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AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT ON THEME OF RISE OF THE GUARDIANS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT: This research entitled An Analysis of Translation Shift on Theme of Rise of the Guardians Movie From English to Indonesia. The researcher uses Catford(1956) theory to analyze, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift from English to Indonesia. This research focused to: What translation shift are used in Rise of the Guardians Movie? And What translation shift is most used in the Rise of the Guardians Movie?. This research is qualitative research used content analysis method to analyze based on context text.The data used Rise of the Guardians Movie. The data collection methods were searching the movie, searching the subtitle, adjust the movie, and watching. Techniques to analyze the data were collecting, identifying, classifying, and then analyzing all the data. The result of this research show the first most used is structure shift 36 cases or 57%, the second most used is unit shift 16 cases or 25%, the third most used intra-system shift 10 cases or 15%,and the fourth most used class shift 2 cases or 3%

KEYWORDS: *English, Indonesia, translation, shift, movie*

I. INTRODUCTION

Every human being need to interaction with other people. Language is a tool of communication that used human beings. By language we can give and receive information, feelings, and thoughts. By language we can identification what is people mind, mean, purpose and self mirror of people. Herman (2017:72) stated that language is used as means of communication, by language we can talk to our friends, express our ideas, and feelings. Language is also a mirror of the mind, through language we can understand what is in the brain of a human being. It is true our language can show who we are and what we are now by how we use the language in communication an in order to express and to fulfill our basic needs for social interaction with other person. Vyvyan (2014:1) in Pasaribu (2020:13) stated that language is central to our lives, the cultural tool that arguably sets us apart from other species. Central in our life is communication with other people, to socialization with society, and culture. Therefore, the researcher concludes that language is one of the most important thing in life to interact with other.

Every country in this world has different languages there are Indonesia, Roman, France, Japan, Singapore, England and many countries others. In this era, one of the international language is English. English used by people of different country in this world to communicate and to make relationship. Crystal (2003:1) in Pasaribu (2020:13) stated that English is the global language. So, English as a tool to communication and it makes people who comes different country of the world to be easier to communication and interaction.

Good communication can conveying information and make conversation. In oxford dictionary, meaning of communication is activity or process of expressing ideas and feelings or of giving people information. Not all people around the world can use English well and communicate with English. To make good interaction, people need translation to help use English because in some countries English as a foreign language. Translation is to make language from the first language or source language (SL) to another language or target language (TL) with same meaning or without change the meaning. Catford (1965:20) in Herman (2017:73) stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).Herman (2016:83) stated that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the source language into the target language. Basically, the text is reconstructed by translating the words from the source language into the target language and is arranged based on the structures of the sentence in the target language, therefore, the structures are suitable with the target language and certainly there will be no loss of meaning.

Based on the researcher's experience, many people not understand and then rejected to learn English because translation from source language (English)does not correspond to target language (Indonesia), difficult tobe understood, difficult to be learnt, difficult to be practiced, and difficult to be remembered. Some problems for Indonesian people are difficult because the structure language of English isdifferent with structure language of Indonesia,translating word by word, difficult to understand text in English, and lack of vocabulary. In the reality, English has become the International language even language introductory in various aspects of life. In the case of the problem, the researcher concludes that people have problems in structure of translation. To analyze it, the researcher will use movie as a tool to people help and to know the translation shift from the source language to target language.

Suryati (2018:21)stated that movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television a motion picture. By watching movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies. That will be interested when somebody to seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie. The purpose of movie is to entertain and educate. The researcher choose Rise of the Guardians movie, because the movie can entertain and educate. Rise of the Guardians movie tell that everybody can be guardians because has natural power in everyone as long as it's used well.

