

TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE PHRASE FOUND IN “RED NOTICE MOVIE 2021”

Ni Putu Anggi Sugiantari

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

sugiantarianggi@gmail.com

Ni Made Verayanti Utami

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

I Putu Andri Permana

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar

ABSTRACT

The goals of this study is (1) to identify the different types of adjective phrase translation shifts and (2) to analyzes how the translation equivalent of adjective phrase appears in the subtitle Red Notice Movie 2021 translation shift. The theory from Catford (1965) was used to analyze the varieties of translation shift of adjective phrase translation shifts, while the theory from Bell (1991) was used to analyze the translation equivalent. This study used observation to collect data and qualitative descriptive analysis to analyze the data. Red Notice 2021 was used as a data source. The result of this study got 64 data for the total in the types of translation shift are 23 level shifts, 11 structure shifts, 9 class shifts, and 21 unit shifts, except intra-system shift. Meanwhile, the translation equivalent results are 25 fully equivalent, 33 meaning decreases, 1 meaning increase, and non-equivalent. 4 different meanings, 1 meaningless Level shifts are the most common, and class shifts are the least common. Meanwhile, decreased meaning is the most common type of translation equivalent, increased meaning is the least data in partial equivalent, and no meaning is the least data in non-equivalent. Moreover, translation shifts are required to address these issues and to serve as a strategy for forming the equivalent.

Keywords: Translation shift, Translation equivalent, Adjective phrase

INTRODUCTION

A word class is alluded to a set of words in a language which are members part of speech. In the language structure framework that applies in the sentence, the word class is separated into a few classifications, for example, word structure, capacity, and significance. Word classes can be divided into eight types in particular, a noun, an adverb, a pronoun, a preposition, a verb, a conjunction, an interjection, or an adjective can be generally utilized. Adjective also can be used to modify a noun or pronoun in a sentence called Adjective phrase. In this case, the adjective become a head in a phrase. Adjective phrase, as a component of the word class, assume a significant part in the development of a total sentence setting by giving extra data about the thing and pronoun to assist the reader the meaning of the sentence. Adjective phrase is normally used in translation.

Because of contrasts in plan and system in every language, translation assumes a critical part in moving the significance of the source language to the objective language. Translation likewise plays significant part for abstract works like novel, verse film and others.

A movie is a sight and sound mode of correspondence that is utilized to pass a message on to a gathering assembled in one spot. To give a reasonable comprehension of the film, captions are usually utilized for the entertainer's expression. Hatim (2001: 233) stated subtitling is a sort of language transmission utilized in deciphering kinds of enormous general media correspondence like television and movie. Translation is an important part in a process of making movie to enrich the audience in all over the world. Most of movies require subtitles and apply the translation process to ensure that the audience have good understanding about the movies story. This research used the movie Red Notice as the data source. Red Notice Movie 2021 is an American comedy and action movie released in 2021. The data in this movie contains translation shift and equivalent of adjective phrase.

Catford (1965: 73) expressed obviously whether the expression "translation shift" alludes to deviations from formal correspondence. To create a satisfactory and identical interpretation, it features syntactic and semantic changes. Ringer (1991: 6) characterizes translation comparable as the most common way of deciding the comparability of the source text to the objective text to adjust meaning, which can be isolated into same and non-identical implications.

The translation shift of adjective phrases are found in the subtitle of Red Notice Movie 2021 is the subject of this examination. The expression descriptive words were picked for this study since it assumes a significant part in making sense of any importance contained in things, pronouns, or different modifiers that are normally tracked down in film discourse to explain the entertainers' expressions so the message in the film can be conveyed and grasped by the actors, as in the film Red Notice.

DATA SOURCE

The data source of this data was taken from Red Notice Movie 2021. Red Notice movie 2021 is an American action comedy film and released on 12 November 2021 also directed by Rawson Marshall Thurber with 118 minutes' duration. Red Notice Movie 2021 is the newest movie and became a top spot on platform Netflix. Therefore, Red Notice Movie used as the data source because this movie is containing many translation shifts and translation equivalent of adjective phrase, due to this movie has never been used in the other research.

METHODS

This research applied observation and descriptive qualitative method. To collect the data this study used observation method with the following four steps are searching the movie with title Red Notice Movie 2021, watching the movie, note taking the data contains adjective phrase and classifying the data got from the movie. Meanwhile to analyzed the data used descriptive qualitative

method by using the theory from Catforf (1965) in analyzing the types of the translation and in analyzing the translation equivalent is using the theory form Bell (1991).

