

IDENTIFYING CATEGORY SHIFTS IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF *JOKER* (2019) MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

The research focuses on the analysis of category shift in the movie of *Joker* (2019). This study has two aims, namely (1) to identify the types of category shifts that appear in the English-Indonesian translation of *Joker* (2019) movie and (2) to describe the use of category shifts of *Joker* (2019) movie texts on transferring messages from the source language into the target language. Descriptive qualitative method was used in study to analyze the data. In this study, Catford's (1965) theory of translation shifts was applied. The data source of this study was the *Joker* (2019) movie by Todd Phillips in English with Indonesian subtitles. Observation and documentation method were applied in collecting the data. The subtitle of the film was the object of the observation. The results showed that all types of category shifts presented by Catford were found in the translation. The structure shift occurred in the highest occurrence, consisting of 46 data (43,40%) out of the 106 data. It appeared because there were different classes and functions of the word between English into Indonesian. The fewest occurrence was class shift consisting of 17 data (16,03%). The majority of the class shifts discovered in this study is shifts from noun to a verb. Unit shift occurred 24 cases (22,65%). Most of the unit shifts found in the source language were transferred from words to phrases in the target language and intra-system shift occurred 19 data (17,92%) from the total of 106 data found. This shift was represented by the plural forms in English that were mostly translated into singular forms in Indonesian because, as it can be seen in the translation, the markers of plural quantifier were followed by the singular noun in Indonesian. The plural forms were shown by the use of them in the noun phrases.

Keywords: Translation, translation shifts, category shifts.

INTRODUCTION

In this era of globalization, information can be widely accessed from all over the world. Therefore, the abilities of understanding foreign language are needed to get the information quickly. However, many people still do not master the foreign languages well, one of them is English. In this case, translation is needed to help people transfer sense through two or more different languages. According to Catford (1965:20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Even if the foreign language is difficult to understand, translation helps people to understand the meaning and sound of words and phrases. Translation is not only a way of changing and transferring words. However, the messages behind the words are also taken into consideration in order to make a good result of translation, as each language may have different rules and a different culture of origin. As Nida (1974) stated that each language possesses certain distinctive characteristics which give it a special character. Furthermore, Kantiastuti (2014) said that translation is a challenging task, because it has also address the lexicon, cultural context of the original language, grammatical structure and conversation situation.

Translation is even more critical in every field of society, such as in the field of technology, education, entertainment, etc. One of the parts in entertainment fields that is often seen using translation is in a movie called subtitle. Subtitling is a part of translation that produces a written form product that found in a movie. According to Hatim (2001: 233), subtitling is a sort of language transmission used in translating types of massive audio-visual communication such as television and film. The translation is no longer a simple process. Several factors, such as the structure of both languages, the social environment, the linguistic style and the regulated time for the watcher to look through the subtitle. Also, the consideration is on the bounded area on the display to express the translated phrases. The sense must, however, be natural, precise, and communicable. Heliawan (2019) quoted that when translating, the result should have the same meaning, but the form may be different from the target and source languages.

To deal with the problems, the translators might employ translation shifts, which is a method that includes moving the components of the source language without changing the substance in target language. Catford (1965: 73) distinguishes between level and category shift when it comes to translation shifts. The level shift is managed by shifting from grammar to lexis or opposite. Instead, category shifts were concerned with a wide range of grammatical changes. Catford (1965:75-80) classified category shifts into four categories: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

Noun phrases were the concern of this study. Aarts and Aarts (1982:60) stated that a noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun or typically a noun as its important constituent. In other word, a group of words that consist a noun as a head is called noun phrase. In English, the pattern of noun phrase is commonly noun followed by adjective. For example is *handsome boy*. The head of *handsome boy* is a noun phrase headed by noun (*boy*). Before the word *boy*, it is preceded by adjective (*handsome*).

Another study about category shifts was conducted by Darso (2018), he investigated the category shift of noun phrase in translation. The study proposed that in order to meet the accuracy, naturalness, and acceptability of the result of translation, some necessary information should be added in the target language. Moreover, several studies focusing on category shift had been previously managed. Nurhayati (2018) has done a study on translation that focuses on the analysis of category shifts. She said that a translator must create the equivalent message in translating, not the form in the target language. Ardliansyah & Ediwan (2019) have also studied about translation shifts. The study focused on category shift of noun phrase in *Avenger: Invinity War* movie subtitle. The results showed that writers found the structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift which are the part of category shift in the *Avenger: Invinity War* movie subtitle.

DATA SOURCE

The data for this study came from the English- Indonesian subtitle of the *Joker (2019)* movie. *Joker (2019)* is an American psychological thriller film made by Todd Phillips. The film's protagonist is Arthur Fleck (Joaquin Phoenix), a clown who dreams to be a stand-up comedian. He is suffering from mental health issues, with uncontrollable laughter. Times are hard, and because of his problems and occupation, Arthur is going through a more difficult period than most. With time, these problems reverberate on him, shaping his actions, finally making him take the character he is more known as Joker.

