Translation Shift Of English Noun Phrases Into Indonesian In The Movie Of *Enola Holmes*

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Abstract: This study is entitled "Translation Shift of English Noun Phrases into Indonesian in the Movie of Enola Holmes". It was formulated to studying regarding shift of English noun phrases into Indonesian. The data were taken from a movie entitled "Enola Holmes". As the data involving two languages, the data were taken from two sources in which involving the movie English spoken text and the Indonesian subtitles. It was collected through observation by using note-taking technique concerning shift and translation equivalence undergone by the English noun phrases into Indonesian. The data were then analysed using comparison technique through descriptive qualitative method. The theory used in this study was proposed by Catford regarding translation of shifts. In the process of translation, it was discovered that the result concerning shift have appeared several times within the study in the process of translation of English noun phrases into Indonesian. From the result found in the data analysis, it was discovered that there is changes in terms of structural form between the SL and TL.

INTRODUCTION

English has been widely known across language and country. The need in mastering English as the foreign language has become quite significant considering English as the international language in many aspects of community and usage. The fact that the globalization has entered in many aspects of people's lives, English is the need of skills in order to survive otherwise one will not have the chance in such modern era. The use of English is considered in two different ways, one is spoken and the other is written. Spoken English is commonly used in the conversation as it happens in direct communication. On the other hand, written English is used in much more complex field because it deals with the structure. Therefore, mastering English requires the skills and special knowledge to understand such foreign language. For instance, when people understanding English movie with no subtitles.

English movies are consumed by many people in various ages. There are so many kinds of genre in nowadays movie. Foreign movie will have much more difficulty compare with the local one because not all people have the ability to understand the language. Do not fully understand the language means that is failed to understand the movie. Those who have no such understanding will find it difficult in absorbing the context because the dialogues contain of English conversations. In English, the style of language will have significant differences to the local language. The expressions cannot literally be translated because it will not be transferred equivalently. Considering that every language has its own structure, and thus English will have the same issues in which distinct to the local language.

According to (Catford, 1965), shift is the translation process in which due to the differences of structural in both source language and target language. (Catford, 1965) also defines that there is no exact equivalent from the source language to the target language. Another expert, (Newmark, 1981) states that transposition in which by means another terms of shift is the replacement of one grammatical unit by another. The fact that there happened to be differences between linguistic systems and culture in the language of one another, thus the translation shift is unavoidable.

Considering the details conducted above, it arrives with the idea of interest and curiosity in the issue to investigate the shift occurring in noun phrases and their equivalence due to the fact that there are differences between SL and TL in terms of system and the grammatical structure. The mastery and understanding both SL and TL are considered being required to conduct a translation in a good way. Therefore, in conducting the analysis of this study, a movie entitled "Enola Holmes" was chosen as the data to be analysed, as this movie provides numbers of noun phrases, which can help to find the answer from the problem raised in the problem formulations.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Noun Phrase

Noun phrase is a fundamental component in the sentence. However, Indonesian and English noun phrases can be confusing since they have different language structures. Therefore, it is important to have the knowledge about the rule and forming the noun phrases, particularly between English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. According to (Quirk, 1985) noun phrase has the function as subject, object, complement of sentences, and complement of prepositional phrase. Noun phrase is also a group of words consists of a noun and other words modifying its meaning. English noun phrase deals with a noun functioning as a head and the optional modifier. Head noun possibly put as subjects or objects. Furthermore, the modifier surrounding the head noun is named after their place in the sentence. The modifier is called pre-modifier if preceding the head noun whereas it is called post-modifier if following the head noun. Indonesian noun phrase can be formed by putting the modifier in the initial (pre-modifier) and final position (post-modifier) of the head noun (Alwi, 2003). Head noun is typically followed by an adjective or pronoun as the modifier.

Movie

According to (Hornby, 1995), movie is a recorded of moving picture telling a story in which often seen in the cinema or television. Motion picture, also known as movie, film, or the cinema are the most popular subject enabling people to make illusion and imaginary world in the form of entertainment. Film or movie are closely related to performing arts since involving people as the characters and the major component expressions (Klarer, 2004). The action is visualized through the performance as it comes to life, independent of the audience. Aside from drama that is individually staged and unrepeatable, movie is a film recorded and repeatedly viewed in terms of performances.