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Catford 1965 explained translation shift is the departures from formal correspondence when moving the source language to the target language. Translation shift has two categories are level shift and category shift (Catford 1965). Category shift divided into four types namely, structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. (Bell 1991) explained translation equivalent. Translation equivalent is in terms of realization and rank, writings composed completely different dialects may be rise to changing degrees (totally or mostly). There are two sorts of implications for the concept: equivalent and non-equivalent.

1. Translation Shift

Translation shift is when moving from the SL to the TL, translation shift refers to deviations from formal correspondence. There are two types of translation shift namely level shift and category shift.

- a) Level shift is occurred when the source language has different level grammatical to lexis in the target language.
- b) Category Shift
 - a. Structure Shift is happened when between the source language and the target language has distinctive structural elements.
 - b. Class shift it refers to the source language has different class with the target language. Occurs when a phrase change into a word or noun to adjective.
 - c. Unit shift is a situation when the source language has different unit or rank in the target language.
 - d. Intra-system Shift is when in each language, the system is expressed in one of two ways: singular or plural, with both terms formally equivalent.

2. Translation equivalent

The way of determining the equivalence of the SL to the TL for the purpose of equalizing meaning is known as translation equivalent. Translation equivalent has two types of equivalent namely, equivalent and non-equivalent.

1. Equivalent

- a) Fully equivalent or complete meaning is happened when the source dialect by and large deciphered into the target dialect.
- b) Partly equivalent is divided into two parts such as;
 - a. Decreased meaning is when the meaning of the source language has decreased in the target language.
 - b. Increased meaning it refers when the source language has increased the meaning in the target language.

2. Non-equivalent
 - a) Different meaning is happened when the translator modifies the meaning in the target language.
 - b) No meaning is in the meaning of the target language is devoid the whole information.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. The Types of Translation Shift of Adjective Phrase in Red Notice Movie 2021

| No. | The types of Translation shift of Adjective Phrase | Occurrence | Percentage (%) |
|-----|--|------------|----------------|
| I. | Level shift | 23 | 35.9 |
| II. | Category Shift | | |
| 1. | Structure Shift | 11 | 17.1 |
| 2. | Class Shift | 9 | 14 |
| 3. | Unit Shift | 21 | 32.8 |
| 4. | Intra-System Shift | 0 | 0 |
| | Total | 64 | 100% |

According to the table above, the total of data source is collected 64 data found in the varieties of translation shift of adjective phrase in Red Notice Movie 202. From 64 data there are 23 (35.9) data in level shifts, in category shift divided into 4 types with the following amount; in structure shift there are 11 (17.1) data, there are 9 (14%) data in class shift, 21 (32.8%) data for unit shift and the last is intra-system shift with 0 (0%) data. In this table shows the most common data here is level shift 23 (35.9%) because the among of source language and the target language used different language English and Indonesian otherwise they had different grammatical and adjust became lexicon. Moreover, the shift is needed to get the equal meaning between the source language and the target language. Additionally, in this data cannot found the intra-system shift because the focus of this research is on adjective phrases that are uncountable and do not have a plural form. As a result, no intra-system shift was discovered in the study's subject.

Table 2. How The Translation Equivalent of Adjective Phrase Applied in Red Notice Movie 2021.

| No. | The types of Translation shift of Adjective Phrase | Occurrence | Percentage (%) |
|------|--|------------|----------------|
| I. | Equivalent | | |
| 1. | Fully Equivalent/ Complete Meaning | 25 | 39 |
| II. | Partly Equivalent | | |
| 1. | Decreased Meaning | 33 | 51.5 |
| 2. | Increased Meaning | 1 | 1.5 |
| III. | Non-Equivalent | | |
| 1. | Different Meaning | 4 | 6.25 |
| 2. | No Meaning | 1 | 1.5 |
| | Total | 64 | 100% |

From the table above it describe the amount of the data from the translation equivalent of adjective phrase applied in Red Notice Movie 2021. In translation equivalent has classified into two types of translation equivalent namely; equivalent and non-equivalent (Bell 1991). From the data present the occurrence and the percentages, there are 25 (39%) of fully equivalent or complete meaning, 33 (51.5%) of decreased meaning, there are 1 (1.5%) data of increased meaning, and in non-equivalent there are different meaning present 4 (6.25%) data, and lastly no meaning there are 1 (1.5%) data got from the data source. It can conclude that the most frequent data shown is decreased meaning 33 (51.5) data this case occurred because It is required and adjusted to the target language, as well as the subtitles being simplified so that the audience is not distracted if the translated subtitles are too lengthy and complex.

