

RANK SHIFTS IN ENGLISH-BAHASA INDONESIA SUBTITLE OF *THE KING'S SPEECH* MOVIE

A SUMMARY OF THESIS



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A. Introduction

1. Background of the Research

In worldwide communication trends, translation has become important elements in conveying messages. Some evidences are described in these activities of translation. Translating a book from one into another language gives significant information to readers. Translating spoken message from one language to another language in oral form called interpreting helps countries making agreement in diplomacy. Translating a label of manufacture product helps public to understand how to use the product. Translating a subtitle movie helps movie goers to understand the story of the movie.

There are many problems in the process of translation such as the different language system in word levels, linguistics levels, and grammatical system. In other words, each language has different structure, grammar, vocabulary, etc. One of the different problems that may occur in the process of translating *the King's Speech* subtitle dialogue scripts is rank shifts. Rank shift is a subdivision of major types of translation shift. Translation shift itself is terms of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL.

This study is chosen because the writer found there are many rank shifts occur in the *King's Speech* subtitle scripts film. This research is limited on the translation shift, the degree of meaning equivalence, and inferences between translation shift and the degree of meaning equivalence that occur in both subtitle scripts.

2. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are to describe the types of rank shifts in English-Bahasa Indonesia translation of *the King's Speech*, to find the degree of meaning equivalence of the occurring rank shifts and to find out the inferences that can be drawn from the occurring rank shifts and degree of meaning equivalence.

B. Literature Review

1. Translation

Catford (1965: 20) says that translation is defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). Catford always uses the term “replacement” in defining translation. The replacement means transferring meaning or messages of SL by equivalent meaning in another language (TL).

2. Translation Shift

Translation shift is defined as the terms of departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL (Catford, 1965: 73). Catford (1965) categorizes translation shift into two major categories: level shifts and category shifts. Level shift is a source language item at linguistic level has a target language translation equivalent at different levels, i.e. phonology, graphology, grammar and lexis. By level shifts, Catford means a shift from grammar to lexis (1965: 73). Catford in Hatim (2001: 15) defined category shifts as a generic term referring to shifts involving any of the four categories of class, structure, system and unit or rank (e.g. ST adjectival phrase becomes an adverbial phrase in the TT).

3. Unit Shift or Rank Shift

Unit shifts or rank shifts is the translation equivalent in the TL is at different rank to the SL. “Rank” here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme. There are two types of rank shifts that is the upward and downward rank shift. The upward rank shift is the movement of units of language from lower to upper unit of language. There are six types of upward rank shift: words into phrases, words into clauses, words into sentences, phrases into clauses, phrases into sentences, and clauses into sentences. In this example, the sentence “*The girl in white is beautiful*” is translated into “*Gadis yang memakai baju putih itu cantik*”. Here the preposition phrase “*in white*” changes into clause “*yang memakai baju putih itu*”. The downward rank shift is the movement of units of language from upper to lower. There are six types of the downward rank shifts: phrases into words, clauses into phrases, clauses into words, sentences into clauses, sentences into phrases, and sentences into

word. For example, “*she acts as if she is beautiful*” is translated into “*dia kemayu*”. Here, the verb phrase “acts as if she is beautiful” change into word “kemayu”.

C. Research Method

1. Research Approach

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research because the subjects and the objects of this research are described through the words to solve the problem. On the other words, qualitative research describes phenomena in words instead of numbers. The data are analyzed based on their context and natural setting (Moleong, 2012: 6). This research uses no hypothesis, since a descriptive study is a non hypothetic research so that it is not necessary to make any hypothesis (Arikunto, 2010: 117).

2. Data Source

The data source is the utterances of all characters in *the King's Speech*. The data (source text and target text) are derived from a website which provides the complete dialogue of all characters in the movie.

3. Research Instrument

The main instrument in this research is the researcher himself. The researcher takes part as a designer, data collector, data analyst, translator, and result report. The other instrument is data sheet. The researcher read and reread the documents and marked them to keep them in mind.

