

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Literature Review

1. The Concept of Translation

In principle, translation refers to the delivery of the message which replicates the same intention from the SL to the TL in equivalent words. It goes in line with Catford's translation definition (1965: 1) that means the process of converting a text in a language to another. In other definition, Newmark (1988: 5) states that translation is the delivery of the message from a language into another in accordance with the author's intention. In line with its goal of achieving equivalence, any changes might frequently occur in translation. However, it may not change, add, and lose the meaning.

The definition of translation then has been defined by some scholars. Each of the scholars has their own point of view in defining the term "translation". Nida and Taber (1982: 12) mention that translation involves the reproduction process of a natural equivalent SL message to the receptor language which preserves the meaning and the style. Therefore, translation exists as the communication connector between two different languages involved. Newmark uses the term *source language* and *target language*. Nida and Taber use the term *source language* and *receptor language*. SL means the language which will be translated to. Target or receptor language means the language which has been translated.

In the same way, Larson (1984: 3) in his book entitled *Meaning-Based Translation* explains that translation means the meaning transfer from the SL to the TL. The transfer is done from the first language to the second language semantically. The process of the translation is stated by studying the lexical, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text. The next step is analyzing it in order to determine its meaning. Then the last, reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

When a language is altered into another, the message in SL must be preserved in the TL. So that's why the main problem faced by a translator is how to make a translation equivalent in meaning. A translator has to find the right diction to establish equivalent meaning. It is supported by House's statement (2015: 1) that the theory of translation is impossible without the relationship towards its main concept of equivalence.

Based on the scholars' translation definition above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transfer message from a language to another, from SL to the TL, by fulfilling certain requirements. The result of translation need to be equivalent to its SL. It must be as natural as possible in order the writer's message can be conveyed accurately to the translation's receiver or to the reader. As stated by Larson (1984) that a good translation makes the readers do not realize a product of translation as if they read the text in their own language.

a. The Types of Translation

Translation is the process of changing SL to equivalent TL. Some scholars divide the categories of translation into some types. Below are the types of translations that have been summarized from the theories of some scholars.

Jacobson in Venuty (2000) divides the translation into three kinds:

1. *Intralingual translation (monolingual translation)* is a translation in the same language to communicate again the message in unfamiliar words to be in acceptable words in society. It is done by paraphrasing to explain the unclear message. This type of translation is also known as rewording.
2. *Interlingual translation (bilingual/multilingual translation)* is a translation in a different language from one language to another both bilingual and multilingual translation. It aims to communicate the same message in equivalent utterances from different language.
3. *Intersemiotic translation (verbal sign into non-verbal sign translation)* is a translation that changes verbal language to non-verbal (written) language. For example, is the subtitle translation

Newmark (2001: 38) classifies translation into two types based on its translation orientation. Those are semantic and communicative translation.

1. Semantic translation oriented to the SL. This kind of translation tries to translate the contextual meaning as close as possible to the semantic and syntactic structure of SL. It preserves and keeps loyal to the SL. The language produced tends to be stiff and more complex. It is usually used in

the text types of literature, autobiography, political interests, personal effusion and other important reports.

2. Communicative translation oriented to TL. This translation tries to translate as natural as possible to the original text to readers in the TL text. It transfers foreign culture to the TL culture. This type manages to communicate as well as in TL. The language produced tends to be more flexible and simple. The focus is to produce a good translation for the target reader. Most of the text types are non-literal works, technical and informative texts, popular fiction, and so on.

Further, Catford (1965: 21) divides the categories of translation based on three terms. Those are in term of extent, levels and ranks which will be explained below

1. In terms of extent, types of translation are:
 - a. Full translation is a translation in which the entire material in the SL is translated into the TL in the translation process. Every part in SL totally changes in the TL. For example: “kick the bucket” is translated to be “*mati*”
 - b. A partial translation is a translation in which there are only certain parts in the SL are translated into TL meanwhile some of the other parts are left untranslated.
2. In terms of levels, types of translation are:
 - a. Total translation, the substitution of SL material which involves equivalent grammatical and lexical in TL material.

- b. Restricted translation, the substitution of SL material in one level, either merely in its grammatical or its lexical level, or at phonological or graphological level in the TL material
3. In terms of ranks, types of translation are:
- a. Rank-bound translation encompasses the substitution of SL material by selecting TL material in the same rank. A word is translated into a word, a morpheme is translated into morpheme, a sentence is translated into a sentence.
 - b. Unbounded translation, known as free translation, involves the alternation of SL material into the TL material by freely choosing up and down rank-scale.

b. The Process of Translation

In the translation process, a translator needs to communicate the information in the SL to be in the TL by a sequence of activities. Translation process is not a simple activity. The idea must be expressed accurately by the translator in order to result a good product of translation. A good translation makes the readers captures the information which they do not realize the product of translation as if they read in their own language.

Before doing the translation process, a translator firstly determines the translation's approach whether the translation will be more oriented to the SL or TL. It is known as semantic and communicative translation in Newmark's theory (2001: 38). The semantic translation preserves meaning as close as possible to

semantic structure and syntax of the SL. In another hand, communicative translation translates as natural as possible to the original text to readers in the TL text.

There are a number of concepts of the translation process. Two of them are Larson's (1984) and Nida's and Taber's (1982) concept. Larson (1984: 2) mentions that the translation process comprises of learning the text's grammatical, lexical, context, situation and etc. Then, analyzing the meaning of SL. The last, restructuring into the acceptable information in the TL in terms of its grammatical, context and situation.

Meanwhile, in almost similar concept, Nida and Taber (1982: 33-162) state that the translation process consists of three steps; analyzing, transferring and restructuring.

