



## **Translation Shift in English-Indonesian Subtitle of *Green Book* Movie**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this study is to find out 1) the types of category shifts that occur in the English-Indonesian subtitled *Green Book* film, and 2) the reasons for the translation shift in the English-Indonesian subtitled *Green Book* film. The data were analyzed by descriptive qualitative. The source of data in this research from subtitle english-indonesian subtitle of *green book* movie. The instrument for collecting data in this research is a documentary technique. the instrument of collecting data are used recorder and analyzed based on theory by Catford (1965). The results of the study show that 1) There are 303 data category shifts in the English-Indonesian subtitled *Green Book* film according to the results of the study. In total, there are four types of shifts:

structure shift (24.8%), class shift (5.9%), unit shift (45.5%), and intra-system shift (which makes up the rest) (23.8%). The reason why the translation shift occurs in the *green book* movie subtitle is because of the textual equivalent. In translation shift, the shift occurs at the grammatical and lexical levels. Textual equivalent is a translation utterance between the source language and the target language. Some translations have no formal correspondence between the two language code systems. Shift the translation to achieve a good equivalence so that it can produce good and natural translation quality.

### **Keywords:**

*Translation Shift, Category Shift, Catford Theory, Subtitle of Green Book Movie*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Translation plays an essential function in communication. The translation is the process through which meaning is conveyed from the source language to the target language. According to Newmark (1981), translation is a system of transferring meaning from information in the source language (SL) to information in the target language (TL). According to Nida (1982), translation entails recreating the receptor's language, the closest

natural equivalent of the source language's message, first in terms of language and then in terms of style. The purpose of translation is to convey the inherent meaning of a piece of content while accounting for language differences between the source and target languages. It is, however, difficult to provide a translation that is easy to grasp and resonates with the plot. According to Rowman (2014), translators have several differences that must be considered before joining the realm of text translation. The stylistic variances in the language make translating each text difficult. Translators will frequently utilize translation techniques to translate the content so that the outcomes accurately describe these difficulties. One of the translation techniques is to make shifts.

According to Reich (2006:7), there are two types of audio-visual translation: subtitling and dubbing. Subtitling is defined as transferring data from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). The translated data is the film's dialogue, and the text is generated and appears typically at the bottom of the cinema screen. Dubbing is defined as the replacement of a character's sound. The technique of grafting multiple people's voices onto performers on film is known as dubbing. Soundtracks and images combine to generate meaning. The mix of voice, vocal intonation, visual signals, gestures, posture, and editing procedures generates an understandable audience.

Films may assist society in entertainingly communicating important messages. Films can help you learn about culture, study a country's history, and get to know key people. You can learn a foreign language while viewing movies in another country. The film *Green Book* is an example of a western. The *Green Book* film, released in 2018, captivated the global screen, earning it a fantastic accolade. This film was awarded the Oscar for Best Picture at the 2019 Academy Awards. The film was also nominated for an Oscar in the category of best original scenario in 2019. As the preliminary data for this research, some sentences contain the translation shift found in the *Green Book* movie subtitle.

As the preliminary data for this research, some sentences contain the translation shift found in the *Green Book* movie subtitle.

SL: we think you're gonna have a great time to night

TL: Kita pikir bahwa kita akan bersenang-senang malam ini.

The translation above shows the unit shift in the English (SL) is translated into Indonesian (TL). The example shows that the word order in the source language (SL) sentence to the target language (TL) has changed. The second example changes from a word (SL) to a phrase (TL).

As a result, the researcher will investigate the translation shift found in English-Indonesian subtitles in films. The title of this study is "*Translation Shift in English-Indonesian Subtitle of Green Book Movie.*" This study aims to determine the type of category change in the English to Indonesian subtitles green book movie and to explain the reason why translation shift occur in English-Indonesia subtitle of Green Book movie.

The writer is interested in evaluating the shift in translation in subtitled films, and the topic arose because watching movies is one form of entertainment. Many people spend their leisure time viewing films. Subtitles are handy for audiences seeing films in the language.

### **Translation**

Translation is defined in various ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. The definitions are described as follows:

The process of transferring meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is known as translation (New mark, 1981). In other terms, translation is the process of transferring meaning between two or more different languages. The meaning of information must be consistent from source to destination language. Translation, according to Munday (2001), is a process that has a substantial impact on daily life. The first of these two concepts, which is tied to the process, and the second, which is related to the end result, is related to translation. The first definition emphasizes the translator's involvement in translating the original or source text (ST) into target text (TT). According to the explanation above, translation is the process of transferring meaning from the original text or source language into the text of another language or target language.

