THE ACCURACY OF UNIT SHIFT TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH-INDONESIA IN *CAPTAIN AMERICA: CIVIL WAR* MOVIE SUBTITLE

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty

In Partial Accomplishment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata 1

By:

DodiSetiawan

1112026000016

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTER AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2018
ABSTRACT


This research focuses to evaluate the accuracy of unit shift translation in “Captain America: Civil War” movie subtitle was translated by LebahGanteng by using qualitative method. The writer analyses subtitles using Machali’s theory about types of unit shift, which is divided into upward and downward unit shifts, giving explication toward the translation of unit shift that is done by the translator, and analyzing the translation accuracy of unit shift translation in English into Indonesian considering the appropriate of context in movie and related theory about accuracy-rating assessment by Nababan, which is scaled into 3 (accurate), 2 (less accurate), and 1(not accurate). First result, it shows that there are two data almost accurate, but in general their result of translation is suitable to the context. It proves that the good capability of translator will be indicating the quality of translation. Second result, there are two types of unit shift, upward and downward unit shift. These two types are divided into six different shifts. The data typed word into phrase, word into clause, phrase into clause, sentence to word, clause to phrase, clause to sentence, phrase into word, word into sentence, phrase into sentence, sentence into phrase and clause into word. From eleven (11) data, it was found six (6) data typed into upward and five (5) data typed into downward. That is also the reason why LebahGanteng has a good reputation in translating movie subtitle.

Keywords: Accuracy, Unit Shift, Translation
APPROVAL SHEET

THE ACCURACY OF UNIT SHIFT TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH-INDONESIA
IN CAPTAIN AMERICA: CIVIL WAR MOVIE SUBTITLE

A thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

DODI SETIAWAN
NIM. 1112026000016

Approved by:
Advisor

M. AGUS SURJADI, M.Hum.
NIP. 19780801 201411 1 001

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
2018
LEGALIZATION

Name : Dodi Setiawan

NIM : 1112026000016

Title : The Accuracy of Unit Shift Translation of English-Indonesia in Captain America: Civil War Movie Subtitle

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 14th 2018. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, February 14th 2018

Examination Committee

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Drs. Saefudin, M. Pd.</td>
<td>(Chair Person)</td>
<td>29/03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19640710 199303 1 006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elve Oktafiyani, M. Hum.</td>
<td>(Secretary)</td>
<td>8/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19781003 2001 12 1 002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. M. Agus Suriadi, M. Hum.</td>
<td>(Advisor)</td>
<td>7/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197808012014111001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dr. Muhammad Farkhan, M. Pd.</td>
<td>(Examiner I)</td>
<td>4/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19650919 200003 1 001</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Moh. Supardi, M. Hum.</td>
<td>(Examiner II)</td>
<td>2/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197606202014111003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

_In the Name of Allah, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful._

Alhamdulillahirabil’alamin. All praises belong to ALLAH SWT, almighty, for His blessing and mercy. Without His blessing and mercy, this research will never be finished. Peace and salutation be upon our most beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions and followers. The gratitude is expressed to the writer’s father and mother, **Slamet** and **Armawati** for the useful advice and the financial support, his six brothers and one sister **Anis Fuadi, Wawanudin, Sofei, Wahyudfn, Didi Rahamat Saputra, Dede Rahmat Saputra, Itah** and all the writer’s big family for the good support and motivation.

On this instance, the writer wants to express a lot of thanks to his beloved parents and brother, who always pray for his success in the night and day. Their sacrifice will never be equally paid. The writer also would like to be grateful to his advisor, **M. Agus Supriadi, M. Hum.**, for all of his time, guidance, patient, kindness, and contribution in correcting and helping the writer in finishing this thesis. The writer hopes that Allah SWT will bless his for all of her kindness and he will get good reward in life. The writer would also like to give his special thanks and appreciation for these noble persons:

1. The Rector of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta State Islamic University.
   Prof. Dr. Dede Rosyada, M.A.;

2. The Dean of the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Prof. Dr. Syukron Kamil, M.Hum.;

3. The Head of English Letters Department, Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.;
4. The Secretary of English Letters Department, Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum.;
5. His examiners, M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum and Moh. Supardi, M.Hum;
6. All lectures at English Letters Department, who have taught the writer during his study;
7. All librarians in the Main Library of UIN Jakarta, FAH UIN Library, and the Main Library of UI who help him to get many useful references for this thesis;
8. Beloved friends, in Ciputat oioi, Ghifar Faiz, Andy Hardiansyah, Sufirman, Istifani, Moetia. thanks for all happiness and craziest time; and for special friend, Alfan Faisal, you the real MVP.
9. All classmates in Translation Class and English Letters Department (2012) for all of experience during his study;
10. All people who has given supports and helped for the writer to finish his study that cannot be mentioned all. May Allah SWT, the all-Hearer and all-Knower, bless them all and gives them more than what they gave to the writer. Hopefully, this thesis gives much benefits for all people who read it.

Jakarta, October 2018

Dodi Setiawan
LIST OF TABLE

Table 2.1 Accuracy Rating Instrument ......................................................... 23
Table 3.1 Data ............................................................................................... 31
TABLE OF CONTENT

ABSTRACT ............................................................................................................................. i
APPROVEMENT .................................................................................................................... ii
LEGALIZATION .................................................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ...................................................................................................................... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ......................................................................................................... v
LIST OF TABLE .................................................................................................................. vii
TABLE OF CONTENT ......................................................................................................... viii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ................................................................................................. 1
   A. Background of the research .......................................................................................... 1
   B. Research Focus ........................................................................................................... 6
   C. Research Question ...................................................................................................... 6
   D. Research Objectives .................................................................................................. 6
   E. Significance of the Research ...................................................................................... 7
   F. Research Methodology .............................................................................................. 7
      1. The Method of research ......................................................................................... 7
      2. The Technique of Data Analysis ............................................................................ 7
      3. Instrument of the research ..................................................................................... 8
      4. Unit of Analysis ........................................................................................................ 8
      5. Place and Time of the research .............................................................................. 9