1. Analyzing

In analyzing step, a translator analyzes the basic structure of SL that contains a message. Machali (2009: 60) states this analysis is done to know a clear description of the information in the SL. A translator must really understand the content of SL before translating. The result of the analysis will give information about the source text in terms of the grammatical relationship and the word meaning and the combination of words. Therefore, a translator has to read the text as a whole.

2. Transferring

In this step, the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator to be transferred to the TL. The transformation of the message to the TL is

done by maintaining equality. The equality between the SL and the TL is about equality in terms of meaning and style. Therefore, a translator has to catch a real message from the SL before it is restructured in the TL.

3. Restructuring

The last step is called a *deverbalization* process. A translator restructures acceptable meaning from SL to TL based on the analyzed and transferred material. The goal of this step is the meaning can be fully understood by the target reader. Therefore, this step allows the evaluation and revision to synchronize the message in the SL and TL.

The process of translation is drawn in the figure below

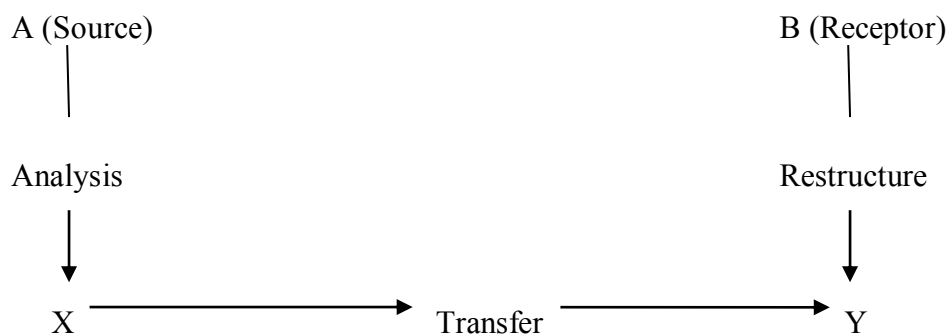


Figure 1. The process of translation (Nida and Taber, 1982:33)

2. The Concept of Translation Shift

The term shift in translation was firstly familiarized by Catford (1965: 73). However, the idea of shift was also introduced by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958) in her book (in Cyrus, 2006) in different terms. Those are *transposition* (word class shift), *modulation* (semantics shift), *equivalence* (completely different stylistic and structural method e. g. proverbs), and *adaptation* (situation modification because of unknown TL cultures). It refers to the change which occurs in the

translation process. Dorri (2016) mentions that shift involves replacing, substituting, recycling, remaking, and rebuilding what missed or loss previously in the process of translation. Shift occurs when two languages differ (Munday, 2008). Bell (1993: 6) explains shift is the alternation of the form from one language to another.

The notion of Catford's shift comes from the theory of formal correspondence and textual equivalence. According to Catford (1965:32) formal correspondence refers to the similarity in linguistics category between two different languages (such as structure, rank, class). When two words from two different languages posses formal correspondence, it means the words have a same linguistic form in the same class and in the same rank. Textual equivalence, on the other hand, points to the equivalence between the SL and the TL in the text level (p.27).

Any deviation of formal correspondence in the process of substituting SL into the TL is known as translation shift (Catford, 1965: 73). It refers to the degree of divergence in linguistic form. In other words, the translation shift occurs if the translation of words and sentences in the TL is not a formal correspondence. Because occasionally, formal correspondence might be found by a translator, then in this opportunity shift occurs. Translation shift could happen as obligatory shift or optional shift (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995). The obligatory shift is applied if there is any difference in the language system. It could be said that this type of shift is inevitable in the translation. Meanwhile, an optional shift refers to nonobligatory change which occurs due to a translator's choice. In more clearly, it

is a translator's personal decision. In other words, the change is not dictated by the differences in the language system.

Every language has its own grammatical rule. Any change from one language to another is reasonable. In translating, a translator cannot force the form in the SL to be in the TL since it may produce a strange or meaningless translation. Otherwise, a translator should be able to adjust the form in the SL to be acceptable form in the TL. This could be one of the possible reasons that causes a shift almost always occurs in translation. In other words, the form in translation product may not be exactly the same as the SL.

Shift becomes a strategy to fulfill the communicative function of translation. The naturalness of the translation product is one of priority in translation. By shift, the translation is hoped to be readable and acceptable. A target reader will enjoy the product of translation as if they read in their language. Therefore, the use of shift could be said quite important. Shift is generally used by a translator as an effort to achieve textual equivalence in translation. Shift is also used to give a natural effect on translation. Catford (1965: 73) divides shift into two types; (1) level shift, and (2) Category shift. Category shift is subcategorized into four types, namely structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. This following picture describes the types of shift in this study (Catford, 1965).

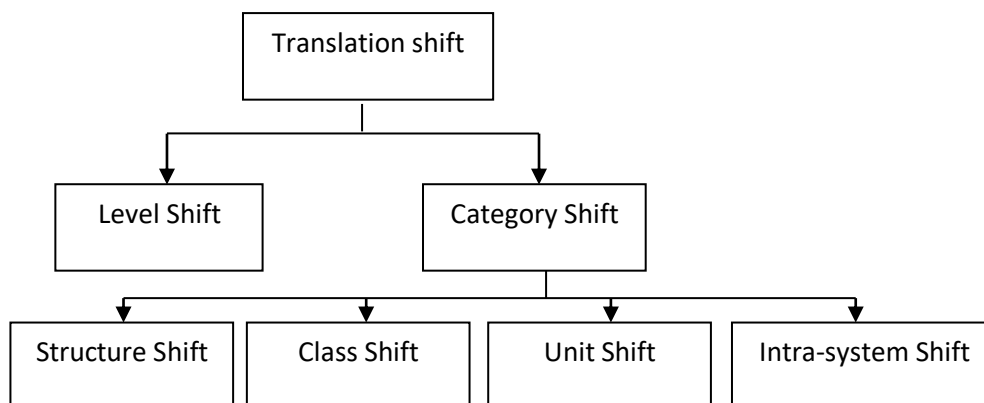


Figure 2. Types of translation shifts

1. Level Shift

Level shift is the type of shift when SL item has an equal TL item at a different linguistic level. It is the expression of grammar in one language to be lexis in another language. Catford (1965) explains that it may occur from phonology of SL item to graphology of TL item, and vice versa. Such shift is rarely found in the translation process of English to Indonesian.