The researcher can conclude that language is a tool to communication. Nowadays, English as a international language and many people can't use or communicate English well. To help people needed a way, that is translation. Kantiastuti (2014) in her title An Analysis of Category Shifts in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn Movie Texts. This research aims to describe the category shifts that occur in the English Indonesian texts of the Breaking Dawn movie. It also aims to describe the reasons for using of those category shifts and to describe the influences of those category shifts on transferring the messages of the source language.The structure shift has the highest frequency, that is 79 cases or 50.7 %. It happens because the grammatical systems between the source language and the target language are different. The intra system shift has the lowest percentage, that is 8.6 %. The frequency of unit shift is 30 cases or 21.7%. It proves that there are no correspondences between the source language and the target language. The frequency of class shift is 26 cases or 19%. Those category shifts occur because the grammatical systems of the SL and TL are different, so the translator is dictated by the target language. Media to translation, the researchers choose "Rise of the Guardians movie" for this research.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Translation

Herman (2016) stated that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from the source language into the target language. Basically, the text is reconstructed by translating the words from the source language into the target language and is arranged based on the structures of the sentence in the target language, therefore, the structures are suitable with the target language and certainly there will be no loss of meaning. Catford (1969:20) in Herman (2018) defines translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Newmark in Hanif (2017) states "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Setiawan (2017) stated that translation is the process of transferring the meaning and information from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). From the theory above the researcher take conclusion that translation is transferring language or text from Source Language (SL) to another language it name Target Language (TL).

B. Process of Translation

Translation is not an easy job.Shuttleworth&Cowie (1997: 181) in Hanif (2017) stated that translation is divided into process and product. It means that translation as a process is different from the one as a product. Similarly Bell (1991: 13) in Hanif (2017) stated that differentiates translation as a process from a product. Halliday (1992:15) in Hanif (2017) stated that in English we use the term "translation" to refer to the total process and relationship of equivalence between two languages; we then distinguish, within translation, between "translating" (written text) and "interpreting" (spoken text).It is said that translation is a total process of either a spoken or written text. A clear boundary between a process and a product is given by Manfredi (2008: 21) in Hanif (2017) stated that as a process, translation refers to the activity of turning a ST into a TT in another language. Here it means that translation as a process refers to the activity of a translator to transfer the meaning of the ST intothe TT by turning the lexico-grammatical aspect of the ST which represent the logical meaning into the lexico-grammatical feature of the TT, and that of a product is the translated text. So it is defined that translation as a process refers to the activity of a translator to replace the lexico-grammatical features of the ST into TT in order to represented the equivalent meaning.

Translation process refers to the stages of translating in which the translators proceed at translating something in practice in order to transfer the meaning of the SL into the TL. Nida (1982:33) in Hanif (2017) stated that translation as a process consists of three stages:

1. Analysis

   Analysis is the first step in which the surface structure in ST is analyzed in terms of linguistics such as grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and socio-cultural aspects.

2. Transfer

   The transfer stage is when the analyzed material is transferred in the memory of the translators from the SL into the TL.

3. Restructuring

   Restructuring stage is the final step in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message acceptable in the receptor language.

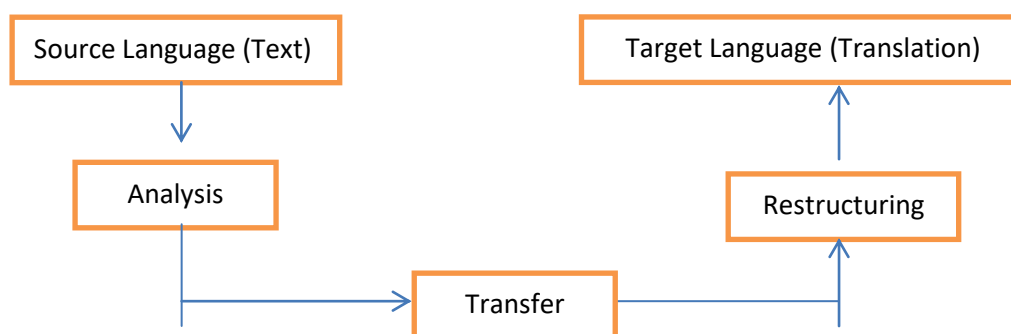   Nida's process on translation can be seen in the following model:

Chart 2. 1. Translation process by Nida (1982:33) in Hanif (2017)

The figure above is clear to state that translation is started from analyzing the source language (as original text). When the translator makes the process of analyzing, the translator should be able to understand the meaning of the text and transfer the meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL). At last is the restructuring where the translator re-expresses the result/product in various types of styles which are acceptable and readable.

