

Translation Shift Found in “12 Years A Slave” Movie

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to find out the kinds of category shift and the most dominant category shift in 12 Years A Slave Movie. This research used qualitative approach using utterances as the data that taken from 12 Years A Slave Movies (2013) as source of data to analyzed translation shift from English to Indonesian using the Catford's Theory (1965) that focused on Category Shift namely class shift and unit shift. To get the results of this research requires several steps, the steps are identifying the utterances, analyzing utterances, classifying the types unit shift or class shift, and last finding out the dominant shift. The results of this research (1) the kinds of category shift were 5 (five) class shifts (14%) and 30 (thirty) unit shifts (86%) and (2) the most dominant category shift is the unit shift (86%) based on 12 Years A Slave Movie with duration of the movie 1 hour 10 minutes.

Keywords: Translation Shift, Catford, Unit Shift, Class Shift, 12 Years A Slave Movie

1. INTRODUCTION

In this global era, human activities cannot be separated from communication, communication is one of the most important things. Daily communication is used by all humans without exception, one of communication is understanding languages such as English. Although in Indonesia there are still many people who use regional languages, it is undeniable that they must learn English because English is international language and used in all countries in the world. English is used as for foreign language in Indonesia so english is learn by many people. English is one of the important lessons in Indonesia people should understand english in public such as advertising, magazine, announcement, social media, etc. Therefore, to understand English, translators are needed to understand from English to Indonesian so that they are mutually understood and vice versa. English and Indonesian have differences in structure, pronouns, etc.

Translation is a tool to convey meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). According to McGuire (1991) "Translation is a process of converting the SL text into the TL text, provided that the explicit meaning of the two texts must remain the same and the structure of the SL must be maintained strong. possible but does not destroy the structure of the target language itself". By knowing the meaning of each person's language translation, it is easier to communicate when Indonesian people watch movies or read magazines and even talk to foreign people.

Translating is not an easy thing to do, people have to know the meaning of SL and TL and sometimes the meaning can shift, so we need to learn about translation shift. Translation shift represents some changes occurring in a translation process. According to Catford (1965:73) "Shift is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL". Catford divides shifts into two major types. They are level shift and category shift. Level shift happens when TL have different linguistic from SL. Meanwhile, category shift focuses on the equivalence of translation.

Translation shift is one part of translation. Catford states that there are two factors that cause a shift in translation, namely linguistic factors and cultural factors. Linguistically, shifts can be formed as a result of defining objects in a concrete way and interpreting words in an abstract way. Cultural influences when a language component is only valid and understood by a group of speakers who have the same cultural background.

Shift is the shift in formal correspondence in the process of transferring text from SL to TL Translation shift can occur in newspapers, articles, movies, magazines, song, etc. But, in this research uses movie and the writer chooses "12 Years A Slave" movie as source of data. Movie is visual communication with moving images and sound to tell a story, or teach someone something. Movies are often shown in cinemas and at home. In cinemas for a period of a few weeks or months, they may be marketed through several other medias. At home the movie is on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disks or videocassette tapes, so that people can watch the movies at home. There are also many types of movies, such as entertainment, learning, historical drama, inspirational stories, etc. 12 Years A Slave Movie was directed by Steve McQueen, and the screenplay was written by John Ridley.

2. METHOD

This research used qualitative research. Qualitative research is research in which data is collected through participant observation and analyzed based on the theme of the informant's description. Qualitative research

methods can help reveal the behavior of the target audience by referring to certain topics depending on what the researcher chooses. There are various types of qualitative research methods such as in-depth interviews, focus groups, ethnographic research, content analysis, case study research which are commonly used. Cresswell (1994) once said that "A qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting." And Shank (2002) defines qualitative research as "a form of systematic empirical inquiry into meaning". Qualitative research phenomenon in depth by means of data collection as deep as possible, which shows the importance of depth and detail of the data being studied. The primary data source was 12 Years A Slave movie (2013) with duration from 00.00 – 01.10 minutes which adapted based on the true story from novel "Twelve Years a Slave" by Solomon Northup. This research uses the utterances of the movie as the data. Then, secondary data source derived from other source such as book, internet, journal, article, previous research and other research which could support the research. This research is a qualitative research, the source of qualitative research data is the display in the form of spoken words or written sentences that are understood by the writer, and the objects observed in detail so that the meaning of the object can be captured. Therefore, this research obtains results from library research such as books and journals as data references. To get the data there were several processes that must be investigated, the processes are as follows : (1) identifying utterances in the 12 Years A Slave movie (2) analyzing utterances in the 12 Years A Slave movie (3) classifying the types based on class shift and unit shift (4) find out the dominant category shift found in the 12 Years A Slave movie

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

In 12 Years A Slave Movie, it is certain that there are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and intrasystem shifts. However, in this research, the focus is only on class shift and unit shift.

a. Class Shift

Based on the data is utterances from 12 Years A Slave Movie, the class shift section analyzed will be placed as below :

1. SL : Throw it on a pile for the planting gang (Noun)

TL : *Lalu tumpuk supaya diambil kelompok penanam* (Verb)

Class shift occurs from noun to verb. In SL text, the word planting translated into *penanam*. *penanam* means *menempatkan tanaman*, therefore change the word class into a verb because has a function to do an act.

