



TRANSLATION SHIFT FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIA ON THE BAD GUYS SUBTITLING

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ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis pergeseran penerjemahan dalam subtitle film The Bad Guys. Penelitian menggunakan theory pergeseran menurut Catford dalam mendukung analisa ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam proses pengumpulan data, penulis mengidentifikasi penerjemahan yang mengalami pergeseran yang diucapkan oleh tokoh Wolf, Snake, dan Diane Foxington yang difokuskan pada kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang mengandung pergeseran. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis-jenis pergeseran muncul pada teks terjemahan dalam "The Bad Guys Movie". Dari 247 pergeseran, ditemukan 9 pergeseran tingkat dan terdapat 238 kategori pergeseran. Secara rinci 98 data tergolong pergeseran tataran, 9 data tergolong pergeseran kelas, 123 data tergolong pergeseran unit, dan 8 data tergolong pergeseran intra-sistem. Pada pergeseran kategori, pergeseran yang paling banyak terjadi adalah pergeseran unit, sedangkan pergeseran intra-sistem yang paling sedikit terjadi.

Kata kunci: *Penerjemahan, Pergeseran, Teks terjemahan.*

ABSTRACT: This study aims to explore the types of translation shifts in the subtitles of the movie The Bad Guys. This research is based on Catford's theory of shifts and utilizes a qualitative descriptive method. The data collected involves translations found in the dialogues of the characters Wolf, Snake, and Diane Foxington, focusing on words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain shifts. The results show that all types of shifts are found in the translated text of the movie "The Bad Guys." From the 247 shifts identified, there are 9 level shifts and 238 category shifts, in which, in detail, 98 data are classified as state shifts, 9 data are classified as class shifts, 123 data are classified as unit shifts, and 8 data are classified as intra-system shifts.

Keywords: *Translation, Shift, Subtitling*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a useful activity in interpreting the linguistic meaning of texts from one language to another to produce equivalent texts or similar messages. In this context, translation is also significant in bringing literary works such as novels, short stories, poems, magazines, and even movies into a language many people can understand. In this era of globalization, English-language films have a broad and significant impact worldwide. However, to ensure that the message and meaning contained in the movie can be well understood by audiences who speak other languages, mainly Indonesian, an accurate translation process is required. One commonly used translation technique is subtitling, where the dialog text of the film is translated into written text that appears at the bottom of the screen; as stated by Cintas and Remael (2014: 8), "Subtitling is the translation of written text which is usually found at the bottom of the screen, horizontally by retelling the speaker's original dialogue." In this case, subtitles have an essential role in audiovisual translation in highlighting the complexity of the translation process from English to Indonesian. The differences in linguistic structures and rules between these two languages pose unique challenges for translators, often resulting in changes or shifts in the translation process, known as "translation shifts."



Translation shift is a linguistic change in translating the source language to the target language. The concept of a shift is to change, replace, add, or subtract as stated by "Catford (in Munday, et all, 2022) defines shift as a deviation from formal correspondence in the process of switching from the source language to the target language". Formal correspondence leads to equivalent linguistic categories of two languages, including units, classes, structures, and others. Therefore, Catford (in (Alarabin, 2019: 33) proposes that translation shifts are of two main types: Level and category shifts. Therefore, in translating dialog into written text contained in the movie, the translator must make shifts to achieve equivalence between the source language and the target language, as found in the movie "*The Bad Guys*."

