THE ANALYSIS OF UNIT-SHIFTS IN A SUBTITLE OF THE HOBBIT THIRD SEQUEL

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Article Info	Abstract
	This final project is about the analysis of unit-shifts that occur in the translation of subtitle a film entitled The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies. Various subtitles were already created to make it easier for audience to understand this film. The result of this study shows that there are 14 unit-shifts that occur with various frequencies. With 144 of total unit-shifts that occur in this study, the detail of each unit-shift type as follow: 2 unit-shifts for Morpheme into Phrase type; 8 unit-shifts for Morpheme into Word type; 5 unit-shifts for Phrase into Sentence type; 9 unit-shifts for Sentence into Phrase type; 12 unit-shifts for Clause into Sentence type; 14 unit-shifts for Sentence into Clause type; 23 unit-shifts for Clause into Word type; 1 unit-shift for Word into Clause type; 35 unit-shifts for Phrase into Word type; 5 unit-shifts for Word into Phrase type; 22 unit-shifts for Sentence into Word type; 6 unit-shifts for Word into Sentence type; 1 unit-shift for Phrase into Clause type; and 1 unit-shift for Clause into Phrase type.

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INTRODUCTION

Language as a means of communication has been used by human for thousands of years. It will be very hard to imagine if we do not have language as a means of communication since the role of language is very important for human being in order to help them in conveying thoughts, ideas, and even to do transactions, commerce and international cooperation.

To get the idea about what actually a language is, we need to take a look at some definitions which are offered by language experts. The first definition is as said by Chomsky (1957) that "Language is a set (finite or infinite) of sentences, each finite in length, and constructed out of a finite set of elements", then we can conclude that each languages in the world will have their own length and constructed out of a finite set of different elements. We can agree that there is a vast diversity between these languages which takes form of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary etc. The diversity as mentioned before are only if we take a look at diversity in language from oral languang point of view. We do not yet talk about diversity in language from written point of view. However, to simplify the problem, this study only take a look at the oral language. Nevertheless, this diversity can be a barrier to maintain a good communications between 2 or more different languages. The most common technique to overcome this barrier is by using translation.

Munday (2001: 4) stated that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text which has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation), otherwise known as translating. Scholars have many opinions about the translation meaning. However they can agree that the purpose of translation remains the same, which is to transfer equivalent message from one language to another language.

Similar with the other things that happen around the human evolution, languages will also change and improve throughout human development. New words are invented, or even sometimes they are forgotten. This fact creates a challenge for the study of translation to keep developing also, in order to maintain its purpose as a bridge to connect one language to another.

Another challenge, which occurs in translation, is the realization that even the best translator will not able to provide the perfect translation. As explained by Nida (1964) in Venuti (2000: 126) that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages since no two languages are identical. As the result, since there are no two identical languages, then the shifts in translation cannot be avoided.

Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000: 141) stated that shifts mean the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Catford said that there are two major types of shifts that occur, namely level shifts and category shifts.

Level shift is a shift from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in English, such as noun, affix, etc, has a lexical unit in Indonesian as its translation equivalent (Machali, 1998: 14). For example, "Jakarta is the biggest city in Indonesia" which is translated as "Jakarta merupakan kota terbesar di Indonesia". The form "is" as a unit in English grammar is translated into Indonesian by the lexis "merupakan".

This final project focuses on category shifts. However, we should know that there are four kinds of category shifts: structure shifts; class shifts; unit shifts; and intra-system shifts.

Structure shifts grammatically occur at any ranks of language where words, phrase, clauses, or sentences in SL has its translation equivalent with the same rank in TL so only their structures are different. Catford (1965:77) gave an example of structure shifts in phrase rank from 'A beautiful woman' with adjective + noun in English to 'wanita yang cantik' with noun + adjective in Indonesian.

Class shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. An example given by Catford (1965:79) clearly showed a change of class

English clause 'They insist on higher wages' is translated into an Indonesian clause 'Mereka menuntut kenaikan gaji'. The example shows that the English adjective of comparative 'higher' changes to Indonesian noun 'kenaikan'.

Unit shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in the TL. An example comes from the translation of English clause 'My father is very nice' to Indonesian clause 'Ayahku sangat baik' where a phrase in SL 'my father' has a word 'ayahku' in TL as its equivalence. Based on the combination between rank in English, there will be 14 kinds of unit-shifts that are possible to occur during translation. They are   Morpheme into Phrase type;Morpheme into Word type; Phrase into Sentence type; Sentence into Phrase type; Clause into Sentence type; Sentence into Clause type; Clause into Word type; Word into Clause type; Phrase into Word type; Word into Phrase type; Sentence into Word type; Word into Sentence type; Phrase into Clause type;and Clause into Phrase type.

