

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT IN “I SPY”
MOVIE**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2019**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Satra**



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2019**

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Depi Br Sinulingga, NPM no. 151210156
Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT IN “I SPY” MOVIE

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, July 27th, 2019

Depi Br Sinulingga
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**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT IN “I SPY”
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, July 27th, 2019

Adviser

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis tentang pergeseran terjemahan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia pada I Spy movie. Penulis menggunakan teorinya Catford dalam penelitian ini, dimana berfokus pada category shift, dan menjelaskan keberadaan category shift di dalam movie tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisa jenis category shift yang terdapat pada I Spy movie, dan menentukan category shift yang dominan terjadi di dalam movie ini. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini, dimana data dari penelitian ini adalah text dalam bentuk ujaran, metode pengumpulan data dalam analisis ini menggunakan metode simak bebas libat cakap oleh Sudaryanto, dimana si peneliti tidak termasuk di dalam ujaran pengamatan tersebut (movie), adapun metode menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan metode agih dan padan oleh Sudaryanto juga, metode agih ialah metode yang alat penentunya ialah bahasa itu sendiri (Inggris), dan sebaliknya metode padan ialah metode yang alat penentunya di luar bahasa itu sendiri (Indonesia). Hasil dari penelitian ini ialah setiap category shift seperti structure shift, class shift, unit shift dan intra-sistem shift terjadi pada I spy movie, dan tingkatan tertinggi yang paling sering terjadi di antara category shift tersebut adalah structure shift dengan 106 data mencapai 45%, selanjutnya diikuti oleh Intra-system shift dengan 76 data mencapai 32.2%, lalu unit shift dengan 46 data mencapai 19.4%, dan yang terakhir ialah class shift dengan 8 data mencapai 3.3%. pergeseran terjemahan ini terjadi disebabkan oleh kedua bahasa ini memiliki karakteristik dalam hal strukturnya. Oleh sebab itu penting untuk mengetahui pergeseran dalam penerjemahan. Penerjemah menggunakan pergeseran dalam terjemahan tanpa merubah makna dalam bahasa, melainkan untuk mencapai kesepadanan terjemahan, dan terjemahan yang berterima dalam bahasa yang ingin di terjemahkan tersebut.

Keywords : Terjemahan, pergeseran, I Spy movie

ABSTRACT

This research is about investigating translation shift from English into Indonesia in “I Spy” movie. The writer uses Catford theory in this research, it also focuses on category shift, and explains the occurrence of the category shift in that movie. The purposes of this study are to investigate the types of category shift occurs in the movie and to determine the dominant of category shift occurs in the data. The descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research by the data in this research were text in the form of utterances, the method of collecting data in this research uses simak bebas libat cakap means uninvolved the researcher in conversation observation by sudaryanto, also the method of collecting data uses agih and padan method while agih method is the method is determined from language itself (English), whereas padan method is when the method determines are outside of the language (Indonesia). The result of this research are every category shift such as: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift occurred in the I Spy movie, then the highest frequency of occurring is structure shift by the 106 data with 45% of percentages, then followed by an Intra-system shift by 76 data with 32.2% of percentages, then unit shift by 46 data with 19.4% of percentages, the last is a class shift by 8 data with 3.3% of percentages. The occurring of many translation shifts in these data because both of languages have the characteristic rule, that’s why it is important to know the shift in translation. The translator applied the shift in the translation without changing the meaning of language, moreover, in getting the equivalent translation, also in getting the natural translation in the target language translation.

Keywords: Translation, shift, I Spy movie

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Love others, and they will do too

DEDICATION

This thesis dedicated to my beloved parent, husband, daughter, and my brothers.

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Alhamdulillah rabbil alamin, praise for Allah SWT, for blessing the writer in completing this thesis, with the title “an analysis of translation shift in I Spy movie, is one of the requirements for the degree sarjana sastra of English Department Putera Batam university, and might salutation and blessing be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, relatives, friends and followers.