C. Types of Process Translation

Molina and Albir's (2002:509) in Setiawan (2017:10) stated that there are eighteen (18) translation techniques based on theory, such as adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation. Those techniques are used to transfer a message from SL (Source Language) into TL (Target Language) which is applied in to words, phrase, clause, or sentence. There are eighteen types of translation technique, such as:

1. Adaptation

   It is a technique in process of translating use subject-predicate structure that replaces the elements of the existing culture source language (SL) with elements culture that are similar and there on the target language (TL). This can be done because the source language culture elements not found in the target language, or culture elements in the target language is more familiar to reader of the target. The technique is the same as the equivalent culture techniques, e.g. : his leg felt like a stone(SL) : tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku (TL).

2. Amplification

   It is a technique in process of translating that use explication paraphrasing, to inform an implicit in source language (SL), e.g. : There are many Indonesian at the ship(SL) : Banyak warga negara Indonesia di kapal itu (TL).

3. Borrowing

   It is a translation technique done with borrowed words or phrase from source language. The loan can be pure (pure borrowing) without adjustments or naturalized lending (borrowing naturalized) with adjustments in spelling or pronunciation target language official dictionary on the benchmark whether the

word or phrase is a loan or not, e.g. : dispenser(SL) : dispenser(TL) (pure borrowing), music(SL) : musik(TL) (borrowing naturalized).

4. Calque

It is a calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase, it can be lexical or structural. Lexical calques, e.g. : He is the new assistant manager(SL) : Dia adalah asisten manajer yang baru (TL).

5. Compensation

It is a translation technique performed by transferring message from the other parts of translation, e.g. : a pair of scissors(SL) : sebuah gunting(TL).

6. Description

It is a translation technique performed by replace a term or expression with a description of its form or and function, e.g. I like panneton (SL) :Saya suka panneton, kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan saat tahun baru(TL).

7. Discursive creation

It is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g. : husband for a year (SL) : suami semesta (TL).

8. Established equivalence

It is to use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalence in the TL, e.g. : sincerely yours(SL) : hormat kami(TL).

9. Generalization

It is a translation technique used the more common term in the target language (TL) for source language (SL) more specific. This is done because the target language has no specific counterpart. The technique is similar to the technique of acceptance, e.g. : becak (SL) : vehicle (TL).

10. Linguistic Amplification

It is a translation technique which is used to add linguistic element. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g. : everything is up to you!(SL) :semuanya terserah anda sendiri! (TL).

11. Linguistic Compression

It is a translation which is used to synthesize linguistic element in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g. : are you sleepy?(SL) :ngantuk? (TL).

12. Literal translation

It is a translation technique which is used to translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g. : the President gave the present to Michael last week (SL) : Presiden member hadiah itu pada Michael minggu lalu (TL).

13. Modulation

It is a translation technique which is used to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST ; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. : nobody doesn't like it(SL) : semua orang menyukainya(TL).

14. Particularization

It is a translation technique which is used to use a more precise or concrete term, e.g. : air transportation(SL) : pesawat(TL).

15. Reduction

It is a translation technique which is used to suppress an SL information item in the TL e.g. the month of fasting(SL) :Ramadhan (TL).

16. Substitution (Linguistic, paralinguistic)

It is a translation technique which is used to change linguistic element for paralinguistic element (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. : to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart(SL) : Thank you(TL).

17. Transposition

It is a translation technique which is used to change a grammatical category, shift from plural into singular in the target language, and singular in the plural. The shift from active to passive tense and the passive to active in the target language. e.g. : adept(SL) : sangat trampil (TL).

18. Variation

It is a translation technique which is used to change linguistic or paralinguistic element (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: change of textual tone, style, social dialect, 26 geographical dialect, e.g. : give it to me now!(SL) :berikan barang itu ke gue sekarang! (TL).

D. Types of Translation

Larson (1998) in Herman (2017:73) divided translation into two types, they are:

(1) Literal translation is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. For example:

SL: Their performance so incredible.

TL: Penampilan mereka sangat menakjubkan.