Types of Translation Shift of Adjective Phrase in Red Notice Movie 2021

According to Catford (1965) translation shift has two types namely Level shift and category shift. Category shift divided into four types such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift.

1. Level shift

It denotes the source language item with a target language translation equivalent at a higher linguistic level. When the target language has a different level with the source language, there is a level shift.

Data 1

| Source Language (SL) | Target Language (TL) |
|--|--|
| <i>You cannot be serious.</i> (Red Notice Movie 2021, 05.16-05.18) | <i>Kau pasti jadi bercanda.</i> (Red Notice Movie 2021, 05.16-05.18) |

The source language in Red Notice Movie “*You cannot **be serious***” was translated into “*Kau pasti **jadi bercanda***” in the target language. The translation shift experienced by the target language is the level shift from grammar to lexis. The level shift in the translation above applied because there is a different level between the source language into the target language. Therefore, level shift is between positive and negative declaration between source language and target language. The Source Language applied the negative declaration sentence by using negative expression “*cannot + be*”. Meanwhile, by applying level shift in translation above, it changes the translation results by using positive expression. In English, the form of positive or negative expression is part of a fixed grammatical structure based on the example above. In order to follow the grammatical in lexis in making negative expression “cannot must be followed by “be” to declare other than verb in the source language. Meanwhile, the translator changed the grammatical in sentences to make it easier the audience to understand the utterance of its movie subtitle. Moreover, translation shift especially level shift enables to help the translator get the equal values from source language into the target language.

The example above refers to different meaning because the source language “*You cannot **be serious***” was translated into “*kau pasti **jadi bercanda***” in the target language. The translator used different way and changed grammatical sentence fully from negative expression becomes positive

expression in order to generate proper equivalence of the translation. Based on Online Oxford Dictionary the word *'cannot'* is used as modal verb in the negative sentence in order to express ability or to say that something is not possible which has different meaning between using of negative and positive due to the different use of translation shift.

2. Category Shift

Catford (1965:76:77) defines category shift as differences from formal correspondence in translation and classify it into four types such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift.

1. Structure Shift

A structure, according to Catford's definition, structure move is a course of action of constituents (subject, predicator, question, complement, and aide) (Catford, 1965: 6). A structure shift is indicated when two languages have different structural elements. Furthermore, formal correspondence between the source and target languages is required.

Data 2

| Source Language (SL) | Target Language (TL) |
|--|---|
| <i>Dad... Please be good crazy.</i> (Red Notice Movie 2021, 01.26.15-01.26.16) | <i>Tolong jadi gila yang baik.</i> (Red Notice Movie 2021, 01.26.15-01.26.16) |

On the example applied structure shift. Structure shift is occurring when the source language has diverse elements structure. In the example above it shows in the source language *"Dad... Please **be good crazy**."* was translated in the target language *"Tolong jadi **gila yang baik**."* On that sentences in the source language point an adjective phrase *"**be good crazy**"* while in the target language point an adjective phrase also to be *"**jadi gila yang baik**"*. The different structure here in the source language *"**be good (S)**" "**crazy**" (O)"* moreover in the target language *"**jadi gila (S)**" "**yang baik (O)**"*. From that example prove there is a distinctive structural element between the source language to the target language.

The target language is referring to an increased meaning. Increased meaning is part of partly equivalent and it occurs when the translator adds some information in the target language. From the example above in the source language *"**be good crazy**"* have translated into *"**jadi gila yang baik**"* in the target language. It can be seen in that example the translator did not translated completely meanwhile only a part in the target language. Otherwise here can called decreased meaning because the translator adds the conjunction *"**yang**"* in the target language and become *"**jadi gila yang baik**"* only. In this case with translation equivalent can help get the equal meaning between the source language into the target language and make sentences more connected and has clear information.

2. Class Shift

According to Catford (1965: 78), class change occurred when the translation equivalent of an SL item belongs to a different class than the original item. There is a change in class when a noun becomes an adjective, verbs become adjectives, and so on.

Data 3

| Source Language (SL) | Target Language (TL) |
|---|--|
| <i>Jesus! That's really scary.</i> (<i>Red Notice Movie 2021</i> , 01.12.42-01.12.45) | <i>Astaga! Itu sangat menakutkan.</i> (<i>Red Notice Movie 2021</i> , 01.12.42-01.12.45) |

In the subtitle above in the source language “*Jesus! That's really scary*” was transferred into “*Astaga! Itu sangat menakutkan*” in the target language. It seems in this example is used class shift. According to Catford (1965:73) When the translation equivalent of an SL item belongs to a different class than the original item, class shift occurs. It happened when adjectives become verb, noun becomes an adjective and so on. In the example in the source language “*really scary*” is an adjective phrase have been changed into verb phrase “*sangat menakutkan*” in the target language. It means there is a change in word class between the source language and the target language from adjective phrase become verb phrase.