METHODS

This study used qualitative descriptive method in analysis the data. This technique gave a brief explanation about the types and equivalent of category shifts, its meaning and the equivalent of translation shift. The procedures of analyzing the data described as follow:

1. Analyzing the word classes from the data of *Joker (2019)* movie using dictionary and online tools.
2. Classifying the category shifts identified in the data source using Catford's theory of translation shifts.
3. Defining the instances of noun phrases in category shifts.
4. Making a decision based on the findings.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Because the concept of a shift in translation lies at the heart of our research, it is critical to investigate it. Catford's theory of translation in his book 'A Linguistic Theory of Translation' was utilized in this study since it is the most relevant to the data. The shifts distinguished into two categories, namely level shifts and category shifts. The focus of this study, however, is entirely on category shift. Catford (1965:75-80) discovered four forms of category shifts: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts that became the substance of this study.

1. Structure Shift

A structural shift appears when the grammatical structure from the source and target texts different. Structure shifts are the most prevalent form of shift which can appear at any level stated by Catford,. For instance:

Source Language	Target Language
Wooden guitar	<i>Gitar kayu</i> (Nurhayati,2018:11)

Wooden guitar is formed of modifier (*wooden*) + head (*guitar*) in the source language text. Meanwhile, in the target language, it becomes *gitar kayu* which is constructed of head (*gitar*) + modifier (*kayu*).

2. Class Shift

A class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language item is classified differently than the genuine item. In other word, the word class of the target language is different from the source language. As an example:

Source Language	Target Language
The bend	<i>Membelok</i> (Nurhayati,2018:11)

In source language, *the bend* is a noun phrase that is translated into the target language's verb *membelok*. The transition from a one-word class to another is referred to as a class shift.

3. Unit Shift

Based on Catford (1965), a unit shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a source language unit at one level in the target language is a unit at a distinct rank in the target language. It involves transitions from morpheme to word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa. For instance:

Source Language	Target Language
Her head	<i>Kepalanya</i> (Nurhayati,2018:11)

Her head in source language is translated into *kepalanya* in the target language. The transition from one phrase to the next is referred to as this. Unit shifts can go from a low to a high or from a high to a low level. It occurs as a result of variations in the number of meaning components in various concepts.

4. Intra-system Shift

All languages have number, deixis, articles, and other structures. If a singular term in the source language has a plural textual counterpart, or likewise, it is called intra-system shifts. It is a change in quantity although the languages have the identical number system. For instance:

Source Language	Target Language
The Petals	<i>Daun Bunga</i> (Nurhayati,2018:12)

In the original language, the term *petals* is pluralized. It is translated as *daun bunga* in the target language, which is a single form.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data tabulation used to present the result of the finding. The researcher used theory of translation shifts analysis to identify the finding stated by (Catford, 1965). The study focuses on four distinguish forms of category shifts: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. The data collection results were reported in percentages and shown in a data table. The data was formulated into data tabulation as follows:

Table 1. Category Shifts found in *Joker (2019)* movie.

No	Category Shifts	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Structure Shifts	46	43,40%
2	Unit Shifts	24	22,65%
3	Class Shifts	17	16,03%
4	Intra-system Shifts	19	17,92%
	TOTAL	106	100%

As shown in table 1 about data of category shift found in *Joker (2019)* movie, structure shifts have the highest amount of number and percentage with 46 data or 43,40% out of 106 data. Followed by unit shifts with 24 data or 22,65%. Intra-system shifts 19 data or 17,92% and 17 data or 16,03% of class shifts.

1. Structure Shifts

This study applied Catford's (1965:6) notion of structure shifts which is indicated by a scenario in which two languages have distinct structural components. The transition of the structure MH (modifier + Head) into HM (Head + Modifier) is known as structure shift. It happens when the source language and the target language have dissimilar grammatical structures. In English, the modifier function to explain the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian, the modifier comes after the head and follows to explain the object. There were 46 data points in this study that were classified. It supported Catford's (1965:77) theory that structural shifts were the most common category shifts in translation at all levels. One of the data sample is follows:

Datum 1

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
The idea of the National Guard moving in and cleaning up is a good idea.	Ide Garda Nasional hadir dan membersihkan sampah itu ide bagus.

Analysis:

SL: The National Guard

M H

TL: Garda Nasional

H M

The researcher can evaluate the noun phrase *the National Guard* constituted of determiner (*the*) + noun phrase based on the initial data (*National Guard*). The noun phrase here is formed of the adjective (*National*) + noun (*Guard*). However, the noun phrase is made up of a noun (*Garda*) and an adjective (*Nasional*) in the target language. Because the determiner (*the*) is not translated into the target language, the information of determiner is lost in this translation. The determiner *the* in the target language could be translated *sebuah*. However, the translator does not translate this determiner because the translation has already clear without the determiner. The phrase *National Guard* into *Garda Nasional* is also shifted from Modifier (adjective, *National*) + Head (noun, *Guard*) into the Head (noun, *Garda*) + modifier (adjective, *Nasional*). This sort of shift is known as structural shift, according to Catford's hypothesis. This occurs when the source and target languages' linguistic systems diverged from the source language MH (Modifier + Head) becoming HM (Head + Modifier) in the target language.