CHAPTER II THEOTERICAL FRAMEWORK ....................................................................... 10
   A. Previous Research ..................................................................................................... 10
   B. Translation Theory .................................................................................................. 13
      1. The Definition translation ..................................................................................... 13
      2. Function of Translation ......................................................................................... 14
      3. The Process of Translation ................................................................................... 15
   C. The Quality of Good Translation ............................................................................ 19
      1. The Accuracy of translation .................................................................................. 20
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation has a very important role in solving communication problem between two different languages. Communication among people from different countries, might be interfered because of their language differences, but it can be solved by translation. Therefore, translating of source language is really needed. By doing translating, it is possible for Indonesian to increase their language like the other developing countries. Currently, foreign media’s information is using translation as communication tool to increase of human study. But it is not followed by the increasing of translator’s quality, whereas the translating activities are complex things that demand an accuracy. Because the acceptable translation depends on its translation quality. Making acceptable translation is difficult because the translator must understand at least two languages in order to convey translation which has same meaning, like English into Indonesia. The accuracy of translation is really helpful to make the readers or audiences knowing about the messages from source language.

The result of translation is commonly applied in various fields. Such as education, business and also entertainment. One of them is entertainment or movie. When a movie is released in other countries, in order to be easily understood and enjoyed by Indonesian people, moreover an accurate translation is really helpful.

According to Nida and Taber in The Theory and Practice of Translation, translation is the reproduction in a receptor language of the closest natural
equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning, and second in terms of style (1974: 208). It means the meaning of TL should be the equivalent with the SL so there will not be any different understanding of the content in the TL. It can be concluded that the principle of translation’s accuracy is the similarity of meaning in TL and SL.

Accuracy is defined by Rahimi (2004) as the suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible. A translation, according to Rahimi, will be considered inaccurate if it inadvertently omits some piece of information, adds some information which is not available in the source text, and makes mistakes in analyzing the meaning of the text. Khomeijani Farahani (2005) believes that accuracy refers to the extent to which the writer translates a text accurately and precisely. He believes that there are two possible ways in which one can determine the degree of accuracy of the translation. The first way is to identify and underline the key (or content) words of the original text and their equivalents in the target language text and compare them to establish how close the two sets of vocabulary items are. The point, here, is the selection of the best possible equivalents for the source language keywords. If the translator has been successful to do so, it can be concluded that they have managed to convey the same message as the source text and thus the translation is acceptable in terms of accuracy criterion.

Accuracy is an important aspect in translation. However, to make an accurate translation is not an easy task for the translator. Sometimes, the change of meaning happens in the translation process. The difference language system
between the SL and TL is one major factor which affects the accuracy in translation. According to Larson (1998:530) accuracy refers to the precise understanding of the source language message and the transfer of the message as accurate as possible into the target language. From the definition, accuracy based on Larson’s opinion refers to how accurate the message in the source language when it is transferred to the target language.

There are two main forms of movie translation that translators should know, they are: subtitling and dubbing. According to O’Donovan, subtitling is converting spoken dialogue into a written format with time codes in a foreign language, a complex process which requires many factors to be considered. When subtitling a movie, we need to convey the message in the most efficient way possible – meaning that basic translations are not preferred. The titles should subtly give people the impression that they are understanding the characters speaking, not reading words on the screen (2016), while dubbing is a form of post-synchronized revoicing that involves recording voices that do not belong to the on-screen actors, speaking in a language different from that of the source text and ideally in synch with the film image (Schirmer Encyclopedia 2007).

Sometimes, reader may find hard to get the meaning when translating subtitles from a different language. The purpose of subtitling is to deliver the clear message to the reader in other language. However, subtitling is difficult in translating movie subtitle to find the proper dictions in TL. Translation using word by word sometimes does not make good translation in TL. Therefore, the
shift as one of procedure may be applied between the foreign language as a source language in the movie and native language as a target language in movie subtitle.

This research uses unit shift as the object of study. Unit shift is one of four parts in the category shift. Unit shift means that the translator changes the rank level in part of speech. It can be one rank in SL then the translator changes into another rank in the TL (Catford 79). So, it is just different in form but the meaning is just the same. Ranks unit could be morphemes, words, phrases, clauses and sentences.

The unit shift is an interesting object to analyze the phenomenon of translation at this time. The unit shifts case essentially occurs in translation, either because there is no proper form with same meaning or considering the aesthetics. Therefore, the translator who do not understand shift, particularly unit shift, will influence the result of translation, thus causing misunderstanding and the result of translation do not match with the message from the source language.

LebahGanteng is one the most popular online subtitle translator in the internet. Their subtitles are very easy to be understood by the target reader. Their works are the most downloaded and always have a good review in subsene.com. LebahGanteng always create subtitle for Box Office movies, for example Captain America: Civil War.

Captain America: Civil War are group of Marvel heroes. This movie was released on 6th May 2016. Captain America: Civil War grossed $408.1 million in the U.S. and Canada and $745.2 million in other territories, for a worldwide total of $1.153 billion. By May 10, 2016, the film had grossed $737.8 million,
surpassing the entire theatrical gross of its predecessor, Captain America: The Winter Soldier ($714.4 million). It became the highest-grossing film of 2016, the fourth-highest-grossing superhero film of all time, and the third-highest-grossing film in the U.S. and Canada of 2016. This film is awesome dan has so many audience, in Indonesia and abroad. It means that Captain America: Civil War is an interesting movie.

The researcher finds unit shift usage that movie subtitle. For example:

(Ia) SL: (00:02:21,309 --> 00:02:23,520)

The Tesseract is not only active, she’s behaving

TL: (00:03:09,314 --> 00:03:12,659)

Tesseract tak hanya aktif, ia bertingkah aneh

(Ib) SL: (00:12:47,457 --> 00:13:05,321)

what can be the meaning of your didactic manner?

TL: (00:12:47,529 --> 00:13:05,211)

Apa maksud dari kesombonganmu itu?