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Batam, July 27th, 2019

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of The Study

Translation is one of an activity which occurs when a translator wants to get the meaning or message from one language to another language, “translator is a person whose job is changing words, especially written words, into a different language.” (Cambridge Dictionaries online, 2019). Translation is not just done by a translator, but the translation is also done by students, especially in English Department Putera Batam University.

Translation is needed when people want to convey their message or meaning to target language. In doing translation itself, there are many things that happen, from translating words, then phrases, even sentences, from the source language (SL) to target language (TL), all of those are not enough yet before getting the equivalent meaning or message in the source language (SL) to target language (TL). So that, it is important to know and understand about the structure of the English language and Indonesian language or structure of the source language and target language, because each language has characteristic of the structure.

In doing the translation, sometimes there are the similarity happen as well as differences from both of languages, when the similarity happens, it will be easier to translate the text, but when different grammatical happen it will be difficult in doing the translation. Many students sometimes fell difficult in doing

the translation. Because they are required to know and understand the grammar and culture of both languages also, since every language has their own rule, the difference of this rule will cause a shift, as the students capable in taking the same meaning, there is a thing that resolves shift problem in shifting translation concept, that is translation shift.

Translation shift is commonly known as the changing occurs in the process of translation, many experts discussed about this, according to Newmark (2001), translation shift “the replacement of one grammatical unit by another.” It means that in doing the translation there is a changing of grammatical unit. For instance scissors translated into *gunting*. Here there is a transposition that changes from plural noun into singular noun.

According to Catford in (Subagia & Mahayana, 2018), stated that “a shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from source language in the target one”. So the translation will occur the changing in the translation process, he also divided translation shift, those are “two major types of ‘shift’ occur: level shifts and category shifts” after that according to his level shift is a linguistic item in source language has equivalent translation at different level in target language translation, then category shift is “departure from formal correspondence in translation” Catford (1965), beside that he decided category shift into four types, there are structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift (rank-changes), and intra-system-shift.

From four types of those, one of those is structure shift involves the changing of grammatical structures both of languages SL and TL, said by Catford,

(1965), for instance: the translation was taken from I Spy movie, special agent, translated into *agen khusus*, then he also said, the class shift is “when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.” For instance: the translation was taken from I Spy movie, You exaggerate translated into *kau lebai*. After that the unit shift is “changes of rank, translation equivalent at one rank of a unit in SL, is has different unit in TL.” For instance : the translation was taken from I Spy movie, absolutely translated into *tentu saja*. and the last Intra-system shift he stated that “where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.” For instance in English plural became singular in Indonesian, the translation was taken from I Spy movie, the Russians = *orang rusia*. Those are some definitions of category shift and some examples of category shifts in translation.

Translation shift becomes phenomenon which discussed by many experts and analyzed by many researchers, in continuing translation shift research and in showing the differences between this research, the writer would like to take the study, related to this research, that is by Dewi and Citraresmana (2014) their study employed descriptive qualitative method, with the title is “the equivalence and shift in the Indonesian translation of the English adjective phrase”, they analyze equivalence and shift with the result of this study conclude that there are seventy percent data textual equivalence, and 2 percent data are dynamic equivalent, while twenty eight percent data are shift. The result of previous study is different with

this study, the source data are different too, the source data of this study are in the I Spy movie.

On explanation above, the writer is interested in identifying research, and analyze the translation shift in I Spy movie, the translation from English into Indonesia, because this movie is one of the best movies were shown on national television, this movie is directed by Betty Thomas and starring by Eddie Murphie and Own Wilson, it has gotten many awards, in this movie there are translation text by W-key 2017, in translating words, phrases, even sentence, so the writer chooses this movie as main source data in this research.