For example:

SL : Joanna **had watered** her flowers
 TL : Joanna *telah menyirami* bunga-bunganya

The level of the verb phrase “**had watered**” is grammar in the SL. It is translated to be “*telah menyirami*” in which the level in the TL is lexis. The phrase “**had watered**” is past perfect tense in which the meaning in SL tells an action that has completed in the past. It is formed from had+ verb 3. The existence of had+ verb 3 in SL is because of grammatical need. In Indonesian, on the other hand, the realization of the word “*telah*” is a lexis which indicates a completed action in the past. In other words, level shift occurs in the example above. It changes from grammatical to lexical.

2. Category shift

Category shift is the irrelevance of formal correspondence in translation. Category shift is listed into four types; *structure shift*, *class shift*, *unit shift* and *intra-system shift*.

1. Structure shift (Ss)

Catford (1965: 77) states that structure shift is considered as the most frequent of all category shifts. It consists of a grammatical change between SL and TL. It is because SL and TL have a different system and grammatical rule. It may also happen when the SL posses different elements or have same elements but the arrangement is different from TL (Cyrus, 2009).

For example:

SL : A	<u>beautiful</u>	<u>girl.</u>
	Modifier	Head
TL : <i>Seorang</i>	<u><i>gadis</i></u>	<u><i>cantik.</i></u>
	Head	Modifier

Structure shift occurs in the example above. SL and TL consist of the same elements; head and modifier but it arranges differently since there is a different structure between SL and TL. In SL, the sequence is modifier “*beautiful*” followed by head “*girl*”. However, when it is translated in TL, the sequence changes become head “*gadis*” followed by modifier “*cantik*”.

2. Class shift (Cs)

The word class in one language can be different from other languages. Class shift occurs when the word class of SL is translated into new word class of TL. Deacapua (2008: 27) mentions that there are eight types of part of speech in English, namely noun, verb, adverb, preposition, adjective, pronoun, conjunction and determiner. In class shift, a verb may be changed to an adjective; an adverb may be changed into an adjective and others.

For Example:

SL: Tasha is buying the cooking ingredients

Adj

TL : *Tasha membeli bahan untuk memasak*

Verb

It is clear that class shift occurs in the translation above. It changes the class of word from the adjective in SL “cooking” to the verb in TL “*memasak*”.

3. Unit shift (Us)

This shift occurs when the rank of SL is changed in TL. In other words, the rank of SL and TL is different. Machali (2009: 43) states that a language has a grammatical system which may start from morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. In this type of shift, a word may be translated to a phrase; a sentence may be translated to clause, etc. Unit shift is divided into two; upward rank shift and downward rank shift. Upward rank shift happens when a lower rank in SL changes to be a higher in TL. The contrary,

downward rank shift happens when the higher rank in SL changes to be a lower rank in TL

For example:

1. SL : She **found out** that she was not good at everything
verb phrase
TL : *Dia **menyadari** bahwa dia tidak pandai dalam segala hal* verb
2. SL : **Gravity**
Noun
TL: ***Gaya tarik bumi***
Noun phrase

The rank of language in example 1 “*found out*” is a phrase (verb phrase). It is translated to be “*menyadari*” in which is a verb in TL. Thus, the rank of language is a word. In other words, the shift occurs from the phrase (verb phrase) to word (verb). Hence, it is clear downward rank shift occurs in the translation above. Meanwhile, the rank of language in example 2 “gravity” is a word (noun) which is translated to a phrase (noun phrase). It can be said that upward rank shift occurs.

4. Intra system shift (Is)

It occurs when a translation comprises the selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. It may happen because of the different numerical system, a singular correspondence in SL is transferred into a plural correspondence in TL, and vice versa. It is done to make an acceptable translation.

For Example:

SL : Fila cleans the windows class

TL : *Filla membersihkan jendela kelas*

In the example above, there is a corresponding plural form for “*windows*” which is translated to be “*jendela*”. In the SL, the expression “windows” show a plural form which is signed by suffix –s. In the TL, on the other hand, the language system show “*jendela*” is singular form because there is no repetition that shows plural form. The translation may use this for the sake of acceptable translation. In short, it can be said intra-system shift occurs in the example above.

3. Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence is the basic purpose in translation practice because a good translation requires an equivalent response between the SL and TL. Consequently, in translation process, it is the main task of a translator. Equivalence means the accuracy translation, in which it contains a similar meaning. The idea of equivalence in the translation had been proposed by many scholars such as Jakobson (1959), Catford (1965), Nida and Taber (1969), Baker (1992), Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), and etc.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) express that equivalence refers to a similarity concept in meaning. Nida reveals two basic concepts of equivalence; *formal equivalence* and *dynamic equivalence*. Formal equivalence refers the structure equivalence between SL and TL which maintains the form of SL structure. Consequently, the irrelevance in translation is possible. Whereas, dynamic

equivalence refers to functional equivalence which strives to transfer original message in SL as natural as possible, so the product of translation in TL is same as SL. Dynamic equivalence tends to preserve the meaning in SL rather than the form (grammatical structure)

In the book of *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, Nida and Taber (1982: 22) prioritize dynamic equivalence over formal equivalence. Formal equivalence is labeled as bad translation. It attempts to preserve the form in SL to be in TL so it may distort the meaning. In other side, dynamic equivalence is labeled as good translation because it reconstructs the form in order to create the same effect as the SL. Then, the dynamic equivalence shows a natural translation product. In sum, dynamic equivalence tends to be informative by providing a correct communication of information.