In the example (1a), the word behaving is translated into clause bertingkah aneh. Shift unit occurs in SL to TL. That is the word how changes to clause bertingkah aneh. In (1b), a phrase didactic manner is translated into a word kesombongan as the equivalent of the meaning of SL. The researcher surely can find others example from this research.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher decided to choose the Captain America: Civil War movie with its subtitle translation by LebahGanteng as a corpus in this research for proving the accuracy of unit shift
translation in that movie subtitle, considering that movie and movie subtitle has had good reputation that required that good quality of translation. The researcher also focuses the research on the accuracy on movie subtitle and would like to know unit shift translation occurred in that movie.

B. Research Focus

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher focuses the research on translation accuracy of English unit shift translation into Indonesian in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle which is translated by LebahGanteng.

C. Research Question

Based on the research focus, the researcher formulates the following research questions as follows:

1. What types of unit shift are found in translation result of *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle?

2. How is the accuracy of unit shift translation of English-Indonesia subtitle in *Captain America: Civil War* movie translated by LebahGanteng based on related theory?

D. Research Objectives

Based on research question above, here are the aims of the research:

1. To find the type of unit shift in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle.
2. To assess the translation accuracy of English unit shift into Indonesian in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle translated by LebahGanteng.

E. **Significance of the Research**

Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research would help to the academic field of the translation, especially related to the accuracy of unit shift in movie subtitle. Practically, the research is expected to provide accurate and correct information about the ranking of unit shift that appear in sentence structure of the translation subtitles in order to be able to produce more qualified translation.

F. **Research Methodology**

1. **The method of the Research**

   This research uses the qualitative descriptive method that is designed for getting information in order to find conclusion with verbal describing (Farkhan 43-44). The researcher tries to describe the accuracy of unit shift translation into Indonesian and explains the reason that can strengthen the result of analysis in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle.

2. **Technique of Data Analysis**

   The writer uses descriptive analysis technique to find out some evidences related to the accuracy of unit shift translation in *Captain America: Civil War* movie subtitle. To analyze data, the researcher does the following steps:
a. Watching *Captain America: Civil War* movie and read the subtitle both language;
b. Observing and marking the English Utterances or text containing unit shift;
c. Selecting those utterances containing unit shift translated into Indonesian;
d. evaluating and describing the unit shift translation used by translator to translate the selected data based on Machali’s unit rank shift theory;
e. And then analyzing accuracy translation of the unit shift with explanations through descriptive analysis which is relevant with the theory of accuracy translation by Nababan;
f. Concluding the analyzed data and

3. **Instrument of the Research**

The instrument is the tool or the way that is used to obtain the data or information is needed in a research. The researcher also acts as the instrument of this research to get the data by reading, making a mark, and classifying the unit shift translation in *Captain America: Civi War* movie subtitle.

4. **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this research is movie subtitle translated by Indonesian translator, LebahGanteng. The movie entitled *Captain America: Civil War* which is produced Marvel Studio, directed by Joss Whedon and released in
the United States on May 4\textsuperscript{th} 2012. The unit of analysis in this research focuses on the unit shift translation contained. The researcher limits the research on the accuracy of unit shift translation.

5. Place and Time of the Research

This research in the 9\textsuperscript{th} semester precisely at the early December 2017 until the end of May 2018 at the Faculty of Adab and Humanities, in the main library of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta
CHAPTER II
THEOTERICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Researchers

To start this research, the researcher displays some previous research. It is used to avoid any similarities toward the research. The first, Noezafri Amar (2013), “the accuracy level English into Indonesian translation by Google Translate” Balai Bahasa, Journal of Language and Literature, University of Riau. This journal was aimed at describing the accuracy level of Google Translate especially in translating English text into Indonesian based on language error analysis and the use of equivalence strategy. Accuracy translation represents a real challenge for professional translators. The reader feedback to a translation are determinant feature of accuracy for a translation. Being familiar with both source and target language, enables translator to infer some implied information. Overall, it should be noted that translator should consider to not always use same strategy to translate using machine translation to achieve the accuracy. The results of the analysis language errors and usagematching strategy on source text, with a qualitative research approach and case studies, to find out level of language translation accuracy English to Indonesian by GT.

The difference between Noezatiamar’s research and this research are this research will try to explain the translating unit shift based on Catford’s theory, evaluate the accuracy based on Nababan’s theory, and also will give the detail of explanation about the accuracy of unit shift translation procedure.
Yuniar (2008) from English Education Department, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, Indonesia University Of Education, Bandung in her thesis entitled “Analyzing the Naturalness and Accuracy of Student's Translation of Children's Stories”. She tried to analyze the naturalness and accuracy of students’ translation in translating three children stories; “Little Lily at Flower land”, “Little Lily at Candy land”, and “The sky is falling!” by examining the aspects of naturalness and accuracy based on Newmark (1988). They are word order, common structures, cognate words, lexical words, colloquial words, and onomatopoeic words. Those aspects were investigated through the methods that used by the students. This research used qualitative approach. The result suggested that the students’ translations were natural and accurate, since most of them could achieve the aspects of naturalness and accuracy. The writer found seven translation methods applied in the translations; communicative, word-for-word, free, idiomatic, semantic, faithful, and literal translation method. The most frequently used by students were communicative, word-for-word, and free translation. The problems that mostly occur in their translations were the matter of diction and grammatical structures.

Ida Nurrokhmah, entitled “Unit shift in Translation of Jane Austen’s Pride and Prejudice” and its translation translated by Berliana Mantili Nugraham” in 2014. The study describes the unit shift that occurs in text of the novel based on Catford’s theory and for analyzing the characteristic of language that influence the translation is Larson’s theory. The analysis aims to find out the existence of unit shifts in four tiers, namely morpheme, word phrase and clause. This research used
descriptive qualitative method. The result of the research shows there are 460 items unit shift. The difference between Ida Nurrokhmah’s research and this research is the corpus that analyzed, her research used a novel but this research used movie to analyze. She only analyzed the unit shift procedure in novel, while this research analyze the accuracy of translation and unit shift procedure contained on movie subtitle.