4. Trustworthiness

Moleong (2012: 324) states four criteria as the basis to obtain trustworthiness. They are credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability. In this research, the researcher uses three criteria of trustworthiness: credibility, dependability and conformability to achieve trustworthiness.

D. Findings

1. The Types of Rank Shifts that Occur in English-Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of the King's Speech

The researcher has analyzed the data of English and *Bahasa-Indonesia* subtitle. The results show that there are 293 rank shifts sentences in *the King's Speech* subtitle. Here is a table of the occurrence of the types of Rank Shifts in English-Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of *the King's Speech* Movie and the degree of meaning equivalence of the occurring rank shifts.

Table 1: The Occurrences of the Types of Rank Shifts in English-Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of the King's Speech

No	The Types of Rank Shifts	Frequency	Percentage
1	Upward Rank Shifts	124	42.3%
2	Downward Rank Shifts	169	57.7%
Total		293	100%

The upward rank shifts is divided into six types, that is, words into phrase shifts (94), words into clauses shifts (13), words into sentences shifts (0), phrase into clauses shifts (17), shifts from phrases into sentences shifts (0), and clause into sentences shifts (0) while the downward rank shifts is divided into six types, that are phrases into words shifts (164), clauses into phrases shifts (2), clauses into words shifts (0), sentence into clause shifts (3), sentences into phrases shifts (0), and sentences into words shifts (0).

2. The Degree of Meaning Equivalence of the Occurring Rank Shifts in English-Bahasa Indonesia Subtitle of the King's Speech

The result shows that there are 290 equivalent meanings and 3 non-equivalent meanings in the occurrences of rank shift sentences. The details of the findings of the degree at the meaning equivalence of the occurring rank shifts can be seen in the table below.

Table 2: The Frequency and Percentage of the Degree of Meaning Equivalence of the Occurring Rank Shifts

No	The Degree of Meaning Equivalence	Frequency	Percentage (%)	
1	Equivalent Meaning	Full Meaning (F)	275	93.9%
		Increased Meaning (Inc)	3	1%
		Decreased Meaning (Dec)	12	4.1%
		Subtotal	290	99%
2	Non-Equivalent Meaning	Fully Different Meaning (FDM)	3	1%
		No Meaning (NM)	-	-
		Subtotal	3	1%
Total		293	100%	

The researcher finds that from 293 sentences of rank shifts, 290 sentences are equivalent meaning, or about 99%. The equivalent meaning is divided into three degrees, that are full meaning (93.9%), increased meaning (1%), and decreased meaning (4.1%). Non-equivalent meaning occurs only 3 sentences of rank shifts, or about 1%. The non-equivalent meaning is divided into two degrees that are full different meaning (1%) and no meaning (0%).

3. The Inferences that can be drawn from the Occurring Rank Shifts and Degree of Meaning Equivalence.

Based on the findings, the occurrence of rank shifts influences on transferring meaning from the SL into the TL. It has motivated the researcher to find the inferences that can be drawn from the occurring rank shifts and degree of meaning equivalence. The inferences are the main reasons of the occurring rank shifts and the effects of rank shift on the text. The main reasons of the occurring rank shifts are to achieve meaning accuracy, to achieve meaning effectiveness, and to achieve equivalent TL grammar from SL grammar. The main reasons have affected the effects on the text itself which is related to readability.

E. Conclusion

1. The occurring rank shifts in the English-*Bahasa Indonesia* translation of *the King's Speech* makes the result of the translation accurate, clear, and natural. The translator does the shifts in translation by using natural forms of the TL so that the message of SL can be conveyed accurately.
2. The highest occurrence of the full meaning indicates that the meaning of the source text has been well conveyed into the target text. In other words, most of the TL items have same meaning as the SL items.
3. The three main reasons of the occurring rank shifts, that is, to achieve meaning accuracy, to achieve meaning effectiveness, and to achieve equivalent TL grammar from SL grammar, have influenced the text itself which is related to the readability. A subtitle can be a good one because of the readability, then it can help movie goers understand and enjoy the film.

F. Bibliography

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