Although there is a lot of research on audiovisual translation, research focusing on analyzing translation shifts from English to Indonesian in the context of subtitling still needs to be completed. Previous studies, such as Andriyaniy and Widiyanti (2020) and Nusantara (2018), only focused on category shifts and the impact of translation on film texts without detailing specific translation shifts in film subtitling. Therefore, this research offers a new contribution to the understanding of the translation process from English into Indonesian in the context of film subtitling. By focusing on the translation shift analysis that occurs in the film "*The Bad Guys*," this research details the specific changes made by the translator to achieve equivalence in meaning between the source language and the target language.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. This research analyzes the translation shift in the film *The Bad Guys*, which initially had English dialogue and Indonesian subtitles. The data sources in this research are taken from the English version (spoken) and the Indonesian translation version (subtitles) of the movie *The Bad Guys*. The data studied in this research are lingual units focused on words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain shifts by using dialog from the characters Wolf, Snake and Diana Foxington. Creswell (2011) views data collection as a series of interrelated activities to collect good information to answer research questions. Based on this statement, data collection is the sequential collection of research data by following certain steps. Watching the original and translated versions 9 (subtitle) of "*The Bad Guys*", Finding translation shifts in "*The Bad Guys*" movie by comparing the source language" and the target language, and determining the types of shifts and those found in the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher categorizing the types of translation shifts, analyzing the representative data based on the types of shifts and finally draws conclusions and suggestions.

DISCUSSION

After analyzing the research data based on Catford's theory on "*The Bad Guys*", the researcher found 247 cases of translation shifts. Out of these, 9 cases are level shifts, 98 cases are structural shifts, 9 cases are class shifts, 123 cases are unit shifts, and 8 cases are intra-system shifts. In this case, it is seen that all types of translation shifts are found.

The discussion will be based on the theory used, which is the Catford. Several data of translation shift presented in the table, followed by elaboration analysis result.

Level Shift

English (SL)	Indonesia (TL)
I've made a lot of enemies in my time	Aku telah membuat banyak musuh
I'm trying to work here.	Aku sedang bekerja di sini.



The above statement shows a level shift in the context of this research. The level shifts all refer to the level shift from grammar to lexis. As the source language, English has different tenses and grammar rules from Indonesian as the target language. In datum 1 "have made" shows that there is a grammatical shift in lexis

between English and Indonesian in the phrase "have made" into "telah membuat." In English, "have made" is a present perfect tense that expresses an action done in the past and continues today. The present perfect consists of the auxiliary verb "have/has" and the past tense of the verb "made" (have/has+ V3), where the meaning of "have made" itself refers to the act of making or designing something. Meanwhile, Indonesian has no tense like the present perfect in English. Datum 2 "I'm trying" shows a grammar-to-lexis shift between English and Indonesian in the phrase "am trying," which translates as "sedang." In English, the phrase "am trying" is a present continuous tense consisting of the auxiliary verb "am/is/are" and the present participle form of the verb "trying" (to be + ing). Present continuous is used to describe actions or events that are taking place at the time of speaking. However, there is no tense form in Indonesian similar to the English present continuous. Therefore, a shift from the grammar to the lexis aspect is necessary to convey the same meaning as "am trying" in Indonesian. In this case, the phrase "am trying" translates to "sedang," which has a similar meaning to "am trying" in English, indicating that an action is taking place at the moment. Thus, using lexis shift, the translator has achieved grammatical equivalence, which the Indonesian language lacks.

Category Shift

Category shift arises from the attempt to formally match the source and target languages in the translation process. Catford identifies four types of category shift: structural shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. The following is the category shift data for every type of shift.

Structure Shifts

English (SL)	Indonesia (TL)
Nice work	Kerja Bagus
Snakes have impeccable taste buds	Ular memiliki selera yang sempurna.

The structure shift happens when the way words are organized in a sentence is different between the source and target languages. Datum 1 "Nice work" follows the pattern adjective+noun, while in Indonesian, it follows the pattern noun+adjective, resulting in "kerja bagus." This change occurs due to linguistic differences between the languages. Datum 2 "impeccable taste buds" undergoes a structural shift when translated into Indonesian as "selera yang sempurna." This change is due to linguistic differences between English (MH pattern) and Indonesian (HM pattern). In English, "impeccable" is a Modifier (M), and "taste buds" is the Head (H). In Indonesian, "selera" is the Head (H), and "sempurna" is the Modifier (M). The translation maintains the meaning, describing someone's excellent taste in enjoying flavors.

Class Shifts

English (SL)	Indonesia (TL)
We all know how dastardly the Bad Guys are.	Kita semua tahu betapa penggecutnya Orang jahat itu.
I have a feeling it'll be harder than you think.	Aku merasa ini akan lebih sulit dari yang kau pikirkan.