Sahrial (2003) in “An Analysis of Grammatical Unit Shifts in The Translation of Agata Christie’s: Why didn’t They Ask Evans” into Pembunuh di Balik Kabut” presents about translation shifts in grammatical units that consists of shifts in morpheme, words, phrase, clause and sentence. He concludes that grammatical unit shifts in translation occurs because the differences in language systems and grammatical structures between source language to target language and shifts are done for sake of natural translation. The difference between Sahrial’s research and this research is the focus of classifying the selected data and the corpus of analysis. His research focused on the grammatical translation of unit shift on novel. Meanwhile, this research focus on the accuracy of unit shift translation on movie subtitle.

So, from several explanations of relevant study above, they are different with this research because the researcher focuses on discussing about accuracy translation of unit shift translation of Captain America: Civil War bmovie by LebahGanteng. And also the research expects to fulfill the gap or the deficiency of previous researches in order to make better research related to accuracy translation.
B. Translation Theory

As it is generally stated in *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (2000:1382), translation is the process of changing something in written or spoken into another language. Nevertheless, the definition of translation is not that simple. Further elaboration is needed to make it obvious.

1. The Definition of Translation

In universal point of view, translation is a matter of transferring something from one language to another language. As Newmark (7) states, “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”.

However, translation is not limited only about transferring matter but it also deals with the equivalence. Catford (20) says, “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. Furthermore, translating a text deals with the meaning too. Translation with correct structure is useless without meaning. Larson (3) states that translation means transferring the meaning of the source language into receptor language. Moreover, Newmark presents further view towards the transferring meaning in a translation. He says (5), “Translation is rendering the meaning of one text into another language in the way that the author meant the text”. Simatupang (2), is an expert in translation theory, says that translation is transferring meaning in SL into TL and restructuring the meaning into TL in as
natural as possible according to valid rules of TL. Hence, structure is not the one that is transferred, but meaning is. He states the previous statement in his book:

“menerjemahkan adalah mengalihkan makna yang terdapat dalam bahasa sumber kedalam bahasa sasaran dan mewujudkan kembali di dalam bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk-bentuk yang sewajar mungkin menurut aturan-aturan yang berlaku dalam bahasa sasaran. Jadi, yang dialihkan adalah makna bukan bentuk”

Moreover, translation also deals with semantic and culture aspects. Sayogie said that in the process of translating, the translator needs to do the acts of devoting knowledge, skills, abilities, and habits for transferring the message of source language into target language by some steps with using the procedures, methods, techniques, and etc. (18). Kridalaksana, an Indonesian expert in translation theory, supports their statement. On his book (128), he states that translation is transferring message among cultures or among languages in grammatical and lexical point by preserving the message, effect or structure as possible as i can be. In his book, he writes, “Translation is the transferring of transcultural meaning among languages in grammatical and lexical level with the intent, effect or shape that wherever possible retained”. In brief, he views translation as transferring message which across culture among languages.

Regarding to the semantic case in translation, Bell says, translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences (5).

2. Functions of Translation

Basically, translation functions as a medium of communications. As Nidastates, “Translation means communication because it has three essential
elements to form a process of communication. The three essential elements are
source, message, and receptor, and these elements must be found in all
communication activities (2). In brief words, translation means inter-lingual
communication by involving two different languages.

Moreover, Duff says, “As a process of communication, translation
functions as the medium ‘across the linguistic and cultural barriers’ in conveying
the messages written in the foreign languages (5).” In other words, the function
of translation is as a bridge, that is, to carry the messages (meanings) from the SL
to the TL. Translation is very helpful for people facing a barrier in understanding
a text written in a foreign language.

3. Process of Translation

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, process is
series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result (??). In relation to
process of translation, Larson says (17), when translating a text, the aim of the
translator is an idiomatic translation making each effort to communicate their
meaning of the source language (SL) text into the natural forms of the receptor
language. In addition, he says that translation is concerned with a lexicon study,
grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL
text, which is analyzed to determine its meaning.

Larson also states that process of translation consists of three steps, as
follow: studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and
cultural context of the source language text; analyzing the source language text to
determine the meaning; and reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are suitable in the target language and its cultural context (3).

This theory is not only considering about the equivalent between the meanings of source language into target language, but also considering with the cultural context in source text and target text. It is important because the word in source language can give expression that unfamiliar in cultural context of target language. The process of translating according to Larson can be represented as follow:

**SOURCE LANGUAGE**

Text to be translated

Discover the meaning

**TARGET LANGUAGE**

Translation

Re-express the meaning

**MEANING**

Image 2.1 The process of Translating According Larson

Sayogie in his book, *Teori&Praktik Penerjemahan*, gave the example of the process of translation application by Nida and Taber. It represented as follow, (25-49)

1. **Source Language text**

   It is transmission language and culture in a text that originally written by a writer. It is also mentioned in Sayogie’s book as follows:
“The processes of linguistic change and its consequences will be treated below. Here, cultural change in general and its relation to language will be considered. By far the greatest part of learned behavior, which is what culture involves, is transmitted by vocal instruction, not by imitation. Some imitation is clearly involved, especially in infancy, in the learning process, but proportionately, this is hardly significant.”

2. Analysis

This is the step of looking for the equivalent of target language. It clarifies the translating to obtain accuracy, clarity, and naturalness from source language text. It is also mentioned in Sayogie’s book as follows:

“Proses perubahan ilmu bahasa dan konsekuensinya akan diperlakukan di bawah. Di sini, perubahan budaya di dalam umum dan hubungannya ke bahasa akan dipertimbangkan. Betul-betul yang terbesar bagian dari perilaku ter/dipelajari, yang mana adalah apa yang kultur melibatkan, dipancarkan oleh intruksi berkenaan dengan suara, yang bukan oleh tiruan. Beberapa tiruan dengan jelas dilibatkan, terutama di dalam khayalan, di dalam pelajaran proses, tetapi dengan sebanding; seimbang, ini dengan susah penting.”