2. SL : We need a sympathetic ear (Adjective)

TL : *Kita harus saling menolong* (Verb)

Class shift occurs from adjective to verb. In SL text, the word sympathetic ear means *menolong*. *Menolong* is one of the actions, therefore the word class changes to verb.

3. SL : I'm certain they're making enquiries at this very moment (Noun)

TL : *Aku yakin mereka sedang mencari-cari saat ini* (Verb)

Class shift occurs from noun to verb. In SL Text, the word enquiries means *mencari-cari*. In Indonesia Language the affix *me-* in grammatical rule of Indonesia Language is identifying as a verb which has a function to do an act.

4. SL : Something to suit your style (Noun)

TL : *Sesuatu yang menyesuaikan dengan gaya mu* (Verb)

A suit in SL text categorized part of speech class noun. Based on KBI the word *menyesuaikan* categorized as verb with affix *-me*. The word *menyesuaikan* identifying something that fits the situation. So this translated word correlated with suit.

5. SL : I will not fall into despair! (Verb)

TL : *Aku tidak akan jatuh dalam keputusan!* (Noun)

From the data above, the word despair placed part of speech as verb. In the SL text the despair translates it into *keputusan*. *Keputusan* is like losing hope that's why it becomes a noun.

b. Unit Shift

Based on the data is utterances from 12 Years A Slave Movie, the unit shift section analyzed will be placed as below :

1. SL : Clean the shucks off

TL : *Bersihkan batangnya*

In the SL sentence, shucks off is defined as *batangnya* because in the previous dialogue, it was about sugar cane that had to be cut down but in the TL sentence shucks off can also be *menolak*.

2. SL : Don't shy back

TL : *Jangan ragu ragu*

In the SL sentence, shy is defined as *jangan ragu ragu* because in the previous dialogue, reminding that cutting sugar cane, don't be afraid but in the TL sentence shy can also be *malu or pemalu*.

3. SL : I have two gentlemen whose acquaintance you should make Misters Brown and Hamilton.

TL : *Ada dua pria yg ingin berkenalan dengan mu Tuan Brown dan Hamilton*

In the SL sentence acquaintance is defined as *berkenalan* because in that scene there is a self-introduction scene but in the TL sentence acquaintance can be *pengetahuan*.

4. SL : The reason for our inquiry with Mr. Moon

TL : *Alasan untuk pertanyaan kami dengan Tuan Moon*

In the SL sentence inquiry is defined as *pertanyaan* because previous dialogue was questioning about profit but in the TL sentence inquiry can be *penyelidikan*.

5. SL : We had just a devil of a time

TL : *Kami hanya memiliki waktu yang buruk*

In the SL sentence devil is defined as *buruk* because the dialogue after that they didn't have a good time producing music for our entertainments but in the TL sentence devil can be *setan*.

6. SL : That is far more than my wages amount to

TL : *Itu jauh lebih dari jumlah upah saya*

In the SL sentence wages is defined as *upah* In this dialogue the scene tells about money or profitable but in the TL sentence wages can be *pembalasan dendam*.

7. SL : That old thing of yours is just rags and tatters

TL : *Benda yang kau punya hanya lap dan kain kotor*

In the SL sentence tatters is defined as *kain kotor* because the character is wearing dirty clothes but in the TL sentence tatters can also be *pakaian camping*.

8. SL : The two men I journeyed with

TL : *Dua orang yang bersama*

In the SL sentence journeyed is defined as *bersama* because the scene has two people making questions but in the TL sentence journeyed can also be *perjalanan*.

9. SL : I'm certain they're making enquiries at this very moment

TL : *Aku yakin mereka sedang mencari-cari saat ini*

In the SL sentence enquiries is defined as *mencari-cari* because in general, inquiries are questions but in this dialogue they are looking for but in the TL sentence enquiries can be *pertanyaan*.

10. SL : I don't say that to give you empty agitation, John

TL : *Aku tak mengatakannya untuk menakutimu, John*

In the SL sentence agitation is defined as *menakutimu* because in the previous dialogue, he was afraid that there was only one outcome but in the TL sentence agitation can be *hasutan*.

11. SL : John's just being held as debt, that's all

TL : *John baru saja ditahan sebagai hutang, itu saja*

In the SL sentence debt is defined as *hutang* in this scene tells about debt but in the TL sentence debt can be *dosa*.

12. SL : Master pay his debt and John be redeemed

TL : *Tuan membayar hutangnya dan John ditebus.*

In the SL sentence debt is defined as *hutang* in this scene tells about debt but in the TL sentence debt can be *dosa*.

13. SL : John's master gonna pay his debt

TL : *Tuan John akan membayar hutangnya*

In the SL sentence debt is defined as *hutang* in this scene tells about debt but in the TL sentence debt can be *dosa*.

14. SL : His master gonna pay his debt

TL : *Tuannya akan membayar hutangnya*

In the SL sentence debt is defined as *hutang* in this scene tells about debt but in the TL sentence debt can be *dosa*.