2. Unit Shift

When there is no strict rank-for-rank correspondence between source language (SL) and target language (TL) sentences, clauses, groups, words, and morphemes, a 'unit shift' occurs. Unit shifts appear when the translation equivalent of a source language unit of one level in the target language is a unit of a distinguish rank. There are transitions from morpheme to word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and likewise. As a consequence of the research, 24 data points were recognized as unit shifts.

Datum 2

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
I can't use my real last name at this college cause they don't hire Jews .	Aku tak bisa menggunakan nama akhir asliku di Universitas ini karena mereka tak memperkerjakan orang Yahudi .

Analysis:

SL: Jews

Word

TL: orang Yahudi

Phrase

The word *Jews* was translated to *orang Yahudi* in the target language which is a higher rank in the target language. The source language term *Jews* has been translated into the noun phrase *orang Yahudi* (higher rank), showing that the unit has been changed from a word in the source language to a phrase in the target language. This type of movement is referred to as unit shift in Catford's theory.

3. Class Shifts

A shift in class appears when the translation equivalent of a source language item belongs to a distinguish class than the authentic item, according to Catford's (1965:78). When a source language is translated into a target language, it acquires a new classification. A class shift can occur when a word class changed. From an adjective in the source language becomes an adverb in the target language, when a noun becomes an adjective, when an adverb becomes an adjective, when a verb becomes an adjective, and etc. In this study, the researcher discovered 17 data points related to class shift. The results of the analysis will be displayed as follows:

Datum 3

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
You okay? I heard about the beatdown you took. Fucking savages.	Kau baik saja? Aku dengar kau dipukuli . Mereka itu bajingan.

Analysis:

SL: the beatdown

Noun

TL: dipukuli

Verb

In the source language text, the noun phrase *the beatdown* is composed of determiner (*the*) + noun (*beatdown*). The translator translated the verb constitution into (*dipukuli*) in the target language. In this translation process, the term *beatdown* into *dipukuli* is moved from noun (*beatdown*) to passive verb (*dipukuli*). This sort of movement is referred to as a class shift in Catford's theory. This happens when the word classes of the source and target languages are different.

4. Intra-system Shifts

Catford (1965:80) postulated intra-system shifts that occur inside each language's system. According to Jayantini (2016:22) that intra-system shift demonstrates the fact that the language in the word have their own specific cases that affect the translation task. Intra-system shift has its numbering, pronoun, article, and other systems. Meanwhile, intra-system occurs when the term in plural in source language which indicating the occurrence in the word suffix-s must follow the noun since it is more than one referred in the phrase, meanwhile when translated into Indonesian, the expression of plural term is shown from the different system which by the quantifier “*banyak*” or with repetition of word. There were 19 data found belongs to intra-system shift.

Datum 4

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Most guys, we look at sex like parking a car.	Kebanyakan pria melihat sex seperti parkir mobil.

Analysis:

The noun phrase is composed of determiner (*most*) + noun (*guys*). It is translated into (*kebanyakan pria*) which has the same noun phrase structure. As a consequence, it is recognized that throughout the translation of an English noun phrase into Indonesian, no information is lost or gained. The plural nouns *guys* in the original language text are translated as *pria*, singular, which is a change in this translation. This type of shift is known as intra-system shift in Catford's theory.

CONCLUSION

All kinds of Catford's (1965) category shifts were found in the translation of noun phrases from English to Indonesian in the *Joker (2019)* film based on the findings. Structure shift is the most common category shift identified, which was 46 data (43.40%) from the 106 total data collected. Structure shifts occur when the grammatical positions of the source language and the target language different. In the source language (English), the noun phrase's head (noun) appears after modifiers, but in the target language, it appears before modifiers (Indonesian). This modification is beyond the translator's control. Unit shift is the second highest occurrence found with 24 cases (22,65%). The majority of the unit shifts found in the source language were transferred from words to phrases in the target language. The third is intra-system shift with 19 data (17,92%). Intra-system shift occurs when a plural marker appears in the word suffix-s in the source language and must be followed by the noun since it is more than referenced in the sentence. Meanwhile, in this data source, the expression of plural words is not evident when translated into Indonesian. Class shift is the fewest data found in the research of category shift of *Joker (2019)* movie with 17 data (16,03%). A class shift can occur when a word's class changes, such as when an adjective becomes an adverb in the target language, when a noun becomes an adjective, when an adverb becomes an adjective, when a verb becomes an adjective, etc. The majority of the class shifts discovered in this study shift from noun to a verb in the target language.

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