3. Transfer

In this process, a translator obtain the first target language text. It is also mentioned in Sayogie’s book as follows:

“Proses dari perubahan bahasa dan akibat-akibat yang dihasilkan akan dipaparkan di bawah ini. Di sini perubahan budaya secara umum dan hubungan perubahan budaya dengan bahasa akan dipertimbangkan. Sejauh yang menyangkut mengena iperilaku belajar, yang mana budaya dilibatkan, disampaikan melalui suara, bukan melalui pemalsuan. Beberapa pemalsuan jelas-jelas terlibat, terutama pada masa-masa pertumbuhan anak, pada masa proses belajar, tapi dapat dibandingkan, hal ini tidak begitu signifikan”

4. Restructuring

In this process, a translator rearranges the text by the appropriate and proper style in target language in order to obtain the second target language text. It also involves the form and meaning that being appropriated
communicatively considering the target language. It is also mentioned in Sayogie’s book as follows:

“Proses perubahan ilmu bahasa dan dampak yang diakibatkan oleh perubahan itu akan ditulis di bawah. Dalam tulisan ini, perubahan budaya pada umumnya dan bagaimana hubungannya dengan bahasa akan dijelaskan. Sejauh yang menyangkut pembelajaran dari perilaku, yang mana budaya ini dilibatkan, disebarkan melalui instruksi suara, tidak disebarkan dengan pengulangan suara. Beberapa pengulangan terhadap suara yang didengar, dengan jelas dilibatkan, terutama di dalam masa-masa pertumbuhan, sedang di dalam proses pembelajaran, hal ini tidak begitu signifikan.”

Nida and Taber also stated that the good translation should follow the steps of process. It described in three steps: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure (i.e., the message as given in language A) is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationship and (b) the meanings of the word and combinations of words; (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B; (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restricted in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language (33). The steps of process of translating that are described by Nida and Taber is practical and comprehensive in comparing the equivalency between source language and target language. The process of translating according Nida and Taber can be represented as follow:

A (source) \(\rightarrow\) (Analysis) \(\rightarrow\) X \(\rightarrow\) Transfer \(\rightarrow\) Y \(\rightarrow\) B (Receptor) \(\rightarrow\) (Restructuring)

2.3 The process of Translating According Nida and
C. The Quality of a Translation

To know the quality of translation, some theorists have stated that to evaluate the result of translation.

Banwell (15) states that the three most important qualities are:

1. Accuracy; Correct exegesis of the source message and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into receptor language.
2. Clarity; There may be several different ways of expressing an idea, choose the way which communicative most clearly; the way which ordinary people will understand.
3. Naturalness; It is important to use the natural form of the receptor language if the translation is to be effective and acceptable. A translation should not sound foreign (15).

Nababan (86) have points about quality of translation is focus on three essential things:

1. The accuracy in transferring message
2. The clarity of expressing the message in target language
3. The naturalness of translation language.

The researcher concludes that to become a translator is not only based on having the ability of transferring the language from source language into target language, but also having ability such as obtaining accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in translating. The researcher also concludes that if the translator has been adjusting the three qualities above, so the result of translation could be called as a good translation.
1. The Accuracy of Translation

a. Definitions of Accuracy

Accuracy is defined by Rahimi (2004) as the suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible. A translation, according to Rahimi, will be considered inaccurate if it inadvertently omits some piece of information, adds some information which is not available in the source text, and makes mistakes in analyzing the meaning of the text. Khomeijani Farahani (2005) believes that accuracy refers to the extent to which the writer translates a text accurately and precisely. He believes that there are two possible ways in which one can determine the degree of accuracy of the translation. The first way is to identify and underline the key (or content) words of the original text and their equivalents in the target language text and compare them to establish how close the two sets of vocabulary items are. The point, here, is the selection of the best possible equivalents for the source language keywords. If the translator has been successful to do so, it can be concluded that they have managed to convey the same message as the source text and thus the translation is acceptable in terms of accuracy criterion. The second method is to back translate the translated text to the source language and then to carry out a contrastive analysis and examine how close the reconstructed text is to the original text.

If the reconstructed text is reasonably close to the original one, it may be concluded that the translation is acceptable in terms of accuracy. A much unexpected result for reconstructed text is to be completely identical to the original
text, which makes the translation entirely acceptable. In order to assess the quality of a translation and to determine the degree of its accuracy, adequacy, and preciseness it is necessary to compare it analytically with the original text. No comprehensive criticism of a translation can be possible without a detailed comparison of it with the original text, as one-sided judgments exclusively based on the smoothness, naturalness, and fluency of forms in the target language cannot show the accuracy of the message transferred from the original text (Manafi, 2005).

By Webster’s New Twentieth Century Dictionary definition, accuracy is defined as exactness, exact conformity to the truth, or, to a rule or model (14). The second definition is freedom from mistakes; correctness; precision. Relating to translation, the correctness of the meaning or message is the part that being transferred in translation (Arnold 162). Realizing that meaning is important in translation, a translator needs to work hard at getting across the meaning (Larson 485-486). In doing so, sometimes the translator adds some information which was not really in the source for adjustment, omits some piece of information, or even makes some mistakes in the analysis of the source text in the transfer process and a different meaning result. In translation, the most important thing to be concerned with is the meaning, instead of the style. However, it is difficult to reproduce exact replicas since language systems of source language and target language are different. That is why certain amount of loss, addition, or skewing is often unavoidable in translation to reproduce the exact meaning.
However, the degree of accurate or not accurate of a level in meaning depends on the significance of this change in given context.

b. Assessment Method of Translation Accuracy

The quality of a translation is difficult to measure quantitatively. Most researchers used two instruments to measure the quality of the translation. Both instruments are accuracy-rating instrument and readability-rating instruments. However, in this study there is still one more, it is Instruments for measuring the acceptability of a text. Accordance with its name, the instrument is used to measure the quality of the translation of accuracy, while the instrument is used to measure the level of readability and that to measure the acceptability of the text (Nababan 60-63).