(2) Idiomatic translation Idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. For example:

SL: The rain likes cat and dog.

TL: Hujan deras.

E.   Translation Shift

Hatim and Munday (2004) in Herman (2017:73) state that 'A shift is said to occur if in a given the target language a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondent occurs for a source language element'. Translation shifts are small linguistic changes occurring in translation of the source language into the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet carried out a comparative stylistic analysis to describe translation shifts though the term 'shift' which was first used by Catford in his A Linguistic Theory of Translation (1965) in Herman (2017).

1.   Level Shift

Shift of level is when a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. It includes shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa. Catford points out that, cases of shifts from grammar to lexis are quite frequent in translation between languages. The example of level shifts in the beginning that both Berman's and Stemmer's studies where the Hebrew learners shifted most of the grammatical ties (pronouns, demonstratives, deictic expression, etc...), are used to refer to entities and events in the source text, into lexical terms in the target language. For example: ' Source Language: She is eating Target Language: Dia sedang makan In this translation, there is a shift from grammar to lexis in which the patterns to be + V-ing (grammar) in the source language text is translated into lexicon sedang in the target language.

2.   Category Shift

Category shifts refer to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately normal or free translation in which source language and target language equivalents are up at whatever rank is appropriate. It is clear that category shift is unbounded, which might be normal of free translation, depends on what rank is appropriate. It includes structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

a)   Structure Shifts

It involves a change in grammatical structure between the source language and target language. In grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks. For example:

SL : Red cup.

TL :Cangkir merah.

"Beautiful girl" in the source language text is constructed of modifier (red) + head (cup). Meanwhile in the target language it becomes cangkir merah which is constructed of head (cangkir) + modifier (merah).

b)   Class Shifts

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item. For example:

SL : Technical students.

TL :Mahasiswa teknik.

"Medical students" in the source language text is constructed of modifier (technical) + head (students). Meanwhile in the target language it becomes mahasiswa teknik which is constructed of head (mahasiswa) + modifier (teknik).

c)   Intra-System Shifts

A system refers to the closed number of elements among which a choice must be made. In fact, the terms available in each system in one language can show fundamental differences from the terms of the same system in another language. This can be considered a major source of shifts at this level of language description. In other words, intra system shifts refer to those changes that occur internally within a system. The equivalence is said to occur at a not corresponding term in the target language system. All languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. intra-system shifts happen when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system). It is worth noting here that the translator is

compelled to be bound by the source language chosen by the writer; otherwise, her/his performance is destined to be erroneous. For example:

SL : dresses

TL :gaun

The word of dresses in the source language is a plural form. It is translated into gaun in the target language in a singular form.

d) Unit shift

Unit shift means changes of rank, that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is translated into a unit at a different rank. The language ranks may change among the morpheme, word, phrase/group, clause, to sentence, and sometimes even further up including paragraph and text. According to Machali, the unit shift shows a change of rank, i.e a lower is translated into a higher rank or vice versa. For example:

SL : experts

TL :para ahli

Source language expression "expert" becomes "para ahli". In this example, a word (expert) is translated into a phrase (para ahli) . It means that a lower rank changes into a higher rank.

There are some factors causing translation shifts to occur. Catford(1965:93) in Herman (2017:75) studied that there are two factors which affected the equivalence of translation shifts. They are linguistic and cultural factors. These two factors brought two equivalents. They are linguistic and cultural equivalents. This finding of Catford is very significant because it consists of both important approaches toward equivalence, namely, linguistic and cultural approaches. He states that linguistic factors are those which exist at the levels of concrete form and abstract meaning of any chunk of language. In addition, cultural factors are those factors that cannot be seen at the level of form or meaning of language, however, they exist among the background of mind of speakers and writers of source language. Shift in translation is the core problem in this study; therefore, the theory of shift in translation is essential to be discussed. This sphere refers to the first and second problems; those are identifying the types of shift in translation on the data source and explain the factors causing translation shifts to occur. The theory applied to this study which is most relevant to the data is the theory of translation proposed.