In movie translation, the use of subtitle is hoped to assist the audience in understanding the content of the movie. So the product of translation has to fulfill the communicative function. By referring to Nida's and Taber's equivalence concept, translating subtitles is expected to refer to the concept of dynamic equivalence. However, it tends to be an uneasy task for a translator since it requires an extensive knowledge which cover to the context of the culture both in the SL and the TL.

Equivalence is also proposed by Baker (1992) in the book entitled *In Other Words*. She points out that equivalence means as any meaning from the SL which expresses the same meaning in the TL. Baker declares that the translator's knowledge about a single word is essential in the translation process since a single

word may have many different meaning in different language. She further differentiates five levels of equivalence: Equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence.

Afterwards, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995: 38) use the concept of equivalence as one of the strategies in translation. According to them, equivalence refers to the same situation that can be rendered by two texts using completely different expression both stylistic and structural methods. In the concept of the equivalence, they emphasize on its meaning rather than the form. This strategy is one of the solutions to translate proverbs, idiom, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases, etc.

With the regard of equivalence defined by the some scholars above, equivalence is about the sameness that must be created between SL and TL. However, it is definitely uneasy for a translator to achieve the equivalence. Some experts state that achieving equivalence is almost impossible due to languages involved are different. Each language obviously is not exactly the same. This is in tone with Jacobson's statement in Ponau (2013) declare that there can be no full equivalence between two words in different language. For example the terms *beras, nasi, padi*, if it is translated to be English, they becomes *rice*. In English, the term *rice* can be meant as *beras, nasi, padi*, but in Indonesia the terms *beras* has a different meaning from *nasi* or *padi*.

In the process of translation, shift may occur. The problem faced by the translator is how to find the right meaning and to choose accurate diction to make it acceptable in the target society If a translator cannot find the equivalent term,

she or he must find the term as close as possible in meaning, therefore shift occur in the translation. A shift in translation may modify the real meaning in SL (Nida, 1974: 4). It happens because the different rule and system of the SL and TL and other rules in translating often result in some changes in the information content or the meaning of the message.

4. Degree of Equivalence

In this study, the researcher used the criteria of equivalence by Bayar (2007) which was adopted in Petronienė and Žvirblytė (2012). The criteria provides the degrees of equivalence in translation which are categorized into four degrees, consists of optimum translation, partial translation (near-optimum translation, weak translation), and zero translation.

a. Optimum Translation

Optimum translation is the highest degree of equivalence. Extra linguistic and intra-linguistic criteria are involved (in semantic level, stylistic level, and pragmatic level). In other words, this type of translation reaches the equivalence in all level. The translation communicates the same meaning as in the SL which covers semantically and grammatically well-formed (Bayar in Susanto, et.al, 2014). The main point is that all elements in the SL are conveyed in the TL. Therefore, it is considered as impossible equivalence to be achieved due to the differences of language structure.

Nevertheless, if the text consists of a simple text or sentence, then it is highly possible to achieve the optimum degree. The simpler the text is, the easier

optimum translation can be achieved (Alsharoua, 2014). The phenomenon of optimum translation can be seen in following example

SL: I will go to Palembang
TL: *Saya akan pergi ke Palembang*

In the simple sentence above, the structure of SL and TL are same. TL is semantically and grammatically well-formed and it preserves the same meaning as in SL. Therefore, optimum degree can be reached.

b. Partial translation

Partial translation occurs when the elements in the SL are translated partially in the TL. Partial translation is sub typed into two:

1. Near optimum translation

Near-optimum translation is virtually close to the criteria of optimum translation. It does not reach for one criteria of optimum translation. It delivers the same information and the main idea but it does not satisfy one or more criteria of optimum degree. The translation is considered as near optimum translation if it has different form from the SL but it communicates the same information, even though in some conditions, it might consists of inaccuracy in the semantic level (Bayar in Petronienė and Žvirblytė, 2012). The phenomenon of near optimum translation occurs in this following example

SL: Can you tell me anything about yourself?
TL: *Ceritakan tentang dirimu.*

The expression above is considered as near optimum translation since the element in SL is translated partially in TL. It maintains the same information and the form are converted in a different way.

2. Weak translation

Weak degree of translation consists of inadequate equivalence at semantic level. Some information might loss or gain. For example

SL: *Someone had to have spent a whole month in the Glade, alone.*

TL: *Seseorang harus mencari Ben sendirian.*

The translation above is considered as a weak translation because the expression in the SL is translated partly. Meanwhile, the other part “*a whole month in the Glade*” is left untranslated. Moreover, the expression “*had to have spent*” is translated into different meaning in the TL. It is better if it is translated to be “*seseorang harus menghabiskan sebulan penuh di labirin sendirian*”. Therefore, there is inadequate equivalence in the translation above which make it classified into weak translation.

c. Zero Translation

Zero Equivalence is the lowest level of equivalence. In this type, a translator does not reach the equivalence in any level. It is also known as there is no one to one equivalent. It is considered as zero translation when the TL is different in the form, style, semantic level, and wording. As a result, the main idea as a whole is not maintained (Bayar in Petronienė and Žvirblytė, 2012). For example

SL: *We made it.*

TL: *Jangan tinggalkan aku!*

The example above is translated into different wording, style and meaning. The expression “*we made it*” in bahasa Indonesia seems to mean “*Kita berhasil*”. However in this case it is translated differently in TL. Therefore, it is concluded to zero translation.