To know whether the translation is accurate or not, it needs to examine the accuracy of translation. Nababan gave the guidance table of accuracy-rating instrument (50):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Translation Category</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Qualitative Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>The content of the source sentence is correctly transferred to the target sentence. The translated sentence can be clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some change in word order are needed. There is some rigid literal translations, but</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table above shows that the measuring of instrument to the level of accurate translation score of 1 to 3. The higher the score has given to the key informants, the more accurate the resulting translation. Otherwise, the lower the score has given the lower level of the accurate translation.

According to the statements above, the researcher concludes that a translation can be said accurate if it does not deviate from the context or information on the source text. If the result of translation does not match with the meaning on target language and context, it can be said that the translation is not accurate. In addition, the most important thing of the result of translation is an original work that maintains the meaning and context from source language.

### D. The Shifts in Translation

Every translator will always attempt to transfer all the messages from SL to TL. In doing this, Larson states that a translator should determine the form and content of the SL text and then reconstruct the same content (meaning) using the forms that are appropriate in the TL (3). But, in his/her attempt to transfer the message/content from one language (SL) to another (TL) by means of the universally known practice of translation, the translator usually faces the...
difficulties in finding the same equivalent and the exact structure (form) in TL. It is because language has its own genius and possesses certain distinctive characteristics that give it a special character, such as word-building capacities.

Unique patterns of phrase order, techniques for linking clause into sentences, etc. (4). In this case, the translator should be able to adjust the structure of the translation in accordance with the rules and grammar of the TL. In adjusting the structure of the language, the translator is sometimes forced to make some changes or shifts in the translation. Say for example, something conveyed properly and naturally in one language might not be properly conveyed in another by using the same structure; it is because every language has different systems. This is where shifts need to be done in order to produce natural translation. Thus, the occurrence of shifts in any translation activity is an unavoidable phenomenon. Therefore, ‘shift’ should be redefined positively as the consequence of the translator’s effort to establish translation equivalence between different language systems.

Catford states that by ‘shifts’ we mean departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of ‘shift’. They are level shifts and category shifts (73).

1. Level Shift

In brief, Catford in Venutimeans level shift as a shift from a grammatical unit in SL to a lexical unit in TL (141). For instance, in the case of English and
Bahasa Indonesia, a grammatical unit in English (i.e. affixes, noun, verb, etc) has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia. The followings are the examples of level shift

1. (a) Ricky and Tanaka have accomplished the assignment.
   (b) Ricky dan Tanaka telah menyelesaikan tugas tersebut

2. (a) Ayah pun tidak suka berbelanja di pusat perbelanjaan
   (b) Even father dislikes shopping at shopping centre.

In example (1), it can be seen that in English if ‘have’ comes together with past participle of ‘accomplish’ then it indicates the act of ‘accomplishing’ has begun before the time of speaking and the effect of the action still resumes at the time of peaking. The form ‘have + past participle’ in English is translated into ‘sudah’, a lexis in Bahasa Indonesia. Similarly, ‘pun’ in (2 a), a unit (morpheme) in Bahasa Indonesia grammar is translated into ‘even’ a lexis in English.

2. Category Shift

The second type of shift, category shift, deals with unbounded and rank-unbound translation. The term “rank-bound” translation simply refers to particular cases where equivalences is intentionally limited to ranks below the sentences. Meanwhile, unbounded translation means the translation equivalences may take place in any appropriate rank whether it is a sentence, clause, phrase, word, or morpheme.

Halliday in Machali identifies five units representing ranks in English, namely sentence, clause, phrase, word, and morpheme (13). The explanation about five units representing ranks in English as follows:
1) **Sentence**

Sentence is a group of words conveying a question, a statement, etc.

E.g. ‘Quinn will visit me this coming December’

2) **Clause**

Clause is a group of words having a subject and a verb.

E.g. ‘Quinn will visit me this coming December and bring me a present.’

Example above consists of two clauses based on the verbs used.

3) **Group (phrase)**

Group (phrase) means a group of words which do not have a finite verb.

Phrase forms a part of a sentence. In some cases, phrase is a group of words containing a certain meaning if they are used together. There are five kinds of phrase, namely noun phrase, adjective phrase, adverb phrase, verb phrase, and prepositional phrase.

a) **Noun phrase**

Noun phrase is a word group with a noun or pronoun as its head and the noun head can be accompanied by modifiers, determiners (as, the, a), or complements.

E.g. ‘A new brown wooden table’

Example above is an illustration of noun phrase where a noun ‘table’ is modified by three adjectives ‘new’, ‘brown’, and ‘wooden’.

b) **Adjective phrase**
Adjective phrase is the adjective in a group of words.
E.g. ‘the police arrested a man of criminal nature’.

c) **Adverb phrase**

Adverb phrase is the work of a adverb can be done by a group of words.
E.g. ‘clinton ran with great speed’.

d) **Verb phrase**

Verb phrase is a combination of a verb and a particle (auxiliaries, complements, or modifiers).
E.g. ‘no one gets away with murderer’.

e) **Prepositional phrase**

Prepositional phrase is a phrase will begin with a preposition and end with a noun, pronoun, gerund or clause, and the “object” of the preposition.
The object of preposition will often have one or more modifiers to describe it.
E.g. ‘from my grandmother’

Prepositional modifier noun

f) **Word**

Word is a letter or a group of letters which have meaning.
E.g. ‘brown’.

g) **Morpheme**

Morpheme means a smallest unit of meaning which a word can be separated into. E.g. the suffix ‘ence’ in the word ‘correspondence’ indicates that the word is a noun in English. Those units of language are found in
Bahasa Indonesia as well (Machali13). The recognition of their distribution, status, and meaning are not similar in Bahasa Indonesia.

In the group of category shift, there are four shifts. They are structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts. The explanation as follows:

a. **Structure-Shifts**

Structure-shift deals with a grammatical change between the structure of the SL and that of the TL. Moreover, in grammar, this type of shift is able to take place at all ranks. An illustration of this shift is:

(a) That [pretty doll] is bought by my cousin yesterday

Adj N

(b) Boneka yang cantik dibelioleh sepupukemarin.