F. Movie

Movie is also known as films, both are a type of visual communication to use moving images with sound (audio visual) with the purpose to tell stories or educate. Usually, movie to tell real story, fiction, fairy tales, biography of someone with the purpose to educate and entertaining with tool camera to recording and sound as to complete the movie. Suryati (2018:21) stated that movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television a motion picture.10 By watching movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies. That will be interested when somebody to seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Design of the Research

This research is a qualitative research. Qualitative research has relationship from statements of data with used what, why, and how not measure how much or many questions. Marshall and Rossman in Setiawan (2017:13) stated that Qualitative data analysis is a research for general statements about relationship among categories of data. Keegan (2009:11) in Herman (2017:75) stated that Qualitative research explores questions such as what, why and how, rather than how many or how much; it is primarily concerned with meaning rather than measuring. The researchers used content analysis method as a research design. Content analysis is a method of analysis based on context text. Kibiswa (2019), content analysis is a research methodology or procedure of systematic analysis of content text (word, phrase, statements, communication, documents, etc). Analyze through writing from information sources that have been determined by the researcher to complement the data in this research. As the researchers collect and analyze data through the transcript of a film.

B. Instrument of the Research

The researchers used laptop and Oppo mobile phone as a tool to searching the movie and the subtitle in internet. The researchers watched and matched between the movie and subtitle. Then the researchers can analyze the translation shift in the text of the movie.

C. Data Sources of the research

The subject of this research is the movie script entitled "Rise of The Guardians". It is only one main movie to be analyzed because the researcher considers the data of translation shift found within the movie. While the object of this research is the whole types of category shift found within the movie. The movie was downloaded from a reliable downloading link of the internet and the script(https://riseoftheguardians.fandom.(transcript)) of the movie was also downloaded from another reliable downloading link of the internet. The researchers chose Rise of the Guardians movie to analyze because there was translation shift, and educated the audience that we must believe for a little good thing because it would made become big good thing.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data for this research was collected using documentation method wherein the data taken from movie, data was in form of words, phrases and clauses that underwent shift.

In collecting the data, the researchers use some steps:
1. Searching and downloading the movie from internet.
2. Searching subtitle of the movie.
3. Adjusting the movie with the transcript.
4. Watching Rise of the Guardians movie.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Cohen & Lawrence (2007) in Pasaribu, Herman and Hutahaean (2020:16) stated that qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for and explaining the data; in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definitions of the situation, noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities.

The researcher doing analysis following the steps below:
1. Collecting data from transcription English Rise of the Guardians Movie.
2. Identifying data from transcription English Rise of the Guardians Movie.
3. Classifying data from transcription English Rise of the Guardians Movie.
4. Analyzing the data from transcription English Rise of the Guardians Movie.

F. The Triangulation of Research

Triangulation is qualitative study that is indicated to look for aspect of the theory methodology and data. Aspect of theory is studied according to its relation with the draw conclusion based on the exists theory. Aspect of methodology concerned with the technique and procedure. It is hoped to set the needed data. According to Rugg (2010:15), triangulation has become widely accepted as a way to improve the analysis and interpretation of findings from various types of studies. More specifically, triangulation has proved to be an effective tool for reviewing and corroborating findings in the surveys, assessments, appraisals, etc., that are an essential part of effective monitoring and evaluation. In the Introduction of Triangulation book quoted by Rugg said that there continues to be a general consensus on the usefulness of the four types of triangulation originally identified such as: (1) data triangulation; (2) investigator triangulation; (3) theory triangulation; and (4) methodological or method triangulation.

From several types of triangulation that have been described above, in this research the researchers used the method of triangulation, because methodological triangulation is making different method to get validity of data and this method is in accordance with data analysis.

## IV. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Research Findings

After analyzing all data, there were some findings depicted by the researchers, they were:
1. Based on the Catford theory about translation shift there is two major of translation shift. The researcher's analyze one major of translation shift, that is category shift: structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. The researcher finding that all translation shift is applied on "Rise of the Guardians Movie".
2. The researcher can calculate the translation shift applied in Rise of the Guardians Movie. There was 64 cases translation shift, the mostly Structure Shift with 36 cases or 57%, the second mostly Unit Shift with 16 cases or 25%, the third mostly Inter-system Shift with 10 cases or 15%, and the last Class Shift 2 cases or 3%.