5. Loss and Gain

Some experts argue that translating is not a simple activity. It is not only about translating a word to be a word in other language. Being a translator means she/he must know about the content and context in both of translated languages. The existence of equivalence in conveying the idea or message is an essential goal of translation. In contrast, achieving equivalence also could become a difficult task faced by a translator.

Reaching equivalence is such a complex thing in translation. Two languages involved establish diversity in many things. In translating, a translator often finds non-equivalence word in TL or a translator cannot find the real meaning in SL. The situation above cause equivalence seems to be quite impossible. It is supported by Simatupang’s opinion (2000, 92) in his book that it is not always possible to fully translate the SL into the TL. It means that those difficulties cause the product of translation cannot be perfectly same as the SL.

Further, Bell (1993,6) states that every language is different due to its grammatical rule, dissimilar codes and many others in which the forms could consist of different meaning in translation. Therefore, meaning shift is potentially to occur in translation. A shift in translation may modify the real meaning in SL

(Nida, 1974: 4). Therefore, in the process of translation, occasionally, loss and gain occurs. This is supported by Bassnet's statement (2005: 38) that since the similarity concept cannot stand between two different languages, and then it raises the possibility of the appearance of loss and gain in the process of language transformation. In other word, loss and gain is one of the phenomena which often occur in the translation process due to language diversity.

Bell (1993: 6) also states that shift is done by altering the form in order to convey the meaning. However, there could be no full synonym of words between languages. Something is always lost or gained in the process of reproducing the TL. In line with the statement, Nida and Taber (1974: 108) also declare that the use of shift inadvertently distort the original concept of meaning. It means on the other side, the overuse of shift has a tendency change the meaning. With the regard of Nida's theory, the meaning might change due to loss and gain in the process of shift.

a. The Concept of Loss in Translation

. Loss means the disappearance of the SL's feature in TL (Nozizwe and Ncube, 2014). It indicates that in translation, the result in TL could not be exactly same as SL. In certain part, there could be intentionally or unintentionally loss in translation. By losing a certain unimportant feature in SL, it is expected that the translation result can be acceptable for the target reader or losing may occur if the grammatical rule of two languages are different.

Translation loss is a common thing in translation due to languages different system. Translation loss refers to the certain feature in the SL which is incompletely replicated in the TL for the textual effect (Dickin, hervey, and Higgins, 2002: 21). It could relate to the translator's failure to find equivalent utterances in reconstructing the idea in SL.

Nida (1975) mentions that in transferring, modifying the meaning is inevitable, namely some degree of loss, in which it gives impact to the loss of original text. In translation process, it is very possible that may a translator loss the feature or meaning in SL. This is done by simply omitting the elements of SL in TL. Likewise, loss in translation may happen when the SL's information is particularly unimportant (Dickin, hervey, and Higgins, 2002).

From the statements' of some experts above, it can be concluded that translation loss refers to the element or feature which present in SL but it is omitted by the translator in TL. Nevertheless, loss is still possible to reduce the complete meaning or it could produce an acceptable meaning in the translation which depends on the context and the situation.

b. The Concept of Gain in Translation

With a similar reason as loss, gain also occurs in translation due to language different system. When two languages are compared, what present in one language is frequently different in many aspect with TL. The concept of gain refers to the existence of certain feature in the TL to clarify or enrich SL's information (Bassnett: 2002: 38). Gain in translation happen when something is added in TL, which previously does not present in SL.

The usage of gain is one way to clarify or explain the term in SL. It may occur because the translator cannot find the right meaning in TL, (cultural term for instance), hence it must be reconstructed by explaining it with the acceptable term. Gain is also one of the strategies to solve a strange translation because of the different grammatical rule. Gain is possible to lead the translation to be better and adjust to fulfill the speaker's necessity (Nozizwe & Ncube, 2014). Gain can be said an attempt made by a translator to help the target reader in capturing the SL meaning. In a nutshell, it also can be said as the translator's creativity to achieve the translation equivalence since it requires a very complex activity.

Gain occurs when the translation brings up the unexpressed element in SL but it should not bring any new meaning (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1995, 170). It can be concluded that gain refers to the appearance of certain feature in TL which previously does not exist in SL. It may occur as a result of structural and semantic differences.

In some cases, the usage of gain in translation may help the reader in understanding the product of translation. On other hand, the usage of gain may modify the real meaning in SL to be new meaning in TL. Then, gain has potential to decrease the accuracy of translation as said by Nida (1974). It may reduce the sense of the original meaning in SL.

In this research, the concept of loss and gain refers to the certain feature or elements which are lost or gained as a result of the occurrence of shift. Then, the existence of loss and gain are classified in to a lingual unit in the forms of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

6. Grammatical Discrepancies between English and Indonesian.

Every language owns a different way in term of grammatical rule, same as English and Indonesian. Here are some basic discrepancies in the way English and Indonesian presenting the grammatical rule.

a. The use of verb

One of the most different grammatical rules between English and Indonesian is the use of verb. In English, the use of verb is based on the time occurrence. In Indonesian, on the other hand, there is no time difference towards the use of verb. It could be seen form English grammatical rule or it is known as tense. Three classifications of time in English are in the past, in the present, and the future (Azar, 2003). Those classifications have four sub classifications consist of simple tense, continuous tense, perfect tense, and perfect continuous. In relation to the use of verb, in English, there are three types of verb: verb 1 (present tense), verb 2 (past tense) and verb 3 (perfect tense). For example:

Table 1. The Example of English and Indonesian Verb Differences

	English	Indonesian
Simple Present Tense	They go to Jogja	Mereka pergi ke Jogja
Simple past tense	They went to Jogja two days ago	Mereka pergi ke Jogja dua hari yang lalu
Present continuous Tense	They are going to Jogja	Mereka sedang pergi ke Jogja
Present perfect tense	They have gone to Jogja	Mereka telah pergi ke Jogja

The examples above demonstrate that the use of verb in English differs from Indonesian. The verb in English changes in accordance to the time occurrence; go (present time), went (past time) and gone (present perfect). In Indonesian, in contrast, does not make a change to the verb, pergi (in the present, past and present perfect)

The next difference in term of verb is that the English sentence always need verb as its grammatical rule whereas Indonesian sentence does not always need verb. Rudy and Carthy (2008) state that an English sentence requires at least a verb or an auxiliary verb; otherwise, it will be merely a group of words. It occurs in the verbal sentence, for example:

English : She is sick.
Indonesian: Dia sakit.

In the example above, the English sentence consists of a verb, in this case auxiliary verb. The existence of auxiliary verb “*is*” stands to reason that sick is an adjective, therefore, it needs auxiliary verb to complete the English sentence element. However in Indonesian, a subject could be followed by a non-verb such as adjective or a noun. On other case, as in this example:

English : Mitta **is** a diligent student.
Indonesian: Mitta **adalah** murid yang rajin.

Virtually, it is the same case as the previous example, the existence of to be “*is*” as an auxiliary verb since “*a diligent student*” is a non verb. As a result, an auxiliary verb is needed. The difference takes place to the grammatical need of auxiliary verb “*is*” in English is translated to be “*adalah*” in Indonesian which is

lexis. To conclude, one of the differences of language system is that English has grammatical concept whereas Indonesian has lexical concept (Rahayu, 2015).

b. Different arrangement

There are some different arrangements between English and Indonesian, for example in the formula MH HM pattern, as follow:

English	:	<u>new car</u>
		H M
Indonesian	:	<u>Mobil baru</u>
		H M

In English, the formula is that the modifier is preceded by a head while in Indonesian is the opposite. Further, the next example of different arrangement also comes from the form of interrogative sentence, as follow:

English	:	What do you want to eat?
Indonesian	:	<i>Kau ingin makan apa?</i>

In English, WH question comes first followed by auxiliary verb, subject and verb. But then, in Indonesian, the question word may come in the last as in the example above. The subject comes first followed by the verb.

c. The numerical system

The further concept goes to the differences in numerical system. In English numerical system which expresses the plural noun is divided into two types, irregular and regular plural nouns (Azar, 2002 :100). The regular plural nouns is signed by suffix -s/-es (such as : books, pens, pencils). The other one, irregular plural nouns have its own rule to express plural noun (such as: child-children, foot-feet, tooth-teeth). Indonesian, on the other hand, expresses the plural nouns

by simply using repetition (such as; buku-buku, pena-pena). The further differences between English and Indonesian can be seen in the following examples

Table 2. The Example of English – Indonesian Numerical System Discrepancies

No	English	Indonesian
1	A flower is beautiful	Bunga itu cantik
	Flowers are beautiful	
2	A postman sends the letters	Tukang pos mengirim surat
	Postmen send the letters	

The examples above simply demonstrate the divergence between English and Indonesian in stating general statement. English has more than one way to express the general statement. First, it could be stated as a plural expression which is signed by the addition of suffix *-s/-es* in the word “*flowers*”. Another one changes the form, namely “*a postman*” becomes “*postmen*”. Second, it could be stated as singular noun in which in the example above is indicated by article *A*. In Indonesian, on the other side, it is sufficiently stated in singular expression (in the example *bunga, tukang post*).

7. Subtitling

The rapid growth of film industry in the last decade has greatly influenced to the need of audiovisual translation demand. Subtitling is one of the most widely used of audio visual translation. Subtitling encompasses a different way in translating. It comprises the translation of oral form which is changed to a written

form. Cintaz (2012: 274) defines that subtitling as a translation which changes the original dialogue of different speaker from the TL in a written text and takes place at the bottom part of the screen.

In terms of its technical viewpoint, Cintaz (2012: 279) mentioned two types of subtitles; *open subtitle* and *closed subtitle*. *Open subtitle* refers to the integral part of the program which is attached in the image screen and it is not able to be detached. *Closed subtitle*, on the other hand, refers to the non integral part of the program which can be added and removed as the audiences wish. Another classification of subtitle by Gotlieb (1992) in linguistic perspective as cited in Li (2016) are intra-lingual subtitling and inter-lingual subtitling. Intra-lingual subtitling relates to the written form of the spoken language uttered by the original speaker. In other words, it consists of the same language and it is mainly addressed to deaf or hard hearing people and language learners. Inter-lingual subtitling involves the translation of different languages from the spoken language to a written form.

Subtitle translation posses some unique characteristics in its process. It could be a restriction which a translator must deal with. Cintaz and Anderman (2009: 21-31) reveal three constraints in translating subtitle, which cover: technical, textual, and linguistics constraints.

1. Technical constraints

It encompasses to space, time and presentation constraints.

a. Space

The appearance of a subtitle cannot be more than two lines of 30-35 letters per line (Hatim and Mason, 2001: 65). Cintaz and Anderman (2009: 22) state that the written text in the TL must not be long. Therefore, the limitation of the space entails a translator to think how to keep maintaining the message due the space rules.

b. Time

The subtitle text must correspond with the short reading time setting. It is for about 2-5 seconds (Hatim and Mason, 2001: 65). In consequence, a subtitle translator has to assure that the subtitle emerges simultaneously both the image and the audio.

c. Presentation

The presentation of the subtitle is only allowed for 20% of screen space. For this reason, this restriction necessitates a translator to adjust the size of the characters.