N which+modifier

b. **Class-shifts**

In brief, Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000: 145) views class-shifts as shifts occurred when the equivalent translation of a SL item is a component of a different class in TL. For instance:

(a) corridor development

Adj N

(b) Membangunkoridor

Verb N

c. **Unit-shifts**
Unit shift refers to changes of rank. It is about departures from formal correspondence wherein the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. In brief, unit shift engages with changes of rank. For instance, adjective in SL translated into modifier (a clause) in TL.

(a) understanding mind

Adj N

(b) pemikiran yang memahami

N a clause

Machali stated, as well as many other language, stating that every language has a pattern or grammatical system contains a the translation is done to make a change in the level of expression of the language unit BSU to Bsa, then there was a shift unit or rank shift. When the shift occurs from the lower unit to the higher unit (1 to 2, 1 to 3, 2 to 4, and so on) is called the rank upward shift. Conversely, when the shift occurs from higher unit to the lower unit (3 to 2, 4 to 3, 3 to 1, and so on) is called the rank downward shift (20-23).

For example: Tsu: gravity

Tsa: gaya tarik bumi

BSU word in the phrase is translated into the language. Actually, the word "gravity" already exists in Indonesian counterpart, namely gravity. Mean, here the translator did translation rank upward shift in the form of shift is not
due to the necessity of grammar, but because he wanted his own choice of words. This shift is used by a researcher to analyze the data.

d. Intra-system-shifts

The last shifts, intra-system-shifts, are the shifts occurring internally within the system of the language concerned. The system involves a selection of a non-corresponding word in the system of TL. An example of this is:

(a) a pair of scissors

N (+plural)

(b) sebuah gunting

N (singular)

It is obviously seen from the example above that though we have a corresponding plural form of ‘scissors’ (e.g. through repetition of the word ‘gunting’ in Bahasa Indonesia), system in Bahasa Indonesia needs the use of the singular form of ‘a pair’.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In this chapter, this research focuses to find the type of unit shift applied and to evaluate the translation accuracy of unit shift translation of English-Indonesia subtitle in “Captain America: Civil War” movie translated by Lebah Ganteng.

The research is using qualitative method to analyze and narrate the data. Since almost all of the data and discussion would be shown in the form of dialogues, the descriptive method is needed.

The data have been found by researcher in movie subtitle are two types of unit shift, there are upward and downward unit shift and The accuracy of unit shift translation have been evaluated by researcher. The writer describes each unit shift from upward and downward that occur on the data. After data are collected, each unit shift will be tabulated and then classified based on Machali’s theory about upward and downward shif and evaluated by Nababan’s theory about accuracy aspect. Before the data are analyzed, the writer identifying and marking the unit shift procedure. The data description is tabulated as follows:

(Table 3.1 Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Unit shift</th>
<th>Type of unit shift</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In her defense, I’m a <strong>handful</strong>. Dalam pembelaanya, aku <strong>susah diatur</strong>.</td>
<td><strong>Word to Phrase</strong></td>
<td>Upward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thank you. <strong>Unprecedented</strong> Terimakasih. Aku <strong>terkesan dengan tindakanmu</strong>.</td>
<td><strong>Word in sentence</strong></td>
<td>Upward</td>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>You seriously think I'm gonna listen to you after that fiasco in Leipzig?</td>
<td>Kau pikir aku akan mendengarkanmu setelah misimu gagal di Leipzig?</td>
<td>Word to clause</td>
<td>Upward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tell that to the dead.</td>
<td>Katakan itu pada orang yang sudah mati.</td>
<td>Phrase to clause</td>
<td>Upward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Table for one, Mr. Stank</td>
<td>Aku pesan satu, Mr. Stank.</td>
<td>Phrase to sentence</td>
<td>Upward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>I'm trying to tell you, that your doing is not right.</td>
<td>Yang kamu lakukan itu salah.</td>
<td>Clause to Sentence</td>
<td>Upward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>It'd be great if we had a Hulk right about now. Any shot?</td>
<td>Pasti asyik jika ada Hulk, saat ini. Terasa sesuatu?</td>
<td>Clause to Phrase</td>
<td>Downward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>but I've only got one job here today...and I gotta impress Mr. Stark.</td>
<td>tapi pekerjaanku hari ini membuat Tn. Stark terkesan.</td>
<td>Clause to Word</td>
<td>Downward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>I could do this all day</td>
<td>Aku bisa lakukan ini sehari.</td>
<td>Phrase to Word</td>
<td>Downward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>How was school today? It was okay.</td>
<td>Bagaimana sekolahmu hari ini?/Baik.</td>
<td>Sentence to Word</td>
<td>Downward</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

From the tabulated data above, the writer tries to analyze the selected data by translating strategy and assess the accuracy of selected data by using related theories, i.e. Nababan’s theory. The writer also uses Cambridge Advanced
Learner’s Dictionary, McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary, NTC’s Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions, John M Echols’ Dictionary, Google Definition, www.wikipedia.org/Slang, www.english-tes.net/forum, and kamus Inggris Indonesia for looking up the meaning of unit shift. As the writer said above, there are two types of unit shift. They are upward and downward unit shift. Thus, the writer divides this into two. To get further description of analysis from downward unit shift, the writer tries to analyze as follows:

A. **Upward unit shift**

Upward unit shift occurs when there is a change from lower rank into higher rank. It is divided into six different shifts (Machali 20-23).

1. **Word into Phrase**

The writer finds that there are upward unit shifts from word into phrase occur in *Captain America: Civil War*. The followings are some examples of the upward unit shifts found.

SL: In her defense, I’m a **handful**.

(00:59:10 – 00:59:13)

TL: Dalam pembelaannya, aku **susah diatur**.