1.2 Identification Of The Problem

In this paper, the writer identifies all of the problems in the Translation shift in the I Spy movie. The analysis is on the Translation shift such as :

1. Kinds of translation shift that are found in “I Spy” movie.
2. Kinds of category shift used in the “I Spy” movie.
3. What category shift dominant used in “I Spy” movie.
4. What are significant contributions of category shift in translating text in “I spy” movie.

1.3 Limitation Of The Problem

In limitation of the problem, the writer will limit the problem based on identification of problem above, into two categories of problem. The analysis focuses on:

1. The kinds of category shift are found in “I Spy” movie.
2. The dominant category shift is used in “I Spy” movie.

1.4 Formulation Of The Problem

In this section, the writer makes the formulation of the problem, based on the background of the research as follow:

1. What kinds of category shift in “I Spy” movie?
2. What is the dominant category shift used in “I Spy” movie?

1.5 Objective Of The Research

In this occasion, the writer writes some objectives, the objective of the research in this study as follow:

1. To analyze and explain the kinds of category shift in “I Spy” movie .
2. To analyze the dominant category shift used in “I Spy” movie.

1.6 Significance of the research

The significance of the research, the writer would like to give significance of the research both practically and theoretically.

1.6.1. Practically

1. The writer hopes the result of this research will help the translator who wants to use the translation shift procedure, and the students also.
2. The writer also hopes this study gives benefit information about translation shift, who study about it.

1.6.2. Theoretically

1. The writer hopes this study can be used as reference to whom in doing translation shift research.
2. The writer hopes this research able to give contribution in developing translation study.

1.7 Definition of key term

Translation : Catford, (in Herman, 2014) translation means the equivalent change in textual material from source language to target language.

Shift : “Departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SI to the TL”. (Catford, 1965).

I Spy : “I Spy (commonly styled I-Spy) is a 2002 American spy comedy film directed by Betty Thomas and starring Eddie Murphy and Owe Wilson.” (Wikipedia online, 2019)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Translation Concept

The translation still exists many times when many languages are used in society. We use translation to know what somebody wants to tell another in a different language so that, people can interact with many languages in the world by using translation.

Translation is known as the transferring of the messages and meanings in texts both of languages (source language and target language), there are some definitions of translation are taken from many sources, first is by Newmark (2001) said that “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message and statement in other language”, it means that the translation replaces message and statement in written to target text.

Beside that Catford, (1965) proposed that translation means the equivalent change in textual material from source language to target language. It means that the translation is the equal change of messages (SL) to (TL) text, in the Theory and practice of Translation, there is also the definition of translation by Nida and Taber, (1982) stated that “translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”.

Based on definitions above, the writer concludes that, translation is the changing of texts from source language (SL) to target language (TL), without changing the content of message and meaning in both languages.

2.1.1 Translation Shift

Since every language has their own rule, the differences of this rule, will cause a shift in translation, generally translation shift is a changing of small linguistic in the process of translation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), translation shift also occurs in the process of translation, according to Hatim and Munday (2004), “a shift is said to occur if a ST element is rendered by a TL element that is different from the expected TL correspondence.” It means that translation shift occurs in the process of taking the same meaning in translation to target language text, other than formal correspondent.

According to Catford in Subagia & Mahayana (2018), “shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to target language.” In the process of translation shift may occur, when there is no formal correspondence between source language (SL) and target language (TL), while formal correspondent is “any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the ‘same’ place in the economy of the TL as given SL category occupies in SL.”(Catford 1965) It means that when SL texts have a translation of TL texts in the same place. He also classified the translation shift into two major types of shift identified, those are level shift and category shift.

2.1.1.1 Level shift

One of shift from Catford's shifts is level shift, shift of level is when an item in source language has a different level item in target language translation equivalent, it includes shifts from vice versa and grammar to Lexis. Lexis is "The total stock of words in a language" (Oxford dictionaries online, 2019). Cases of shifts from grammar to Lexis are frequent in translation between languages.

