the same language who live in areas in a country would become an identity to recognize where the speakers are coming from. Each country has official language and various local languages.

English is the most widely spoken language now. The speakers consist of native and non-native speakers. As the most widely spoken language in the world, English has strong influence on developments in the era of globalization. Nowadays in Indonesia, English is considered to be a necessity for many people and trusted to increase social level, credibility, and quality of people who

mastered it. With wide range of language, it is possible for English speakers (native and non-native) to have more opportunities to connect with other countries such as applying scholarships to famous schools or universities and applying job to work in well-known companies abroad.

English is the language with the widest network in the world. The largest network of language would help to get everything easier, especially in terms of communication. In the era of globalization, communication is not recognized or bound by the country boundaries. That means, people can relate and exchange information every time at anyplace by utilizing media such as gadgets or internet-connected computers. The necessity of getting information on the internet is understanding of language from the providers.

Current information providers are able to be categorized into two different types, some in the form of video and other in the form of text. Video is the most interested media because the visual of the viewers would be focused on what they see. People tend to understand better when getting information from video. However, there are some obstacle often experienced in watching foreign video. Foreign videos usually bring up the text in the video. The aim is to make it easy for people to understand but some viewers only focused on text that appear during the video and ignore the content in the video.

The difficulties experienced when watching videos or reading texts would result in misunderstanding. That misunderstanding is caused by lack of knowledge about language contained in the media. The mistake can be overcome by enriching knowledge about language. Any language in any media

should always be communicate meaning. That is reasonable why language is used as an inter-human communication tool. Good language ability would lead to good interaction, thus achieving a thorough understanding of the message delivered by the speakers to their listeners. In order to keep communication well established, linguistics provides everything about language.

Linguistics is the study of language. In the scientific study of language, linguistics explains the creation of sound, the place of articulation, the manner of articulation, until its use. For this research, the writer would take the discipline of research found in linguistics study, which is translation. Baker (2001, p.4) stated that Linguistics is a discipline which learning language about the language itself and as a tool for giving meanings. It should have a great deal to offer the growing discipline of translation studies and can offer translators valuable into the nature and function of language.

Translation means to translate the source language to the target language. Translation is the activity of switching written text by keeping the message on the text. There are several terms that often appear in translation. The translated text is called the source text (ST) and the language is called the source language (SL), while the text compiled by the translator is called the target text (TT) and the language is called the target language (TL). The result of its activities in the form of target text is called translation. Whereas the person who in charge is called translator.

In the simple definition, Catford (1965, p.20) defined translation in the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual

material in another language (TL). In translation contains two lexical items. These are “*textual material*” (where “text” might have been expected) and “*equivalent*”. To achieve acceptable equivalence, translator must have broad insight into the language that is the object of their translation. However, translators often have difficulty in finding proper equivalence to the target text.

Hoed (2006, p.7) proposed that the main obstacle experiencing by the translator is because there are differences in system and structure between the source language and the target language. These differences can be solved by enriching knowledge with the correct understanding of the source language that would be translated into the target language. The good translator would continue to deepen knowledge about the source language and target language by continuing to follow its development. This is because languages that develop continuously would undergo changes in the treasury of new vocabulary and new terms. The breadth of translator's knowledge also helps in understanding and getting to know the culture of the source language and the target language.

There are several processes in translation. The first is analysis to understand the source text. The second is transfer in mind. The third is restructuration the source text into target text. When the translation process takes place, sometimes it would find “*shifts in translation*”. Catford (1965, p.73) mentions that by shifts, it means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Translation shifts would occur in two different types, the first is the *level shift* and the second is the *category shift*. To

support this theory the writer would choose the data source with several aspects that have been considered.

Translation is basically useful for bridging between users of two different languages. The aim is to facilitate its users to be able to understand the message contained in the source text. In this research, the writer chooses the subtitles of a movie as the media that are used as research objects. The writer chooses English to Indonesian subtitles from *Incredibles 2* movie with various considerations that have been taken into that reason. Translation shift contained in *Incredibles 2* movie subtitle would be the main point in this research.

In this case, the writer chooses *Incredibles 2* movie as the source to find the translation shifts. *Incredibles 2* is a Pixar animation studio movie title released by Walt Disney Picture and premiered on June 2018 in Los Angeles. The movie is a sequel to the first movie *Incredibles*, released in 2004. Following the success of the first movie, *Incredibles 2* made this movie to the most anticipated animation movie in its release year. With the popularity of *Incredibles 2* movie, many of subtitle makers desire to make translations of that movie. In this research, the writer used subtitles made by one of the subtitle makers from Indonesia, namely *Lebah Ganteng*.