From the example above shows in the source language “*really scary*” was translated into “*sangat menakutkan*” in the target language. In the example above used fully equivalent or complete meaning. When the source language translated completely to the target language means complete meaning or fully equivalent occurs. Furthermore, the meaning or message contained in the target language is conveyed fully and correctly between the source language and the target language. Otherwise, the equivalent of the translation among of the source language and the target language will occur, resulting in clear information.

3. Unit Shift

(Catford, 1965: 79) describe unit shift as a flight from formal correspondence in which what may be compared to a unit at one position within the source language could be a unit at another position within the target language.

Data 4

| Source Language (SL) | Target Language (TL) |
|--|--|
| <i>Too bad it was driven by Nazi.</i> (<i>Red Notice Movie 2021</i> , 01.28.33-01.28.34) | <i>Sayang dikendarai oleh Nazi.</i> (<i>Red Notice Movie 2021</i> , 01.28.33-01.28.34) |

The data above taken from the subtitle of Red Notice Movie 2021, "too bad it was driven by Nazi" was translated into "Sayang dikendarai Nazi." The example shows a change in unit/rank from word to phrase or phrase to word, and others between the source and target languages, which is known as unit shift. Using unit shift, the source language "too bad" becomes an adjective phrase in the target language "sayang." The adjective phrase in the source language has been changed into a word in the target language.

The preceding example employs a non-equivalent feature known as different meaning. According to Bell (1991:6), diverse meaning occurs when a translator alters the data in a SL content by utilizing terms with different implications within the target dialect. It is clear from the preceding example that the source language phrase "too bad it was driven by Nazi" was translated into "sayang

dikendarai Nazi" with a different meaning. It happens because the word "too bad" in the Oxford Online Dictionary refers to an unpleasant feeling, whereas the word "sayang" in the KBBI Online Dictionary refers to the feeling of loving someone, so they have different meanings.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data, it is possible to conclude that there are 64 of translation shift of adjective phrase can be distinguished into two varieties: level shift and category shift. Structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift are the four types of category shift. There are 23 (35.9%) data of level shift, 11 (17.1%) data of structure shift, 9 (14%) data of class shift, and 21 (32.8%) data of unit shift found in the subtitle Red Notice Movie 2021. As a result, intra-system shift was not discovered in the subject of this study because the emphasis is on adjective phrases that do not have a plural form and are uncountable. Furthermore, intra-system shift occurs at a level that differs between the source and target languages, despite the fact that they both have similar systems.

The researcher gathered 64 data from the above translation equivalent data as follows: fully equivalent or complete meaning 25 (39%) are partially equivalent to decreased meaning. 33 (51.5%) data, 1 (1.5%) data of increased meaning of partially equivalent, and a different meaning of non-equivalent 4 (6.25 %) and 1 (1.5%) no meaning data. Because there is no more additional information found in the entire data set, the least type in equivalent has increased meaning; similarly, the least type in non-equivalent has no meaning. While, the most common translation equivalent data is reduced meaning because there are reductions the sense in the target language with the goal of getting the simply translation in the subtitle but without changing the point of the meaning and making the audience more understand with the information conducted in the movie. It is possible to conclude that translation equivalent occurs due to the equalization of the source and target languages.

REFERENCES

- Bahasa, B. P. (2016). KBBI Daring. Retrieved from May 15, 2021, from <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/>
- Bell, R. T. (1991). *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. London: Longman.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistics*. Oxford: Oxford Univ Press.
- Hatim, B., & Munday, J. (2004). *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Oxford Learner's Dictionaries. 2021. Retrieved May 15, 2021, from https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/definition/american_english/translation
- Scrapfromtheloft. (2021, November 14). *Scrap From The Loft*. Retrieved from RED NOTICE (2021) | TRANSCRIP: <https://scrapfromtheloft.com/movies/red-notice-transcript/>
- Suardana, I. W., Rwa Jayanti, I. A., & Suastini, N. W. (2022). Identifying Category Shifts in the English-Indonesia Translation of Joker 2019 Movie. *Apollo Project*, 10.
- Transcript, G. (2021, September 30). *Gold Transcript*. Retrieved from Transcript Red Notice Movie: <https://bioskopkeren.gold/?s=red+notice+sub+english>