Class shift in translation refers to the occurrence where a part of speech or word class of a word in the source language is translated into a different class of words in the target language text. For example, in the translation from English to Indonesian, Datum 1 the word "dastardly," an adjective in English, is translated as the



noun "pengecut" in Indonesian. Similarly, Datum 2 the English noun "feeling" is translated into the Indonesian verb "merasa." These instances demonstrate class shifts in translation, where words change from one grammatical class to another.

Unit Shift

English (SL)	Indonesia (TL)
<i>And when I say "Marmalade," the lights go out.</i>	<i>Dan ketika aku mengatakan "Marmalade" lampu padam.</i>
<i>Stealing the Mona Lisa, disguised as the Mona Lisa.</i>	<i>Mencuri lukisan Mona Lisa, menyamar sebagai Mona lisa.</i>

Unit shift is a change in language structure or form between two different languages, be it from the sentence level (high level) to the word level (low level), or vice versa. This change occurs to accommodate differences in structure and idiomatic expressions between the source language and the target language. Datum 1 is a high level (phrase) into a low level (word). In English, the phrase "go out" consists of two words, "go" and "out," while in Indonesian, the word "padam" is a single word that directly contains the same meaning as the source language (English). Datum 2 is a low level (word) to high level (phrase) from the noun "Mona Lisa," translated into the phrase "lukisan Mona Lisa." In English, the word "Mona Lisa" is a word form that functions as a noun. In contrast, in Indonesian, the word "Mona Lisa" is translated into the phrase "lukisan Mona Lisa" to explain its meaning more precisely. In the context of an English sentence, the word "Mona Lisa" refers to the famous painting created by Leonardo da Vinci. Therefore, to explain the meaning of the word "Mona Lisa" in English, the translator translates it into "lukisan Mona Lisa." By using the phrase "lukisan Mona Lisa," the translator can describe Mona Lisa as a more specific object.

Intra-system shifts

English (SL)	Indonesia (TL)
<i>These doors are complicated.</i>	<i>Pintu ini rumit.</i>
<i>So, he offers you three wishes</i>	<i>Jadi, dia menawarkan tiga permintaan</i>

Intra-system shift occurs when a translator chooses terms that don't naturally fit the target language. Even if there's an equivalent term, a shift is needed to make the expression sound natural in the target language. Datum 1 shows an intra-system shift in the sentence "These doors are complicated" and "Pintu ini rumit." The intra-system shift occurs due to differences in English and Indonesian grammatical systems. In English, the word "doors" is plural, while in Indonesian, "doors" is singular. In English, plural words are usually formed by adding the suffix "s" or "es" depending on the word's last letter. However, the Indonesian language translates "doors" into "pintu" and not "pintu-pintu" because in Indonesian, the word "pintu" can be interpreted in both singular and plural forms. Thus, the word "pintu" in Indonesian already covers the plural meaning found in "doors" in English, and the use of "pintu-pintu" would feel unacceptable or too wordy in correct Indonesian grammar.

Datum 2 Intra-system shift in "three wishes" to "tiga permintaan" in Indonesian is necessary due to the difference in numerical systems between English and Indonesian. English uses a linear system where singular numbers follow plural nouns, but Indonesian requires coherence, matching the number word with the singular or plural form of the noun.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it can be seen that all types of translation shifts occur in the translation of The Bad Guys. From the 247 shifts identified, there are 9 level shifts and 238 category shifts, in which, in detail, 98 data are classified as state shifts, 9 data are classified as class shifts, 123 data are classified as unit shifts, and 8 data are classified as intra-system shifts. This shows that in the translation of English (source language) into



Indonesian (target language), shifts in level, structure, unit, word class, and intra-system are inevitable. This is because both languages have their own systems and characteristics, although there are also some formal correspondences between the two languages. These shifts are acceptable as long as the translation from the target language is commensurate, grammatical, natural and transparent so that the reader can understand the translation well.

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