Here are some examples of level shift: source language: she is dancing translated into target language : *dia sedang menari*, from the example above, there is a shift from grammar to lexis, in which the pattern to be +V-ing in the source language text in "is dancing", translated into *sedang menari* in target language text, so from the example above the writer concludes that level shift occurs from be+V-ing becomes lexis (*sedang*) in target language.

2.1.1.2 . Category Shifts

In the shifting translation, one of types shift is category shift, it refers to unlimited translation when the translation builds the equivalence translation in any rank is suitable in both languages (SL and TL). It relies on any ranks are suitable, such as structure shift, unit shift, Intra-system and class shift.

2.1.1.2.1 Structure shift

Languages have differences and similarities in their structure also types of structures existing in each language, one of category shift includes structure shift, Structures, when the element obligatory while other elements are optional. Usually are observed an agreement of head and modifiers, article and noun then

noun and adjectives. For example : source language beautiful girl translated into target language *gadis cantik*. Here, in beautiful girl in source language, constructed of modifier (beautiful) + head (girl). While in the target language, it becomes *gadis cantik* which is constructed of head (*gadis*) + modifier (*cantik*).

2.1.1.2.2 Class shift

A class means the unit of group depends on the way it runs in the language structure. The class points to whatever set of items have possibility operated in a typical unit of structure. The shift of class takes place when the equivalent translation has different class of member from source language to target language item. For example : source language medical student translated into *mahasiswa kedokteran* in target language. Here the medical student in source language as adjective + noun while medical is adjective and student as noun, translated into target language as *mahasiswa kedokteran* which are contained noun + noun, while *mahasiswa* as noun and *kedokteran* as noun too, then the translations are from source text adj + noun into noun + noun in the target language, so the translation here has different class in translation.

2.1.1.2.3 Intra-system Shift

Intra system “where the shift occurs internally, within a system which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system”. (Catford, 1965), it means that intra-system shift occurs when both of languages

posses their own system and be analysed internally. For one of the examples is term is singular in source text then its textual equivalent is plural in the target text, or when the plural noun of the target text has equivalent translation in the singular noun target text. For the example : source text scissors translated into target text *gunting*. The word of scissors in the source text is translated into singular form into target text *gunting*, while scissors are plural form, here formal correspondence is departed from the translation equivalent SL plurar, into TL text as singular translation.

2.1.1.2.4 Unit Shift

One single of patterns is called unit. Unit shift occurs when translation equivalence in source language unit at one rank is different unit rank in the target text. It includes shift from word to phrase, clause to sentence and vice versa. For example : a phrase into a word. Source text nightmare translate into *mimpi buruk* in target text, here the translation occur from source text as nightmare is noun, has the translation equivalence in target text as *mimpi buruk* as noun phrase, so the translation above has different of unit.

2.2 Previous Study

Translation shift still exists in the process of the translation during both of the languages has their own characteristic of structure, many researchers have discussed about it, and many people have identified about it also, here the writer takes some previous studies related to this study.

First research with entitle “Translation shifts in the Persian translation of a tale of two cities by Charles Dickens” then the purpose of this study is to find which types of shifts were used by the translator, then in comparing the SL and TL version, and investigating the faithfulness of the translation, this study used theory by Catford. The result of this study shows that the most frequent type occurs is unit shift, then followed by class shift, after that structure shift, and the last is Intra-system shift (Hosseini-maasoum and Shahbaiki, 2013).

The second research related to this thesis is about a translation shift with the title “the application of structure shift in the Persian translation”, this research’s aims are in investigating the shift applied by the translator and in clarifying the most common shift in translating children’s text from English to Persian as TL, beside that, this research also identifying the degree of correspondence between original and target texts, this study used Catford theory. The result of this research shows that, structure shift is very important essence in translation (Dorri, 2016).