2. Textual constraints

- a. The viewers need to concentrate towards two different types of information source: (1) the image and (2) subtitle. These conditions make them difficult to enjoy the movie while reading the translation in limited time (Cintaz and Anderman, 2008). Therefore, the syntactic structure in the translation needs to be simplified to ease the viewers capturing the meaning.

b. It is uneasy for a translator to translate the speech to a written form. It is even more complicated when a translator should deal with spontaneous speech, such as slips of the tongue, pauses, incorrect starts, uncompleted sentences, ungrammatical constructions

3. Linguistic constraints.

Cintas and Anderman (2009: 28) convey that due to space and time limitation, it raises the other problems in translation such as grammar discrepancies and word order, as well as problems related to cross cultural shifts. As a result, a number of linguistics elements seem to be omitted by subtitle, such as: repetition, false starts and ungrammatical construction, internationally known words, exclamation, affirmation, negation, surprise, telephone responses, etc.

8. *The Maze Runner* movie

The story of this film comes from a dystopian science fiction novel written by James Dashner and published in 2009. It is an American English film and a movie trilogy same as its book version. This movie was firstly aired worldwide in the cinemas on September 2014. The movie, which lasted nearly two hours, tells about the efforts of the characters to get out of the mysterious labyrinth game. The film opens with a teenage male, Thomas, being lifted up from underground elevator with no memories of his pasts except for his name. He finds himself on a

glade, when he reaches the surface. In the Glade, he meets a group of teenage boys known as Gladers who also have no memories except for their own names.

The Glade has developed into a society, structured by various activities from growing food, medicine and another group known as Runners. Thomas discovers that the Glade is surrounded by a labyrinth of high walls referred to as a maze. The maze is also ever-changing with multiple different combinations so the runners must be aware of its different combinations. Every morning the maze opens, the runners try to solve the maze before nightfall happens where the entrances from the glade into the maze close.

Inside the labyrinth, there are a group of mechanical creepy monsters called Griever who could have killed them. No one could survive even only for a night in the labyrinth with the Grievers, except Thomas and Minho. Thomas bravely rushes in to the maze to help Minho and a very injured Alby right before the door closed. Most of the Gladers are excited that Thomas killed a Griever, but the rest who led by Gally think Thomas must be punished since he goes in to the maze as a non runner. Hence, in their meeting, Minho said that the Glade needs someone like Thomas to join them as the runner. However, this decision makes Gally who is suspicious of Thomas feel angry. From the murder, Thomas found a device from Griever's body which turned out to be a key to open the door of the Maze.

The day after Thomas's arrival in the Glade, a girl named Teresa was sent to the Glade with a handwritten note in her hand "*she is the last one. Ever*". A series of changes to the life in the Glade are triggered after Thomas's and Teresa's arrival such as the Grievers start to sting the Gladers in the middle of the day, The

maze's door opens in the night which allow the Griever to attack the Glade and kill a dozen of Gladers, the food supplies stop coming, and the sky turns to be gray.

After Teresa wakes up from a coma, she talks to Thomas that she remembers her name and Thomas. Thomas tells that he dreamt about her and thinks that they are connected each other before they were sent in to the Glade. So does Teresa. Thomas realizes that Teresa has pushed an Ending. It drives Thomas to think that he needs to figure out the memories of his past through a *changing process* which make him intentionally being stung by a Griever and getting cured by a medicine syringe.

Thomas and the rest of Gladers successfully figure out the number combination to unlock the Maze which leads them to get an exit. Thomas leads the rest of Gladers out of the Maze even though they know it is dangerous to face the Griever. They think that they would rather die trying to escape from the Maze than die in the Glade without trying and waiting to be hunted by the Grievers. They succeed to pass through the maze after facing the Griever with some of them dying. The last, they finally find out that they are the experiment subjects conducted by an organization known as WICKED to find a cure for a virus.

B. Previous related studies

This study refers to some previous studies. Some researchers have already conducted the studies concerning with shifts in translation. Farokh (2011), Dori (2016), Akbari (2012), Hijjo (2013) and Sabrina (2015)

First, the research done by Farokh (2011) entitled *The Equivalence and Shift in the Persian Translation of English Complex Sentences with wh-Subordinate Clauses*. The main purpose of the research is to find the types of equivalence and shifts. The object of the research are three novels of *The Old Man and The Sea* written by Hemingway, *Animal Farm* written by Orwell and Joyce's *Dubliners* (short stories). Based on 160 data, the results showed that the shifts occur more than the equivalence, with the percentage of 86.25% and the equivalence with the percentage of 13.75%.

Second, the research done by Dori (2016) entitled *Application of Structure Shift in the Persian Translation*. The researcher concentrated to the translation in children's text named *The Pearl*. All types of shift based on Catford's concept were found in the translation. The most frequent shift found by the researcher is structure shift. Further the researcher found that the application of structure shift is important in translating children book in reproducing the target language to be understandable.