### **Function of Translation**

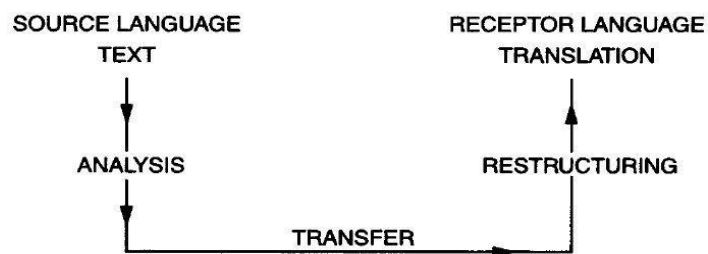
The translation is frequently employed as a form of communication. According to Nida (1981), translation involves communication since a communication process consists of three essential elements: the source, the message, and the recipient. These elements must be present in all communication operations. Thus, translation refers to communication between two different languages. Translation, according to Duff (1989), is a method for delivering messages written in a foreign language across linguistic and cultural obstacles.

Based on the preceding explanation, it is feasible to conclude that the translation function functions as a bridge that transmits message meaning from SL to TL. Individuals who have difficulty understanding stuff written in a foreign language can greatly benefit from translation.

## Process of Translation

The translation process, according to Nida and Taber (1982), is divided into three major stages. The identities are as follows: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) grammatical relationships, (b) word meanings, and (c) word combinations; (2) transfer, in which the analyzed content is transferred from language A to language B in the translator's context; and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred data is restructured so that the final message is completely undisguised. The figure below depicts the translation process.

Figure 1. Translation process by Nida & Taber (1982:33)



Furthermore, when translating text, the translator's goal is idiomatic translation, which transfers the meaning of the source language text (SL) into the natural form of recipient language (TL) in the best way possible (Larson, 1984). Furthermore, Larson stated that translation is linked to lexicon studies, grammatical structures, communication settings, and the cultural environment of SL writings, all of which are evaluated to determine their meaning. The discovered meaning is subsequently reconstructed or re-expressed in the receptor's language and cultural context utilizing the relevant grammar and lexicon components.

## Translation Shift

When translating text, one of the procedures employed is translation shift. Translation shift can detect errors in conveying how the message is expressed from English into Indonesian. According to Munday (2004), a shift happens when a translation equivalent other than the formal correspondence arises for a specific SL element in a given TL.

Catford (1965) defined shift as deviations from formal correspondence during the transition from the source to the target language. Some difficulties may develop during the translation process in the target language due to a different message or text expressing a shift. Catford also argued that one of the most important goals of translation theory is to

define an equivalency theory. He claims that equivalence is the foundation for substituting source language text with target language text.

Catford's shift theory distinguishes two sorts of shifts: level shift and category shift, which are further subdivided into four sections: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Translation shift is a strategy for resolving the shifted meanings or messages that arise in a sentence while translating from TL to SL. Catford (1965) highlighted two significant forms of shifts in translation: Shift in Level and Category.

### **Level shift**

A level shift occurs when the source of a target language object at one linguistic level has a translation equal at multiple levels in the target language, according to Catford (1965)

### **Category Shift**

Category shift is a deviation from the formal correspondence in translation (Catford, 1965). Category shift is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

### **Structure shift**

A structure shift is the most common or dominating category shift that occurs in translation. This is common at all levels of translation. Structure, according to Catford (1965), is an organization of elements.

### **Class Shift**

This class shift occurs when the source language's class shift corresponds to a different class in the target language. Catford (1965) defines class shift as a shift that occurs when the equivalent translation of SL elements belongs to different classes in TL.

### **Unit Shift**

The term "unit shift" typically refers to a change in rank. It is a divergence from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one ranking in SL is a unit at a different rank in TL.

### **Intra System Shift**

Intra-system shifts occur internally, within a system; for cases where SL and TL have a system roughly in line with the constitution, but when

translation involves selecting inappropriate terms in the TL system.

## **The Causes of Translation Shift**

### **Formal Correspondence**

Catford defined formal correspondence as objects in the target language that, as closely as practicable, serve the same duties as items in the source language text. He defined formal correspondence as any TL category that occupies the same 'place in the economy' of the TL as the specified SL category occupies in the SL as closely as practicable (Catford, 1965: 32).

### **Textual Equivalent**

Equivalence in translation refers to the process of translating one element (linguistic unit) of the source language into another element (linguistic unit) of the destination language while keeping their meaningful closeness. According to Catford (1965:27), textual equivalence refers to any TL text or chunk of text that is found to be the equivalent of a given SL text or fragment of text on a specific occasion.