The last shifts, intra-system-shifts, are the shifts occurring internally within the system of the language concerned. The system involves a selection of a non-corresponding word in the system of TL. An example of this is:

   SL: They need a pair of weapons.

   TL: Mereka membutuhkan sebuah senjata.

It is obviously seen from the example above that though we have a corresponding plural form of 'weapons' (e.g. through repetition of the word 'senjata' in Bahasa Indonesia), system in Bahasa Indonesia needs the use of the singular form of 'a pair'.

Catford (1965: 79) said that unit shift is simply defined as changes of rank. It is about departures from formal correspondence where in the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is a unit at a dissimilar rank in the target language (TL). For instance, adjective in the source language (SL) is translated into a clause in the target language (TL).

Some examples of unit shifts are:

1.SL (English)

We watched some <u>un</u>sportmanlike decisions from the referee.

TL (Bahasa Indonesia)

Kita menyaksikan beberapa keputusan-keputusan yang <u>tidak</u> adil oleh sang wasit.

From the examples above, it is clearly seen that there is a change of rank in unit shifts, namely the morpheme "un" turning into a word "tidak".

2.SL (English)

<u>Last night</u>, the storm was really terrible.

TL (Bahasa Indonesia)

<u>Semalam</u>, badainya benar-benar buruk.

From the examples above, it is clearly seen that there is a change of rank in unit shifts, namely the phrase "last night" turning into a word "Semalam".

According to Larson (1984: 15) translation is classified into two main types, namely *form-based* and *meaning-based (idiomatic)* translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language (SL) and it is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value (Larson, 1984: 15). The literal translation can be understood if the general grammatical form of the two languages is similar. Larson (1984: 16) said that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation.

The example of form-based translation and meaning-based translation as below:

No	SL (English)	TL (*Bahasa Indonesia*)	
		Form Based Translation	Meaning-Based Translation
1.	Who has he been living with? (Margono, 1999: 4)	Siapa telah dia tinggal dengan? (Margono, 1999: 4)	Dengan siapa dia tinggal? (Margono, 1999: 4)
2.	They've brought an apocalypse upon our heads!	Mereka telah membawa kehancuran di atas kepala kita!	Mereka telah membawa kehancuran pada kita!

Table 1.1 Example of Form-Based and Meaning-Based Translation

Based on the purposes of translation, Brislin in Choliludin (2007: 26-30) categorized translation into four types, namely:

1) Pragmatic translation: it refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the SL form and it is not conveyed with other aspects of the original language version. Example: the translation of the information about repairing a machine.

2) Aesthetic-poetic translation: it refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feeling of an original version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message. Example: the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel.

3) Ethnographic translation: its purpose is to explicate the cultural context of the SL and TL versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way words are used and must know how the word fits into cultures. Example: the use of the word 'yes' versus 'yeah' in America.

4) Linguistic translation: is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the SL and grammatical form. Example: language in a computer program and translation machine.

Meanwhile, the other language expert, Catford (1978: 21) had different preference for a more linguistic-based approach to translation and this approach was based on the linguistic work of Firth and Halliday. His main contribution in the field of translation theory was the introduction of the concepts of types and shifts of translation. Catford proposed very broad types of translation in terms of three criteria:

The extent of translation (*full translation* vs *partial translation*);

The grammatical rank at which the translation equivalence is established (*rank-bound translation* vs. *unbounded translation*);

The levels of language involved in translation (*total translation* vs. *restricted translation*).

In this study, I analyze deeper about the second type as explained by Catford. *Rank-bound translation*, it means that the selection of TL text equivalent is limited at only one rank, such as word-for-word equivalence, morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence, etc. *Unbounded translation*, it can move freely up and down the rank-scale.

Here is some example for the rank-bound translation and unbounded translation:

No	SL (English)	TL (Bahasa Indonesia) Bound Translation	Unbounded Translation
1.	Never mind the books.	Jangan pikirkan buku-bukunya	Lupakan buku – bukunya.
2.	Open this door!	Buka pintu ini!	Buka pintunya!
3.	I can see him!	Aku bisa melihat dia!	Aku bisa melihatnya!

Table 1.2 Example of Bound and Unbounded Translation

The source of data in this final project is the subtitles of a movie entitled The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies. The source language (SL) of the movie subtitles is English and the target language (TL) is Bahasa Indonesia. The unit shifts which occur in the movie will be analyzed in this final project.

As stated by Christina (2002: 7), subtitles are textual versions of the dialog in films and television programs, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf and hard-of-hearing to follow the dialog, or people who cannot understand the spoken dialogue or who have accent recognition problems.

It is common to find some subtitle which the meaning is not equivalence, because as explained before that there are no two identical languages, so if the source language is bluntly translated into the target language then the result will be not quite communicative. However, a good subtitle will provide the equivalence meaning which minimize the wrong impression from the audience about what is truly happening in the movie.