Third, the research journal written by Akbari (2012) entitled *Structural Shift in Translation of Children's Literature*. The researcher tried to find the types of structure shift and whether structure shift affect the meaning through explicitation or compensation. The structure shift then was subcategorized into addition, omission, arrangement, shift of voice and shift of tense. The result showed that the structure shift which contains re arrangement, omission, addition, sentence tense changing has a role to be a problem solving and may minimize the inevitable loss of meaning when translating a text from English into Persian

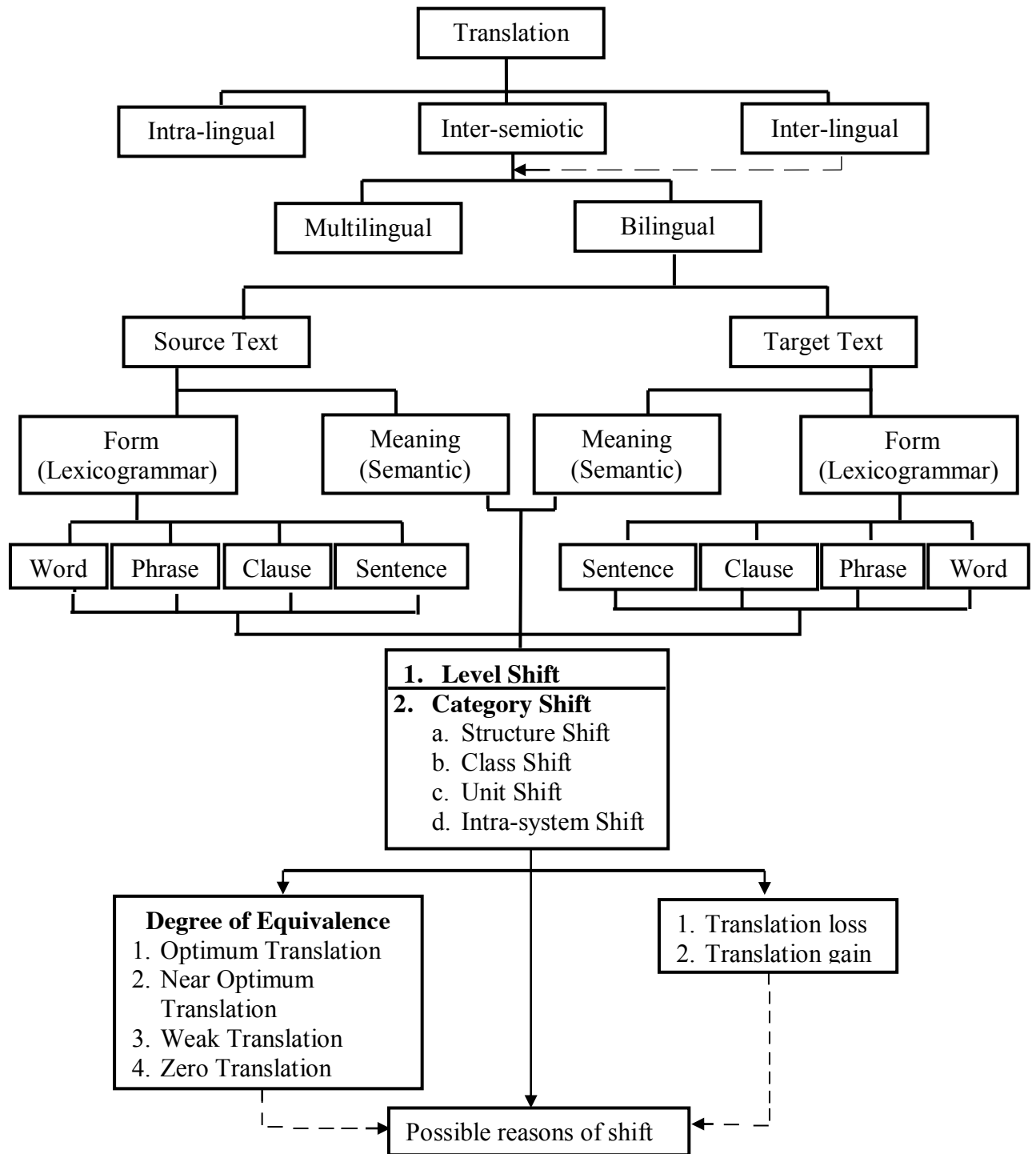
Fourth, a dissertation by Hijjo (2013) entitled *The Analysis of Grammatical Shifts in Translating English News into Arabic*. He found that all the shift types of catford's notion in the translation. The result of the study demonstrated that optional and obligatory shift were applied. Then the quality after applying shift was also examined. It was suggested that the translator failed to preserve the quality of the message when they applied structural shifts of sentence structure from passive voice to active voice and in some cases of unit-shifts.

Last, another research that relevance to this study is the study done by Sabrina (2015) entitled *Pergeseran Makna dalam Penerjemahan dari Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada Teks Perjanjian Internasional di Bidang Pertahanan*. The result showed that types of meaning shifts; loss, gain and skewing of information were found in the translation. From 23 data, it was found that 52,17% was loss of information, 13,04% was gain of information and 34.78% was skewing of information.

Even though the previous studies and the current study similarly analyze shift in translation, however there are some differences between the previous studies and this current study. The most previous studies merely focused on the types of shift or only focus a type of shift in the translation, while this current study not only focus on the types of shift but also on the degree of equivalence and the types of loss and gain. Moreover, it also discusses the possible reasons for the occurrence of shift. In a nutshell, it can be said that the current study is different from the most previous studies.

C. Analytical Construction

The problem in this research concerns with the occurrence of shift in translation process. In the process of translation, a translator may face the difficulties especially in translating subtitle. Therefore shift is used as the translator's effort to make a product of translation as natural as possible. Then, the next question that must be known is how the equivalency when the translator uses shift. To get further analysis, this research analyzed the type of shift, its degree of equivalence, the types of loss and gain, and the possible reasons for the occurrence of shift.



. **Figure 3. Analytical Construction**

D. Research Questions

With the regard of above analytical construction, the research questions are as follow:

1. Does translation shift occur in English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*?
2. In what rank or level does translation shift occur in English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*?
3. What are types of translation shift occur in English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*?
4. What is the most frequent shift occur in English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*?
5. What is the meaning of the application of translation shift in English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*?
6. How is the degree of equivalence achieved in English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner*?
7. Does English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitle of *The Maze Runner* consist of loss and gain?