Translation Shift

Translation shift are divided into two types; there are level shift and category shift. Level shift refers to the source language item at one linguistic level language that has a translation equivalent at different levels. Meanwhile, category shift is the departure from formal correspondence in translation. In this study, it will be more focusing to the category shift rather than the level shift.

Structure Shift

Structure shift occurs when the structure of the source language and target language are distinct. It means that there is grammatical change between both languages. Structure shift also refers to the different word order in the target language in which the classes of elements arrange differently.

Class Shift

Class shift refers to the translation equivalent of a source language item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is basically the departures of the source language into the target language in terms of class of grammatical change.

Unit Shift

Unit shift is a change in terms of rank. It is basically the departure of formal correspondence in which the translation in the source language at a rank equivalent is the different rank in the source language. Unit shift can happen in sentence, clause, phrase, word, and lowest rank in the grammatical unit, which is morpheme.

Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift occurs to the internally within the system, it is used for the cases where SL and TL refers to the system that is less suitable formally as their constitution, but when translation involves the choice of the term non-corresponding of system TL. It refers to the phenomenon of selecting items non-corresponding as equivalent translation even though the two languages have formally correspondent system.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research of study used qualitative research in which the data taken directly from the data source and focusing to the descriptive explanation. It involved the data collection for describing the translation shift undergone by the noun phrases in the movie's subtitles.

Data Source

The data taken from a movie entitled "Enola Holmes". It was taken from two sources; in-movie English spoken text and the Indonesian subtitles of the movie "Enola Holmes" since the research of study involving two languages which were English and Indonesian. The data taken were in the form of phrases.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The data were collected through observation in order to gathering information related to the problem formulated by using note-taking technique. The data were collected in the following steps. The step started by watching and observing the movie of Enola Holmes repeatedly. Then concentrating to the in-movie English spoken text and reading the inside of Indonesian subtitles in the purpose to identify and analyze the process of translation shift. The next step was note-taking technique that concerning to the details and important points in which the occurrences of noun phrases were note down regarding the translation shift.

Method and Technique of Analysing Data

The research of this study analyzed through descriptive qualitative method. The data were analyzed using comparison technique. In descriptive qualitative method, the data were analyzed based on the theory applied in the study accurately and systematically. As in the study, it was analyzed based on the scope of discussion and the theoretical framework applied for this study in which the results used descriptive method in the form of description. The data analyzed by applying the theory proposed (Catford, 1965). The theory of Catford was used in order to determine the type of shift occurred in English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language.

Method and Technique of Presenting Data Analysis

The English NP and Indonesian NP presented in the form of description and provided an explanation of analysis to describe the SL and the TL.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data found in the study were analysed as the primary concerns in the study. In order to support the analysis, the theory proposed by Catford (1965) concerning of Translation Shift was used to answer the problem formulations in the study.

Structure Shift

Structure shift occurs when the structure between the SL and TL are distinct in terms of grammatical language structure. It is defined as both SL and TL have different order and the elements consist inside arrange differently. The following data examples of noun phrases and its translation in Indonesian were analyzed and presented which indicates structure shift.

[00:08:26]
SLT: She clearly had decided not to replace them, and you rarely find that **kidnap victims** have planned for their own disappearance.
TLT: Dia jelas sengaja menggantinya, dan **korban penculikan** tak akan merencakan hilangnya dirinya.

The difference structure between English source language and Indonesian target language can be defined by the word order shown in tables. The English NP has the structure of Modifier + Head. In the process of translation, the Indonesian NP the structure is shifting in different word order in which consists of Head + Modifier. In English grammatical rule, pronoun appears before the head noun making it as the modifier. However, in forming Indonesian noun phrase, pronoun comes after the head noun meaning the modifier is preceding the noun. In other words, the pattern of word order is changed. The SL "our family" is translated into "keluarga kita" causing there is shifting structure between these languages. It can be concluded the SL appears of Noun (Modifier) + Noun (Head), in contrast, coming in reverse, the TL has the formation Noun (Head) + Noun (Modifier). Thus, due to difference language system, shift structure is proven in both noun phrases.

[00:08:26]
SLT: Though madness, in **our family**? I would doubt it.
TLT: Tapi kegilaan di **keluarga kita**? Aku ragu.

In the process from source language to the target language, the English noun phrases (SL) has distinction of pattern in terms of word order compared to the Indonesian noun phrase (TL). The SL pattern has the structure of pre-modifier + Head Noun. The TL structure, on the other hand, the pattern is different in which appears of Head Noun + post-modifier. The English NP "kidnap victims" is translated into "korban penculikan" showing the reverse structure between these languages. The modifier "kidnap" is preceding the head noun "victims" changing in terms of position of the TL, "penculikan" as modifier following the head noun. Therefore, there is structure shift occurs between the SL and TL.

Class shift

Class shift is defined as the departure from SL to the TL in terms of class of grammatical change. It occurs when the original item of SL is a different class in the TL after the translation process. The occurrence of class shift were analyzed and presented in the following examples.

[00:11:22]
SLT: You've never shown **an interest** in this family.
TLT: Kau tak pernah **peduli** pada keluarga ini.

As presented in the tables, there is shift in terms of class from SL item component to the TL component from noun to adjective. The English NP consists of determiner and the head noun whereas the Indonesian NP only consists of an adjective showing there is grammatical change of class in both languages. The SL "an interest" is translated into "peduli" to the TL. The component of English NP, "an interest" similarly corresponds to the word "care" which equivalently translated into Indonesian becomes "peduli". It indicates the correlation in terms of

meaning despite there are changes of form and word class. The subject being highlighted in the sentence is logically never seen to have an eye or taking care of the family matters hence it can be concluded the meaning and the information are still intact and correlated.

[01:15:33]
SLT: I also enjoy **a sketch**.
TLT: Aku juga suka **menggambar**.

The SL "a sketch" is translated into "menggambar" in TL indicating there are changes from noun to verb in the translation process. The components of the SL are a determiner and noun; however the TL only has the components a verb. Both from SL and TL have similar function in which related in meaning. "A sketch" = "picture", it goes along with "drawing" and ultimately is the verb in grammatical form. The equivalent translation of "drawing" into Indonesian is "menggambar" hence why it is closely related in catch the same meaning inside. Thus, despite of having shifting of class, there are no changes in terms of meaning.

Unit Shift

Unit shift is basically a change in terms of rank in which the translation in the source language at a rank equivalent is the different rank in target language. There are five ranks in grammar in which involving, sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme. The occurrence of unit shift described and presented in the following examples.

[00:16:22]
SLT: I was hoping for **some privacy**.
TLT: Aku butuh **privasi**.

As can be seen in the tables, the SL item has two components consisting of Determiner (Modifier) + Noun (Head) which makes it as a phrase. In the process of translation, the TL only consisting of a head noun hence defined as word. The English NP "some privacy" is translated into "privasi" in Indonesian showing there are two words before the translation process becoming only having one word in the TL. Therefore, this process is the occurrence of unit shift in the particular kinds of higher rank to lower rank with the meaning is still intact of both the SL and TL.

[01:15:45]
SLT: My father's dead was caused by **a botched burglary**.
TLT: Ayahku wafat saat terjadi **perampokan**.

The tables above show the changes in terms of rank from the SL to the TL. The SL "a botched burglary" is translated into "perampokan" in the TL. As can be seen, the English NP has the formation of three words consisting of Determiner (Modifier) + Adjective (Modifier) + Noun (Head). The TL, in contrast, is only consisting of a word functioning as a head. Hence it is obviously there is reducing of lexical element in grammatical unit from a phrase into a word. Since it involves a higher rank which is phrase which changes into a word, thus it is a unit shift from higher level to lower level of particular kind. Observing from other examples as well, the form and the lexical item components does change contains of reducing element of grammatical

item in one source language to the target language. Although there are different components in terms of numbers of lexical item, the meaning are still intact and connected.

Intra-system Shift

Intra-system occurs internally within the system. It basically refers to selecting items non-corresponding of SL as equivalent translation to the TL. The occurrence of intra-system will be presented in the following examples.

> **[00:08:28]**
> SLT: She wasn't returning, and yet she disguised **her intentions** perfectly.
> TLT: Dia tak berniat kembali, tapi dia menyamarkan **niatnya** dengan sempurna.

The above tables are presented the occurrence of intra-system shift of plurality to singularity. In English, plural nouns are formed by adding –s or –es following the noun or, in several cases, some certain nouns have their own plural form (man = men, woman = women). On the other hand, Indonesian plural nouns are formed by repeating the word itself connected by "-"(buku-buku). Hence, English and Indonesia has its own distinctive way in forming plural noun, in which, English has to be attached with something to make it plural, whereas Indonesian does not have that rule. Due to different language system of these languages, the TL in this example cannot be literally translated and having the plural marker for which affect the readability of information. The SL "her intentions" is marked as plural since it has –s following the noun (intention + -s). However, in the TL, it does not have the plural marker thus makes it as singular noun. If the TL is translated into "niat-niatnya", it is considered as an ineffective form of word which apperantly no need to make repeation by adding plural marker. Therefore, this translation has the translation equivalence of SL and TL in the sense of non-correspondence system in the TL; hence it is an occurrence of intra-system shift.

> **[00:14:03]**
> SLT: If you taught you so well, you wouldn't be standing in **your undergarments** in front of me, would you?
> TLT: Jika kao terdidik, kau takkan berdiri dengan **pakaian dalam** di depanku.

The tables present the occurrence of intra-system shift of singularity into plurality. The SL "your undergarments" is translated into "pakaian dalam" in the TL. The English NP consists of Determiner (Modifier) + Noun (Head), meanwhile the Indonesian NP has the formation of Noun (Head) + Adjective (Modifier). As can be seen, there is no determiner in the SL in which it is omitted in the process of translation. In addition, the noun phrase in the SL is plural, unlike in the TL which is changed into singular noun. If it is translated into "pakaian dalam-pakaian dalammu" it will be not as effective as it there is too many repetition of one single thing. For what it is referring in the sentence is that the one set of the subject is wearing, which means it is only one each. If it is translated in the plural marker, the information is less accurate since the meaning is changed as one thing each is more than one in terms of amount. Observing from other examples, the unit-system is occurred in the sense of non-correspondence system of SL and TL to get the equivalence translation, however the meaning is still intact and the information is still be kept of both these languages.

CONCLUSIONS

Translation is the transferring meaning involving the process from the source language to target language in the purpose to be able to communicate in different languages with other people. The most crucial thing in which has to be calculated is that the meaning has to be kept constant and acceptable for both the SL and TL. Translation shift as the problem in the study was discovered to have occurred several times which can be seen on the appendices as well.

Those shifts are classified into four types, structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift in the form of noun phrases due to the fact there are differences of how the SL structure distinct to the TL. What it needs to be considered is that the meaning will possibly unacceptable if the information being transferred undergone has alteration. For structure shift that is by definition is the change of SL and TL in terms of structure, defined in the analysis. In the occurrence of structure shift, it can be observed on the formation of both SL and TL that involving the modifier and head different placing rule. The SL has the rule of putting modifier in mostly initial position followed by the head noun whereas the TL goes the other way around. The TL place the modifier in the final position precede by the head noun. The second shift which is, class shift by definition is the item of SL is equivalently in different TL word class. As shown in the data analysis, class shift appears in the form of Noun = Verb, Noun = Adjective. The third shift is unit shift in which by definition is that the distinction in terms rank. For the data findings and the analysis presented in the study, unit shift occurs in the form of phrase into a word. Intra-system shift, as the fourth shift, is the shift occurs internally within the system. It refers to the shift of reducing determiner and plurality due to the unnecessarily and untranslatable process of translation in the TL.

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