Lebah Ganteng is a subtitle maker from Indonesia that is quite popular among movie lovers. He has started translating movie subtitle since 2011. There are more than 500 movie titles that have been successfully made the translation of the subtitle until now. With basic Indonesian literature, he gives the different

nance in each translation. The subtitle has its own language style while retaining the originality of *Lebah Ganteng*.

The writer gives a glance description about the analysis, the writer took one data sample.

The data sample:

Time	English	Indonesian
00:01:16,791-	I sort of knew her, but <i>she'd</i>	Dulu aku kenal dia,
00:01:18,824	<i>changed.</i>	<i>sekarang berubah.</i>

The data is identified as a level shift. This is indicated by the differences in grammar that occur between SL and TL. In SL, the word "*she'd changed*" has the translation "*She had changed*" because if we look at the verb after the word "*she'd*" which has a point when English verb in the V3 form. So, the pattern that occurs in the formation of tenses is had+V3. Whereas in TL the grammar perfective is only translated as "*sekarang*" and is *lexis*. But apparently in the translated text there is a miss accuracy. The equivalent of the grammar perfective in SL "*had changed*" should have been "*sudah/telah berubah*" in Indonesian.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the research before, the problems can be formulated into three questions as follows:

- a. Do level and Category shifts exist in *Incredibles 2* Movie subtitle?
- b. What do those shift types mean in the movie?
- c. What shift types that mostly exist in the movie?

2. Scope of the Research

With the purpose of making achievable, the writer proposed to scope of the research on translation shifts in *Incredibles 2* Movie subtitle by *Lebah Ganteng*. The writer tries to find the translation shifts of level and category shifts. The theories are used: 1. Catford (1965), 2. Newmark (1988), 3. Nida (1967). By classifying and analyzing those shift types we are able to understand how to translate shifts those both languages.

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problem of the research which has been explained above, the objectives of the research are describe as follows:

- a. To find the level and category shifts in *Incredibles 2* Movie subtitle.
- b. To know what do those shift types mean in the movie.
- c. To find out the types of translation shifts which mostly in the movie.

2. Significances of the Research

Through this research, the writer hopes that the result is able to provide some advantages as follows:

- a. Theoretically

The writer hopes that this research provides additional knowledge to others that are just starting to research particularly on the translation field and also, as a means to develop an analysis of the translation shifts.

b. Practically

For other writers, this research is expected to be able to provide more insight into the translation field, in particular to identify a translation shift in a subtitle of the movie. Therefore, the readers are able to get more benefit from obtaining information about the translation shifts.

This research could make the readers sensible and understandable to the translation shifts that can occur anytime and on any source in the translation field.

D. Operational Definitions

Some theory is needed to support the analysis of the data. The theory that is taken must be related to the kind of object research that would be describe. The writer realized that before conducting the research. Since the writer wants to analyze the translation shifts, the theories that the writer wants to describe started from translation, translation shifts, movie, and subtitle.

1. Translation

The interpretation of the source text meaning and produce into another language which is the target text of translation. In the process of translation, there can be two possibilities. The first is preserving the structure of the source text and the second is changing the structure. That is

depend on the source text and the target text that are be the translation object.

Basically, translation is changing the form. The form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. However, only the form has changed. The good translation still retains the important point of translation, that is conveying the message contained in the source text.

2. Translation shifts

Translation shifts is the shifts that occur in translation. The shifts are from formal correspondence in the process of translating the source text (ST) to the target text (TT). The aim is to get an acceptable equivalence. There are two major types of translation shifts: level shift and category shift. Category shift divided into 4 kinds of shifts: structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

3. Movie

Movie is an entertainment media with a long duration which is made by series of images that form many frames per second (fps), thus creating the illusion of moving images.

4. Movie subtitle

Movie subtitle is the result of the original movie voice. The form of the movie subtitle represents the voice of the character, onomatopoeia, and song. Movie subtitle adapt to the country where the movie is played.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means to present the research in well-edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I: Introduction explains the background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Description contains the definition of translation, translation types, process of translation, translation shifts, degrees of equivalence meaning in translation, definition of subtitling, research of the relevance.

Chapter III: Methodology of the Research covers the methodology of the research, time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and source of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis shows the data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestions provide the summary of the conclusion relating to analysis discussion and suggestion relating to the significance of the research.