15. SL : Who's in charge here?

TL : *Siapa yang bertanggung jawab disini?*

In the SL sentence charge is defined as *bertanggungjawab* this dialogue question who is in charge at clemens but in the TL sentence charge can be *biaya*.

16. SL : I know nothing of this arrangement.

TL : *Saya tidak tahu apa-apa tentang pengaturan ini.*

In the SL sentence arrangement is defined as *pengaturan* The previous dialogue mentioned about setting up the clements ray but in the TL sentence arrangement can be *susunan*.

17. SL : Immediately or be charged with thievery

TL : *Segera atau menjadi dituduh mencuri*

In the SL sentence charged is defined as *dituduh* because, in the previous dialogue, you have to return the clement Ray which is acknowledged by the nigger but in the TL sentence charged can be *dibebankan*.

18. SL : Something to suit your style

TL : *Sesuatu yang menyesuaikan dengan gaya mu*

In the SL sentence suit is defined as *sesuai* but in the TL sentence suit can be *gugatan*.

19. SL : How much for the little girl?

TL : *Berapa untuk gadis kecil itu?*

In the SL sentence little is defined as *kecil* because after this dialogue the little wants to be sold for a profit but in the TL sentence little can be *sedikit*.

20. SL : Poor, poor woman

TL : *Wanita yang malang*

In the SL sentence poor is defined as *malang* from the previous dialogue, the woman kept crying because apart from her children but in the TL sentence poor can be *miskin*.

21. SL : Master Ford is a decent man

TL : *Master ford adalah orang yang baik*

In the SL sentence decent is defined as *baik* master ford to care even though he's a slaver. but in the TL sentence decent can be *sopan*.

22. SL : But you truckle at his boot

TL : *Tapi sepatu bot kamu di truknya*

In the SL sentence truckle is defined as *truk* but in the TL sentence truckle can be *roda kecil*.

23. SL : Make them boards flush.

TL : *Buat papan mereka rata.*

In the SL sentence flush is defined as *rata* but in the TL sentence flush can be *menyiram*.

24. SL : They are as smooth to the touch as a yearling's coat.

TL : *Mereka sama mulusnya dengan sentuh sebagai mantel tahunan.*

In the SL sentence smooth is defined as *mulusnya* but in the TL sentence smooth can be *lancar*.

25. SL : Oh, my, you are a brute.

TL : *Oh, astaga, Anda adalah kasar.*

In the SL sentence brute is defined as *kasar* because in the previous dialogue, assessment with perspective by using all your senses before rendering judgment but in the TL sentence brute can be *hewan*.

26. SL : I do as ordered.

TL : *Saya melakukan seperti yang diperintahkan.*

In the SL sentence ordered is defined as *diperintahkan* in the previous dialogue, told not to follow the instructions but he denied but in the TL sentence ordered can be *memesan*.

27. SL : Make them boards flush.

TL : *Buat papan mereka rata.*

In the SL sentence flush is defined as *rata* From the previous dialogue, because I got a keg of nails to install the board but in the TL sentence flush can be *menyiram*.

28. SL : I believe Tibears is skulking about the premises somewhere.

TL : *Saya percaya Tibears sedang bersembunyi tentang tempat di suatu tempat.*

In the SL sentence skulking is defined as *bersembunyi* from the dialogue after this they are looking for tibears from their hiding place and looking for a safe place but in the TL sentence skulking can be *pemalas*.

29. SL : I ain't felt the end of a lash in more years I can recall.

TL : *Saya tidak merasakan akhir dari cambukan dalam beberapa tahun lagi saya bisa mengingatnya.*

In the SL sentence lash is defined as *cambukan* In the previous dialogue, he said Got no cause to worry for my sensibilities from that lash but in the TL sentence lash can be *bulu mata*.

30. SL : Master's predilections and peculiarities.

TL : *kegemaran guru dan kekhasan.*

In the SL sentence peculiarities is defined as *kekhasan* but in the TL sentence peculiarities can be *keanehan*.

Based on the data analysis above, it can be concluded that unit shift and class shift can occur in all words or sentences in films, novels, magazines, etc. Therefore, this analysis resulted in 5 (five) class shifts and 30 (thirty) unit shifts.

3.2 Discussion

In this section, based on the previous analysis using Catford theory by analyzing the unit shift and class shift in the utterances "12 Years A Slave" Movie.

This section also shows how the writer examines the data in order to produce an analysis of class shift a grouping of members of the unit in terms of the way in which they operate in the structure of the unit next above in the rank scale and unit shift change of rank that is departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.

Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the result is that all sentences can change meaning and all sentences can change word class.

4. CONCLUSION

This research analyzes class shift and unit shift based on translation shift theory by Catford. Based on Catford, the types of class shift is about changing the class of word into different classes in TL such as easily into petrified. In this research, the type of unit shift category that dominates with the number of analysis results 30 (thirty) unit shift and 5 (five) class shift. The writer concludes in terms of translating we often find meaning shifting so we need to understand about translation shift, and translators cannot maintain word classes in the same class. Sometimes changing the class of word is needed to get the relevant meaning. So, the reader can understand the meaning easily.

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