CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Language is the main tool in communicating. Because there are various types of languages, so translation is needed. To translate one language to another has a different way of conducting, one of them is translation shift. Some people do not know about translation shift. When they translate a text, the attention just pay on the point of the text that they want to deliver, but unwittingly the translation shift is happen on it. Therefore a shift is something unavoidable in processes of translation, Catford (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.60) mentioned that a shift means the departure is made from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language. Shifts occur when the source language text is translated into different grammatical or phonological form in the target language text. Catford also states that there are two major types of shift: level shifts and category shifts.

Level shift means that a source language item at one linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at a different level. Shifts from grammar to lexis and vice-versa are quite common (e.g. **Even** grandmother ate that apple translated into *Nenek**pun** makan apel itu*, the word *"pun"* as morpheme and "even" as lexical). Category shift deals with bounded and rank-unbound translation, the parts of category shift are class shift which occurs when the translation of a source language item is a component of a different class in target language (e.g. annual report translated into *laporan tahunan*), second is intra-

system shift which is a shift that occurs internally within the system of the language concerned (e.g. victories translated into *kemenangan*), the third is a unit shift which refers to changes of one rank in the source language into the different rank in the target language (e.g. impossible translated into *tidak mungkin*), and last one is structure shift which deals with a grammatical change between the structure of the source language and the target language (e.g. giant contract translated into *kontrak besar*) (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.60-61).

In this research, the researcher focuses on unit shift and structure shift. Due to the differences of level between source language and target language, the translation changes the level of the language unit, in example like "acceleration" translates into "*peningkatan kecepatan*". Unit shift as a change level of unit may happen from word, phrase, clause and sentence. However the change of grammatical structure in a sentence is called structure shift. This shift can occur due to grammatical demands, one simple example is like "toy factory" translated into "*pabrik mainan*", in here the words have changed their positions but it translated in complete meaning. The structure shift that focuses on this research is the grammatical change toward the meaning equivalence which grammatical structures of the source language and the target language often results in some changes in the information content or the meaning of the message. Every language have its own grammatical structure, the process of translation has to consider the structure of a sentence in order to make a complete message without losing any meaning.

Discussing about translation shift, here the researches that have been done previously, *"Structural Shifts in Translation of Children's Literature"* by Monireh Akbari (2012) the student of Islamic Azad University. Akbari's intention is to focus on the types of structural shifts in literal translation of a children's literature from English into Persian. The Akbari applies the method of comparison between source language which is English language and the translation of Persian language. All structures are identified and classified in the type addition, word order, sentence voice, and sentence tense. The most frequent structural shifts in literary translation from English into Persian are arrangement type (Akbari, 2012: p.590). The similarities are both researches analysis the structure shift but this research also analyze unit shift. The differences are this research used Indonesia as the second language, Monireh uses literature work and this research uses movie subtitle for the research object. This research also analyzes unit shift and structure shift, unit is a change of level, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one level in the source language is a unit at a different level in the target language. Unit shift as a change of level may happen from word, phrase, clause and sentence. Structure shifts is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure, the structure shift toward the meaning equivalence that happen in the translation of complete meaning, increase meaning and decrease meaning (as cited in Munday, 2008: p.60-61).

Another journal is *"Category Shift in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia"* by Herman,

M.Pd. the student of HKBP Nommensen University. Herman conducts in find out all kind of category shift in movie subtitle. Herman uses the combination method descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach, because qualitative approach is used to describe the data and quantitative approach is used to count the percentage of each variation of the shift. The dominant category shift found by Herman in subtitle's movie is unit shift (Herman, 2014: p.37). This research is similar in the object of research and the language that is chosen for analyze, but this research conducts all the kind of category shift and this research just focuses on structure shift and unit shift

In this research, subtitle in a movie titled Up will be analyzed for its unit and structure shift and also the dominant use between those two mentioned before. The Up movie is an American 3D computer animated movie produced by Pixar Animation Studio and released in 2009 by Walt Disney Pictures. It was set to produce the true story of the Seattle home which bears similarities to Oscar-winning Pixar's movie. This movies was chosen for this research due to it G-Rated (General Audiences) category and inspiring movie plot. This research is analysis the English and Indonesian subtitle, the translator for Indonesian subtitle with the pseudonym as Lebah Ganteng, from the several sources Lebah Ganteng is student in one of the university in Surabaya, he has translated around 500 famous Hollywood movie title such as Fast and Furious Series, Logan, Doctor Strange, Moana, Minions, Avenger and many others but no one knows his real indentity (Desena, 2018). In this movie, the researcher finds interesting data, the simple data like **inhospitable** is translated into ***belum terjamah*** and **the lost**

world is translated into ***dunia yang hilang***. In first example, this translation is called unit shift because the **inhospitable** as an adjective word becomes ***belum terjamah*** as adjective phrase and the other one is called the structure shift which is the complete meaning translation, **the lost world** is transfer accurately to target language without adding or omitting any information even the position of the words have changed.

The researcher is interested in discussing the unit shift and structure because sometimes in translating the text within different languages is very difficult and every language has its own rules. The researcher tries to find out the shifts in form and meaning in the Indonesian translation of English. In the processes of translating words, phrases and sentences, the mistake occurs mostly due to the differences of culture.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Related to the backgrounds of the research above, the identification of the problems are:

1. Unit shift of translation in the Up movie subtitle.
2. Structure shift of translation in the Up movie subtitle.
3. Dominant uses of the translation in the Up movie subtitle.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background of the research stated above, the researcher specifies about:

1. The unit shift in change from word, phrase, clause and sentence found in the Up movie subtitle.
2. The structure shift that change in sentence from English to Indonesia toward meaning equivalent found in the Up movie subtitle.
3. The dominant use among unit shift and structure shift in found the Up movie subtitle.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

There are some points related to the identification and limitation of the problem. The formulation of the problems are:

1. What kinds of unit shift of translation shift are found in the Up movie subtitle?
2. What kinds of structure shift of translation shift are found in the Up movie subtitle?
3. What is the dominant use between the unit shift and structure shift found in the Up movie subtitle?

1.5. Objective of the Research

In relation with the formulation of the problem above, the objective of this research are:

1. To find out the unit shift of translation found in the Up movie subtitle.
2. To find out the structure shift of translation found in the Up movie subtitle.

3. To find out the dominant used among unit shift and structure shift of translation found in the Up movie subtitle.

1.6. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give a valuable contribution to the following parties:

1. Theoretically, increase the researcher knowledge in unit shift and structure shift of translation shift.
2. Practically, this research can be a reference for further research who are interested in researching the unit shift and structure shift of translation shift.

1.7. Definition of Key Term

1.	Translation	:	The process of translating words or text from one language into another.
2.	Unit shift	:	Unit is a change of level, at one level in the source language is a unit at a different level in the target language. Unit shift as a change of level may happen from word to phrase, phrase to word or phrase to clause.
3.	Structure shifts	:	Structure shift is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure.