CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section presents the background of the study, the purposes of the study, the research questions, the scope of the study, and the significance of the study.

1.1. Background of the Study

Subtitle is part of audiovisual translation that produces written translation of the dialogue which is positioned at the bottom of the screen (Luyken et al., 1991 as cited in Georgakopoulou, 2009). Subtitles with the transcribed dialogues help the audience to understand the situation of the event by providing the non-verbal aspects of the film. In addition, subtitles with the translated dialogues are meant for those whose first language is not the language of the film.

However, in translating the dialogue to another language which has different language structure and cultural level, some shifts will inevitably occur. Translation shift according to Catford (1965) is the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Catford divided translation shift into two major types: level and category shifts. Furthermore, Catford divided the category shift into four kinds of shifts. There are structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

In addition, Newmark (1988) defined shift as a translation procedure that involves changes specifically in grammar between the SL and TL text. Different from Catford's categorisation of shifts, Newmark stated that there are four types of translation shifts. The first one is the change from singular to plural. The second one is that the shift is required due to the grammatical structure of SL does not exist in the TL. The third type is the literal translation of SL which is grammatically possible, but it may not sound natural in the TL. And the last type of shift according to Newmark is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

Following some studies of translation shifts above, Arif (2015) analysed the translation shifts of compound noun in the subtitle of *The Great Gatsby* film and the factors that caused it. In his analysis, he indicated that from 92 compound nouns, 73 of them shifted and mostly the compound nouns shifted to single noun. In addition he found three factors that caused the translation shift. First, the meaning components are 'packaged' into lexical items. The second one is the same meaning components that occur in several surface structures of lexical items (form). And the last factor is one form is used to represent several alternative meanings.

Correspondingly, Kantiastuti (2014) analysed the category shifts that occurred in *Breaking Dawn* movie text using content analysis method. From her analysis, she found 79 occurrences of structure shifts (50.7%), unit shift with 30 occurrences (21.7%), class shift with 26 occurrences (19%), and intra-system shift with only 12 occurrences (8.6%). Kantiastuti stated the reasons for the shifts can be found in the study. The first is due to the differences of grammatical system between SL and TL. The second is clarification of the meaning for the audience. The last reason is due to the achievement efficiency in formatting the subtitle. She also added that the shifts occurred in the subtitle translation are to achieve the equivalent and natural translation.

In terms of translation shifts that occurred in verbal group or phrase, Permadi (2013) conducted a study regarding the translation shifts that occurred in verbal phrases of *The Expendables 2* movie subtitle. From the study he found 84 occurrences of structure and level shifts with several categories of shifting from the verbal phrases. He stated that 89.29% of the translation shifts in the movie subtitle are considered equivalent in the TL.

The next study was conducted by Setyaningsih (2013). She analysed translation shifts that occurred in verbal groups or phrases in *The Avengers* movie subtitle. In her study, she found that from total 455 translation shifts, the most frequent shifts is level shift, and then followed by structure shift, and the last is class shift. From the study, the researcher stated that 89.21% of the translation shifts in the study are considered equivalent.

Those studies above used Catford's (1965) theory of translation shift in analysing the shifts that occurred from the source language (English) to the target language (Indonesian). To contribute to the literature on translation studies, another mean is necessary in examining translation shifts in a more detailed analysis. Thus, this recent study attempts to analyse translation shifts with the aid of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach.

The SFL approach is used in this study to provide a more detailed analysis regarding linguistic aspects in translation shift. This approach can help the researcher to explore how meanings are made across language by showing the role of linguistic role. The SFL approach that is applied in this study is the theory of nominal and verbal groups. This study attempts to analyse the translation shifts that occur in nominal and verbal groups from English to Indonesian in *The Revenant* film subtitles. *The Revenant* was chosen as the data of the study due to its fame as Hollywood box office film. The study is guided by the research questions below.

1.2. Research Questions

This study attempts to answer the following research questions:

- What translation shifts of nominal and verbal groups are found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Revenant* film?
- How do the translation shifts affect the meanings?

1.3. Purpose of the Study

This study aims to analyse translation shifts that occurred in the Indonesian subtitles of *The Revenant* film by using Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. The focus of this study is to analyse translation shifts that occurred in the nominal and verbal groups of the dialogues, and to find out how translation shifts affect the meaning.

1.4.   Scope of the Study

Using Systemic Functional Linguistics, this study will focus on the shifts that occurred on nominal and verbal groups of the clauses from the characters' dialogue. The Indonesian subtitle which is used in this study is from Pein Akatsuki. His subtitle was chosen for his translation is considered natural in the target language.

1.5.   Research Methodology

1.5.1. Research Design

In order to answer the research questions, this study used a descriptive qualitative method. This method is used to uncover and explain the phenomenon of translation shift that is found in nominal and verbal groups from English to Indonesian subtitle of *The Revenant* film. Creswell (2007) indicates that descriptive qualitative method is used when certain problem needs to be explored. This kind of method provides a detailed understanding of the matter.

The qualitative method is defined as a research design that focuses on linguistic rather than numerical data as the basis of the research and this method also applies meaning-based data analysis rather than the statistical one, according to Elliot and Timulak (2005). From this definition, qualitative method is suitable for answering the research questions of this study. The method is practical for the data that are used in this paper which are the transcription and its Indonesian translation of *The Revenant* film.

1.5.2. Data Source

The object of this study is *The Revenant* (2015) film and its Indonesian translation subtitle by Pein Akatsuki. *The Revenant* is a Hollywood box office film that won several prestigious awards. The film won three categories in Oscar and Golden Globes. And then for the Indonesian subtitle, the researcher chose to use Pein Akatsuki's work. Pein Akatsuki is one of freelance translator for film subtitles. He provides the Indonesian translation subtitles of English-language films the most.

His translation works can be retrieved in the internet by accessing his website (sebuah-dongeng.com) or subscene.com. There is no further information regarding who Pein Akatsuki is, except how to contact him through his website.

1.5.3. Data Collection

There were several steps that the researcher used in collecting the data. First, the researcher searched the Indonesian subtitle of *The Revenant* film in Pein Akatsuki's web in subscene.com. And then, the researcher downloaded the subtitle of the selected film. After the subtitle was downloaded, the researcher put the subtitle into the film and retyped them along with the source language text. The next step that the researcher did is dividing the transcription and the translation subtitles of the film into clauses to preserve the contextual meaning. Lastly, the clauses were analysed and the nominal and verbal groups in the clauses are highlighted for further examination.

1.5.4. Data Analysis

In analysing the data, there are several steps that the researcher did in order to answer the research questions. The first step that the researcher did is analysing the structure of the nominal groups and the type of the verbal groups from the source and target language. In this case, the researcher used the nominal group and transitivity's theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). The structure of the nominal group is Deictic, post-Deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, thing, and qualifier. In addition, the types of processes which were analysed from the verbal groups are material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal, existential and meteorological process.

The third step was categorising the nominal and verbal groups based on the types of translation shifts. By using Catford's theory of translation shift, the researcher categorised the selected nominal and verbal groups to analyse the translation shift that occurred in the groups. In this step, the most frequent translation shift that occurred in the study was also determined.

The next step was analysing the translation shifts that occurred in the selected nominal and verbal groups. In analysing the translation shift, the second research question can be answered regarding how the translation shifts affect the meaning.

1.6. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, the findings of the study are expected to give a contribution to the study of systemic functional linguistics and translating. Practically, this study will help readers to understand regarding the translation shift from a linguistic perspective.

1.7. Clarification of Terms

- Nominal group: a group of words that belong to noun class.
- Verbal group: a group of words that belong to verb class.
- Finite clause: a clause that can stand alone as it has a subject and a verb which can be inflected for tense.
- Non-finite clause: a dependent clause that needs an independent clause. This kind of clause usually serves as a subject or complement to a verb.
- Single translation shift: a group with one type translation shift.
- Double translation shift: a group with a combination of two types of translation shifts.

1.8. The Organisation of the Paper

Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter deals with the background of the research, reason for choosing the topic, scope of study, research question, aims of study, research method, significance of the study, clarification of key terms, and organisation of the paper.

Chapter II: Literature Review

This chapter covers the theory for examining the problem, which includes theory of translation, translation shift, nominal group, transitivity, audiovisual translation, the object of the study, and previous studies.

Chapter III: Research Methodology

This chapter involves the research methodology and procedure of the analysis. It consists of the steps of collecting the data and the data analysis.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion

This chapter discusses the interpretation of the collected data.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion

In chapter V, the writer concludes the interpretation of the research, also provides suggestion that are drawn from the analysis.