3.

Table 4.1 Translation Shift applied in Rise of the Guardians Movie

Category Shift	Cases	Percentage (%)
Structure Shift	36	57%
Class Shift	2	3%
Unit Shift	16	25%
Intra-system Shift	10	15%
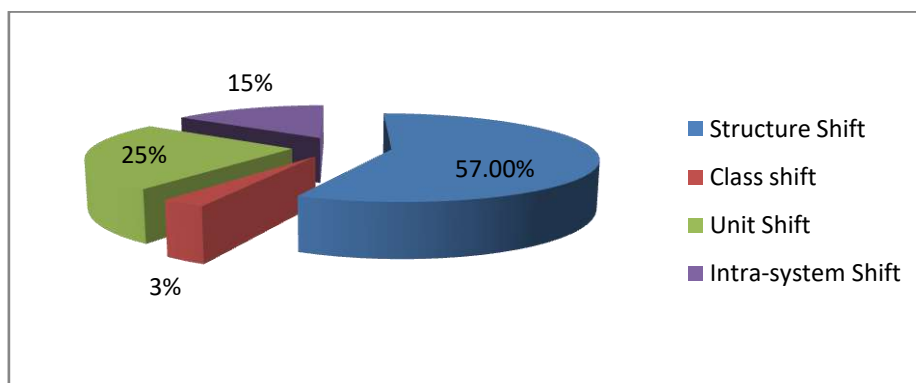
Chapter 1. Translation Shift applied in Rise of the Guardians Movie

4.2 Discussions

Nowadays, many people not understand English and then rejected to learn English because translation from source language (English) does not correspond to target language (Indonesia), difficult to be understood, difficult to learnt, difficult to be practiced, and difficult to be remembered. To solve the problem of many people, the researcher used translation to help them. Used translation shift by Catford theory, there is two major shift there are level shift and category shift. The researchers only used category shift to analyzed the data. In the category shift, there are four types of shift. As follows: structure shift means changes in grammatical structure from source language to target language, class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of source language item is the member of a different class (part of speech) from the original item, unit shift means changes of the rank of word from source language to target language, intra-system shift means changes internally plural to singular. The data source was from movie with titled Rise of the Guardians Movie. Before analyze the data, the researchers had to search the subtitle, matching the subtitle with the movie, the researcher search the data, and then analyzed the data. The explanation of this discussion based on the finding, the researchers found 59 data or cases in that movie. The result showed that structure shift was mostly type that used by the translator. The mostly types of category shift that used by translator is structure shift, such as "And the Easter Bunny..". Based on this clause, the clause as structure shift because changes in grammatical structure. Changes in grammatical is Easter Bunny. So, the researcher concluded that the translator used structure shift. Structure shift was mostly used because based on the definition structure shift is changes in grammatical.

This research used one reference to support this research that related about translation shift. The researcher was done by Suryani (2018), this research focuses translation shift applied by translator in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret Novel and its novel. This research was descriptive qualitative method. This study employed document analysis which focused on analyzing the types of translation shift which defined by Catford theory. The result after analyzing the data, there were 843 cases in the type translation shift. Intra-system shift is the most found as 476 or 56%. In the types of translation shift, the highest type was intra-system shift and the lowest type was level shift. Meanwhile, this research showed that the highest shift of mostly shift was structure shift and the lowest was class shift. The similarity this research with previous research, the researcher focus to shift by Catford theory and the mostly shift applied. The different this research with the previous research that is this research only focus to Category shift applied.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The researchers used of translation shift by Catford (1965) theory applied by translator to found the category shift (structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift). The result of analyzed showed that all of part of category shift was applied in the movie. The researchers found that not only category shift was applied but level shift applied by the translator.

The researchers analyzed the data not only found category shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift but also level shift. The result showed that the researchers found translation shift the most used is structure shift and focus to Category's shift parts. In The Analysis of Translation Shift Applied by Translator in Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret Novel and its Indonesian Translation the most used is intra-system shift and used all of part of translation shift.

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