The third of the research which is related to this research is with the title “The analysis of grammatical shift in English-Arabic translation of BBC media news text”. The purpose of this study is in determining types of grammatical shifts between English as SL and Arabic as TL. It also examines the quality of SL text after applying grammatical shift. this study used Catford’s shift translation. The result shows that BBC translator applied all types of shift in translating English into Arabic and the finding suggest that BBC translator failed in sustaining the meaning and quality when structural shift applied in the sentence from passive to active voice and in some unit shifts also (Hijjo and Kadhim, 2017).

Another previous study was analysed about the translation shift with the title “Translation shifts in bilingual storybook *barbie kumpulan cerita putri*” bilingual book story. This study’s purposes focuses on types of shift in literary translation from English into Indonesia and the significant advantages in the process of translation. This study used Catford’s translation shift. The result shows that category shift in particular Intra-system shift (Karina and Padang, 2017).

The last study, which connected with this study is about the structure shift in Indonesian-English translation. The aims of this study is to focus in analysing the structure shift, this research used Catford’s theory. The result of this study concludes that the translation in the phrase structure shifts only in noun and adjective phrase.(Subagia & Mahayana, 2018).

Based on several studies above, the difference of this study to the first and second study is the first and second study analyse English into Persian, and the similarity is in the theory which proposed by Catford, and for the third study, the similarity is in the theory which purposed by Catford, and the difference is in the language which are analyzed, for the fourth and the last study, the similarity is in the theory of Catford also, and the difference is from the source of data, the source of data in this study is I Spy movie.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