This study has a purpose to analyze the types of shifts which exist in the translation of Indonesian subtitle of The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies. It will also find out the translation level in Indonesian subtitle of The Hobbit: the Battle of the Five Armies is good enough or not, since the occurrence of the shifts found in translations will also indicate the smoothness of the translations themselves.

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This study used descriptive qualitative method. It means that an analysis explanation in a form of descriptive text will be used to explain the result of this study. However , there is also a simple formula which is going to be used in this study either. Even though the formula will only be used to support the analysis the data. The formula is not going to be the main focus on the research.

According to Huberman and Miles (1994: 45), "Qualitative data is usually in the form of words rather than numbers. The qualitative data were the sources of well-grounded, rich descriptions and explanations of processes in identifiable context of words, sentences, utterances and dialogues".

The definition clarifies that qualitative research does not use enumeration or counting. It deals to describe, analyze, and interpret an object that is observed.

Creswell, as cited by Sugiono (2011:31), states that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in participants' setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes; and making interpretation of the meaning of data. The final written report has a flexible writing structure."

Bogdan and Biklen, as quoted by Sugiono (2011), formulate the characteristics of qualitative research as follows:

- Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and the key of instrument.
- Qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected is in the form of words of pictures rather than number.
- Qualitative research is concerned with process rather than simply with outcomes or products.

Qualitative research tends to analyze their data inductively.

In conducting this study, I used some observation sheets to get the data. First of all, I created comparison sheet between the subtitle in source language (English) and target language (Indonesian). All the translation in each subtitle will be listed in this sheet, including them which do not have unit shifts. The example of the comparison sheet as below:

The Example of Comparison Sheet

English Subtitle	Indonesian Subtitle
00:01:13,490 --> 00:01:14,573 I warned you.	00:01:12,391 --> 00:01:13,725 Sudah kuperingatkan kau !
00:01:14,824 --> 00:01:17,701 Did I not warn you what would comeof dealing with Dwarves?	00:01:13,726 --> 00:01:16,604 Bukankah sudah kuberitahu akibat berurusan dengan Kurcaci ?
00:01:17,952 --> 00:01:19,036 Now they've done it.	00:01:16,854 --> 00:01:18,188 Sekarang merekatelah melakukannya ! 00:01:18,189 --> 00:01:19,606 Mereka membangunkan sang Naga !
00:01:19,287 --> 00:01:20,454 They've woken the dragon!	00:01:19,607 --> 00:01:21,650 Membawa kehancuran pada kita.
00:01:20,705 --> 00:01:22,748 They've brought an apocalypse upon our heads!	

As we can see in the table 3.1, each sentence in English subtitle will have its pair in Indonesian. I also put the time marker on each sentence to ease the analyzing process. The time markers are slightly different, because the creator of those subtitles are not the same person.

There is another observation sheet that I use in conducting this study, which is the analyzing sheet. In this sheet, the unit shifts between ST and TT will be elaborated thoroughly. We can see the example of analyzing sheet as below:

The Example of Analyzing Sheet

No.	Source text	Target Text	Back Translation	Explanation	Time	Unit Shifts
1	I warned you!	Sudah kuperingatkan kau!	I did warn you!	The English morpheme -ed is translated into the word *sudah* in *Bahasa Indonesia.* There is a change from morpheme into word.	00:01:13,490 --> 00:01:14,573	Morpheme into word

Below is the sequence of methods that I use in this study.
      1)   Observing.
First of all, I observed my data by watching carefully the film several times both with Indonesian and English subtitles. This step is crucial since we know that the translations sometimes depend on the situation like how the source language is spoken, who is the speaker, who is the listener etc.
      2)   Collecting.

Second step was to collect the data by downloading the subtitles and then turned them into the comparison sheet as explained before. This step must be done carefully. For subtitle in source language, I think there is not so much different between one subtitle and others. In other hand, it is better if we choose a subtitle with good translation quality for target language. Since it willbe easier to detect the unit-shifts that may occur if compared with bad translation in a subtitle which uses literal translation.

        3)   Identifying.

I identified the data in the comparison sheet carefully and then deleted all the sentences in the sheet except for those which had the unit shifts.

        4)   Analyzing.

I analyzed the simplified data to know which unit shifts occur in each pair of sentences and then rewrite them into the analyzing sheet.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As we know, there are no 2 same languages in this world. As the result, there must be shifts which would occur in the translation process from Source Language into Target Language. It is been clear that translation deals about meaning. As long as the core meaning is maintained, it is acceptable to involve any shifts in the translation.