## **METHOD**

This study was conducted by using the descriptive qualitative method. Creswell (2009) states that qualitative research is research to investigate and understand an individual or group's meaning as a social or human problem. It is used to find out why and how social phenomena occur. The data were taken from the translation of the subtitle Green Book (2018) movie. Green Book movie has a duration of 130 minutes. The data used are English subtitle transcript and Indonesian subtitle transcript. This movie was initially published in English which was translated into Indonesia.

This research used documentary techniques. The definition of the document is paper, form, book, etc., that gives information about something, evidence, or proof of something. A text is a semantic unit, not a grammatical one. The words in this text are being analyzed. The instrument is a tool for collecting data, and it plays a significant role and dramatically determines the result of the study. In this research, a recorder was used as the instrument to collect the data.

In this research, Creswell (2009) the data will be analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. There are some steps that will be conducted in analyzing the data, they are: Identifying the types of translation shift, Reducing the sources of the study which are not relevant with the types category shift, classifying and listing the data into the types of

translation shift, Analyzing the collected data category shift and last Drawing conclusion of the study.

## **RESULTS**

After analyzing the data and determining the types of category shift there were two findings found based on the problem of the study, the findings were presented as follows:

Based on the theory of Catford (1965), there are four types of shift categories. They; structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. After analyzing the data, it was found that there are four types of category shifts used in the Green Book film subtitles. The number of category shifts used in the green book film subtitles is as follows: Structure shift (24.8%) This shift is found in 75 data. Hence, class shift 5.9%) this shift is the least found in the data. As many as 18 data, there was a change of class. Then the unit shift (45.5%) of this shift is found in 138 data. This union shift is the most common data shift. Finally, the intra- system shift (23.8%) was found in 72 data.

There are two reasons why translation shifts can occur in English-Indonesian subtitles on Green Book movies. First, there is a difference in formal correspondence from the source language to the target language. Second, a shift in translation occurs to achieve equivalence between the source language and the target language.

## **DISCUSSIONS**

Based on the findings of this study, after analyzing the types of category shift using the theory of Catford (1965) in the English-Indonesian subtitle of Green Book Movie. The researcher found that 303 category shifts occurred and were then classified into four types. The type of category shift is structure shift found 75 data, class shift found 18 data, unit shift found 138 data, and finally, intra- system shift found 72 data. In composing a proposal, it is necessary to find some references or relevant studies related to the research to support the theories and concepts of the research. The first research by Anggreani (2019), entitled The Implementation of Transposition Translation Procedures in English-Indonesian Translation of Epic Movie Subtitle. She found there are 108 out of 1551 parts of subtitles implemented four types of transposition translation procedure. The results of the analysis are described as follows: transposition translation procedure involving literary translation is 63.9%, transposition translation procedure involving a change of words' position 27.7%, transposition translation procedure involving a change of word class 4.6%, and

transposition translation procedure involving adjustment and replacement of words 4.6%. The second research by Seyed (2013) entitled Translation Shifts in the Persian Translation of a Tale of Two Cities by Charles Dickens. She found This study shows that among forty sentences that include forty-three shifts, the unit shift is the most frequent type of shift. 37.5% of shifts are unit shifts, 30% class shifts, 12.5% structure shifts and 27.5% intrasystem shifts. Based on Catford (1965), this research found a reason for a shift in the translation of the Green Book movie subtitle. The translation shift occurs to achieve textual equivalence from the source to the target language to produce a natural and easy-to-understand translation. Based on the explanation above, the difference between this study with the previous study above is not the same as another researcher. The researcher used Catford theory; on the other hand, previous studies above use Newmark theory. Although there was one researcher who used the same theory, the subject analyses were different.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis types of category shift in Green Book Movie subtitle it can be concluded that:

- 1) Category shift is divided into four, so that there are four types of category shift in the English-Indonesian translation of the Green Book movie subtitle, namely; structure shift 25.6%, class shift 5.3%, unit shift 45.4% and intra-system shift 23.7%. This category shift was found 359 times in 303 data.
- 2) The reason why there is a shift in the translation of the green book movie subtitle is that the textual equivalent is one of the reasons for the shift in translation. There is a shift in translation to achieve a view between the source language to the target language.

There were several suggestions that the researcher could offer to readers in conducting the related research. The suggestions were as follows:

- 1) The study of translation shift is one type of translation procedure, so translators must understand and be more familiar with translation shifts, especially in category shifts. the main thing in translation is a must have about language and grammatical-system.
- 2) The study of translation shifts can be used as a reference to enrich the reader's knowledge of translation shifts that can occur anywhere. Shifts in translation will always occur due to shifts so that the translation results become more natural. This study is useful for anyone who wants to research about translation shift and is used



as a reference.

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