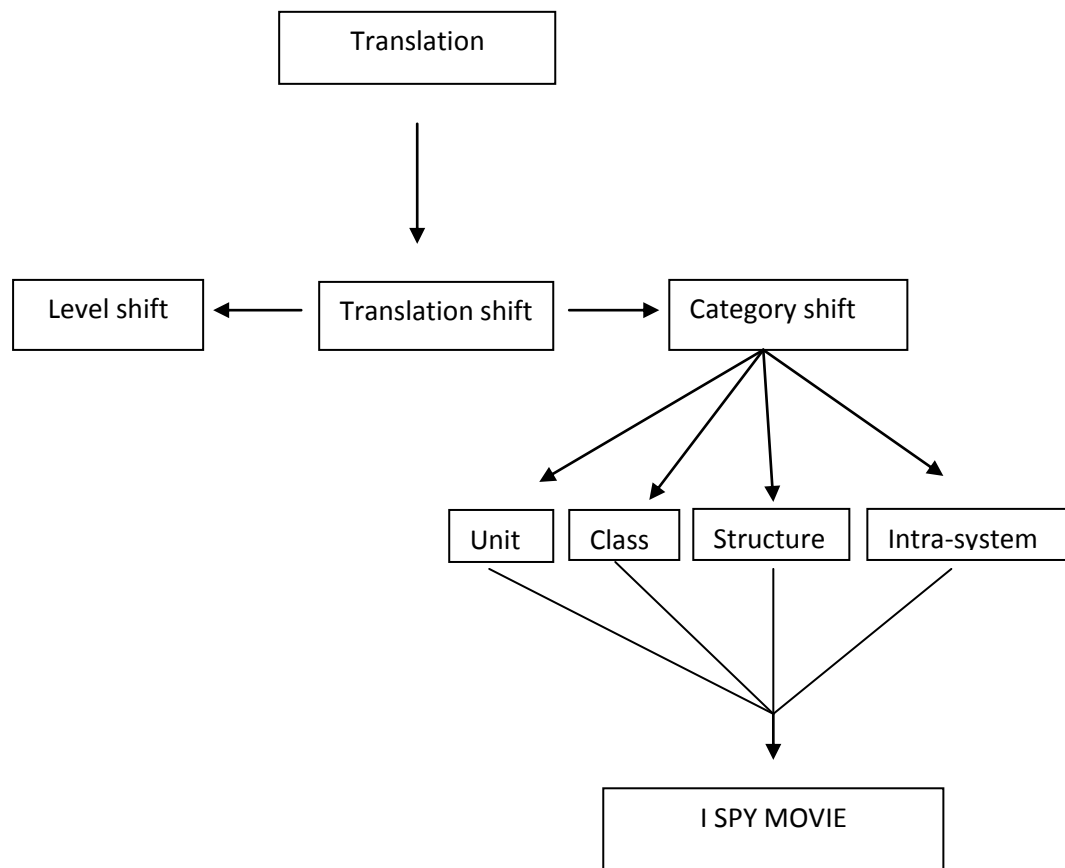


Figure 2.1: Theoretical Framework

Based on the theoretical framework above, the writer uses the theory by Catford in (Subagia & Mahayana, 2018), he said that translation shift is “Departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to TL”. Translation shift is divided into 2 categories, there are level shift and category shift, then category shift is divided into 4 types are unit shift, class shift, structure shift and Intra-system shift.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive research is used to describe and analyze the language which is identified, according to Nida in (Yusri, 2013), “Descriptive analysis must be guided by certain very fixed principles if he is to be objective in describing accurately any language or part of any language”. It means that in the descriptive method, the data have to same with the source which is identified in expressing some or all from the language.

The method of descriptive qualitative commonly applied in the research case and the analysis of documents, besides that this study applied the approach of qualitative as analyzing the data are text in the utterance form. Three procedures are conducted in the research, collecting data method, analyzing data method and the last is presenting the result method (Sudaryanto, 2015).

3.2 Object Of The Research

The object of the research in this study is I Spy movie, which is directed by Betty Thomas, especially all the utterances in that movie and all the translation which was translated by W-key 2017. The utterances were by many actors such as: Alex, Kelly Robinson, Rachel, Gundars, Carlos, Jerry, T.J, Edna and so on.

3.3 Method Of Collecting Data

In the method of collecting the data, the researcher applied *method of simak*, in collecting the data, it is known as observation method. Observation method is the method in collecting the data through listening to the language used, both of spoken and written also. Method of *simak* has two type continuance technique, *simak libat cakap* (involved conversation observation technique) and *simak bebas libat cakap* (uninvolved conversation observation technique) (Sudaryanto, 2015).

Simak libat cakap technique is the researcher as observer and participant in the conversation case. So the researcher involved in the conversation case, whereas in the *simak bebas libat cakap* is the researcher is not a participant in the language, just as an observer from the language conversation. So the researcher uninvolved in conversation case (Sudaryanto, 2015).

Here the writer uses *simak bebas libat cakap* technique by reason of the writer is uninvolved in the movie speech or conversation, then this method using technique *lanjutan*, that is technique of *catat*. The technique of *catat* means noting some relevance data of language used (Sudaryanto, 2015).

The researcher takes some steps in collecting the data. First the researcher looks for and finds the movie on Google and downloads it with the title I Spy movie. Second the researcher downloads the subtitle of I spy movie, third the researcher watches the movie, fourth the researcher reads, notes and classifies translation shift from I Spy movie's subtitle.

3.4 Method Of Analyzing Data

In linguistic research there are method of analyzing the data which divided into two categories, those are *padan* and *agih*. Method of *padan* is when the method determines are outside of language, not involves in language itself, while method of *agih* is the method are determines from languages itself, how the establishment the word in language (Sudaryanto 2015).

In this research the researcher applied method of *padan* and *agih*. Because in this research analyze about structure of text from language itself English and outside of the language itself as Indonesia. There are some steps to analyze the data. First is reading the data from source language into target language, Second is taking and describing the data based on the theory of Catford, then classifying the data by theory of Catford, the last is determining the dominant shift occurs.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

There are two kinds in the research result presentation analysis, formal presentation method, and informal presentation method. The method of formal means the researcher shows the presentation result through the use of symbols, signs, table, and diagrams. Whereas the method of informal means the researcher shows the presentation research by using of sentences or words, not using symbols or signs (Sudaryanto, 2015). In this study, the writer applies method of informal in presenting the research result with explaining through sentence or words.