The shifts themselves are various. There are level shifts, category shifts, and meaning shifts. This study is concerned with one aspect of category shifts, which is unit-shifts. Unit-shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at different rank in the TL. We know already that there are 5 rank in language. They are morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence. In this study, I analyze the unit-shifts that occur in the translation of subtitles from English (Source Language) into Indonesian (Target Language) of a Hollywood film entitled *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies*. This film is the last chapter of The Hobbit Trilogy.

I found all types of unit-shifts occur in the translation of this film's subtitle. It is understandable, since English and Indonesian are so different in their unit ranks.

In order to make it clearer, I make a summary for the result of this study. The table which shows the summary can be seen as below.

Type of the Unit shifts		Findings Number	Total
1	Morpheme into Phrase	113, 134	2
2	Morpheme into Word	28, 44, 46, 66, 70, 99, 112, 118	8
3	Phrase into Sentence	12, 77, 95, 98, 124	5
4	Sentence into Phrase	5, 24, 36, 63, 82, 106, 136, 142, 143	9
5	Clause into Sentence	79, 92, 94, 96, 102, 115, 119, 135, 138, 139, 140, 141	12
6	Sentence into Clause	3, 7, 38, 87, 89, 91, 103, 104, 108, 116, 117, 120, 125, 130	14

7	Clause into Word	11, 33, 37, 51, 52, 59, 60, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 81, 86, 88, 90, 97, 101, 123, 126, 128, 132, 133	23
8	Word into Clause	114	1
9	Phrase into Word	2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29, 32, 35, 39, 41, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 57, 61, 67, 69, 75, 80, 83, 84, 85, 109, 122, 129	35
10	Word into Phrase	53, 54, 68, 71, 100	5
11	Sentence into Word	9, 14, 16, 17, 20, 22, 25, 31, 34, 40, 42, 43, 55, 56, 58, 64, 65, 105, 111, 121, 137, 144	22
12	Word into Sentence	1, 30, 93, 107, 127, 131	6
13	Phrase into Clause	110	1
14	Clause into Phrase	62	1
	TOTAL		144

There are 144 unit-shifts findings in the translation of subtitle of the film entitled *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies* from SL English to TL Indonesian. Each findings have been analyzed thoroughly and carefully to avoid any mistake in identifying the unit-shifts which occur in it.

The 'number' indicates the number of order which is also shown in the Appendix. I have made the list of findings in the Appendix in order of its appearance in the film itself.

Furthermore, below is the result of Bungin's formula for the findings of unit-shifts in the translation of subtitle of the film entitled *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies*.

Bungin's Formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} x\ 100\%$$

With:

P = Number of percentages

F = Frequency of a certain unit shifts occurance

N = Total number of unit shifts found

Type of the Unit shifts		Total Findings	Percentage
1	Morpheme into Phrase	2	2%
2	Morpheme into Word	8	5%
3	Phrase into Sentence	5	4%

4	Sentence into Phrase	9	6%
5	Clause into Sentence	12	8%
6	Sentence into Clause	14	10%
7	Clause into Word	23	16%
8	Word into Clause	1	1%
9	Phrase into Word	35	24%
10	Word into Phrase	5	3%
11	Sentence into Word	22	15%
12	Word into Sentence	6	4%
13	Phrase into Clause	1	1%
14	Clause into Phrase	1	1%
Total		144	100%

I can conclude that the unit-shifts from bigger rank unit to smaller one are more commonly found in the translation from English to Indonesian subtitle of a film entitled The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies. As example there are 35 unit-shifts from Phrase into Word, meanwhile only 5 unit-shifts from Word into Phrase. The reason is probably because the language in the SL is actually an "old" English like in the Elizabethan era. We know that British English is different if compared to American or Australian English which are simpler. The complexity in the SL make it harder to translator to find the equal translation in TL. Thus, he/she simplified the translation into smaller rank unit. As example is the finding number 2. In the SL, it said "Never mind the books.", and it is translated as "Lupakan buku - bukunya!". The literal translation would be "Jangan pernah pikirkan buku-bukunya!", however it will be rather odd to use it in Indonesian conversation. The closest translation will be "Jangan pikirkan buku-bukunya", and even though it is acceptable to say it in Indonesian, I agree that it will be more suitable to say "Lupakan buku-bukunya" instead since it has the same meaning and it is proper to use in such a hurry situation.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result of this study, and my experience in conducting this study, I would like to recommend some suggestions as below:

1)   For similar studies in the future, it is better to analyze the subtitle a film from British English than American/Australian English. Since the British English is commonly

more complicated compared to American/Australian ones. This way, it is more likely that the study will find more unit-shifts in the translation from SL to TL.

2) For the translators, we must realize and accept that there are no 2 same languages in the worlds. When I was searching for the subtitle of the film The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies, I find there are a lot of bad subtitles created by other translators. Almost all of them are due to the translators tried to use literal translation from SL to TL which make the core meaning is slightly or sometimes badly damaged.

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