Above datum showed between Tony Stark and Steve Rogers when they are talking about the Sokovian Accords and Steve Rogers ask Tony about Ms. Pott. The word *handful* in SL was translated into a phrase *susah diatur* in TL. Based on Cambridge Oxford Dictionary of English, *handful* is a noun with meaning a *person or group that is very difficult to deal with or control* (795).
Both SL and TL have same meaning although they were different grammatically and structurally. Indeed, the word “handful” could be translated into other phrase but the translator choose a clear phrase “susah diatur”, so the translation is still suitable to the context. The researchers assumes that the translator translate unit shift from English utterance into Indonesia whic is lining with Machali’s theory about rank upward shift, handful is word and susah diatur is phrase, so the data occurred upward rank shift.

On other hand, as stated by Banweel on important qualities of accuracy translation (15), the translation transfer of the meaning of message as exactly as possible into receptor language. From data above, the translation of word handful into susah diatur can be easily understood by receptor/reader and the message was clearly translated by translator.

Based on the accuracy aspect stated by Nababa, the content of the source sentes in this subtitle is accurately conveyed into the target language sentence. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentences clearly and effectively. So by referring Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation and categorized into scale 3 (50). It seems the translation is considered as an accurate translation, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.
2. Word into Sentence

The writer finds that there are upward unit shifts from word into sentence occur in this movie.

SL: Thank you. Unprecedented.
(00:31:35 – 00:31:36)

TL: Terimakasih. Aku terkesan dengan tindakanmu
(00:31:36 – 00:31:38)

Above dialogue happens between Tony Stark and Natasha Romanoff (Black Widow). Tony was trying to convince Steve Rogers and Natasha about the sign that they have to do for Sokovian Accords. Tony felt Natasha agreed to him about his opinion. The word *unprecedented* was translated into complete sentence consisting subject, predicate and object *Aku terkesan dengan tindakanmu*. The translation contains verb which express a though in the form of positive. On other hand, the SL contains only a word. It shows that there is upward unit shift occurred from word into sentence.

In datum above, the translator translated the sentence *unprecedented* into *aku terkesan dengan tindakanmu*. This is not suitable. Based Oxford Dictionary of English, *unprecedented* means *never done or known before* (1946). In other words, something that never done or expected from someone or something was known. But the translator translates *aku terkesan dengantindakanmu*. It could make misunderstanding to the viewers and it also could make missed translation if translator translates *Aku terkesan dengan tindakanmu*. 
As the alternative translation, the researcher suggests that the translator also can translate the unit shift above in target language into *Kau tak pernah seperti ini sebelumnya* rather than *Aku terkesan dengan tindakannya* because if prefers to the dialogue situation that Tony never know or never expected that Natasha would agree with him and also *Kau tak pernah seperti ini sebelumnya* could be easily understood and it is suitable translation.

Based on the *accuracy aspect* stated by Nababan, the content of the source sentences in this subtitle is accurately conveyed into the target language sentence. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentences clearly and effectively. So by referring Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation and categorized into scale 2 (50). It seems the translation is considered as an *less accurate translation*, because the content of the source sentence is correctly transferred to the target sentence. The translated sentence can be clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some change in word order are needed. There is some rigid literal translations, but relatively no more than than 25%.

On other hand, as stated by Banweel on important qualities of accuracy translation (15), the translation transfer of the meaning of message as exactly as possible into receptor language. From data above, the translation of word *unprecedented* into *kau tak pernah seperti ini sebelumnya*, can be easily understood by recepter/reader and the message was clearly translated by translator.
3. Word into Clause

The writer finds that there are upward unit shift from word into clause occur in this movie.

SL: You seriously think I'm gonna listen to you after that fiasco in Leipzig?

(01:52:02 – 01:52:04)

TL: Kau pikir aku akan mendengarkanmu setelah misimu gagal di Leipzig?

(01:51:59 – 01:52:04)

Above dialogue happens when Secretary Ross talked to Tony Stark after escaping Winter Soldier from S.H.I.E.L.D. The word fiasco was translated into clause misimu gagal. This shows upward unit shift word into clause. Based on Cambridge Oxford Dictionary of English, fiasco is a noun with meaning a complete failure, especially a ludicrous or humiliating one (646). And according to Kamus Inggris Indonesia (An English-Indonesian Dictionary), Fiasco is a noun that means kegagalan (238). The change happened on TL did not affect the meaning as the translator was trying to give a clearer understanding about the context of the film. So it is suitable to the context. The researcher assumes that the translator translated unit shift from English utterance into Indonesia which is lining with Machali’s theory about rank upward shift, fiasco is word and misimu gagal is phrase.

On other hand, as stated by Banweel on important qualities of accuracy translation (15), the translation transfer of the meaning of message as exactly as possible into receptor language. From data above, the translation of word fiasco
intomisimu gagal, can be easily understood by recepetor/reader and the message was clearly translated by translator.

Based on the accuracy aspect stated by Nababan, the content of the source sentences in this subtitle is accurately conveyed into the target language sentence. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentences clearly and effectively. So by referring Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation and categorized into scale 3 (50). It seems the translation is considered as an accurate translation, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.

4. Phrase into Clause

The writer finds that there are upward unit shifts from phrase into clause in this movie.

SL: Tell that to the dead.
(02:09:21 – 02:09:23)

TL: Katakan itu pada orang yang sudah mati.
(02:09:21 – 02:09:23)

Above datum happened when the Doctor Zemo met Black Panther in Uni Soviet. Doctor Zemo wants to release others Winter Soldier but he get blocked by Black Panther. Zemo was described with the phrase the dead which was being translated into the clause orang yang sudah mati. This way, the translator
changed the rank from lower into higher as clause is higher than phrase. This shift did not change the meaning of both SL and TL.

This measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation (50), the datum above is categorized into scale 3, it means the translation is accurate, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.

5. Phrase into Sentence

The writer finds that there are upward unit shifts from phrase into sentence occur in this movie.

SL: **Table for one**, Mr. Stank

(02:14:54 – 02:14:56)

TL: **Aku pesan satu**, Mr. Stank

(02:14:54 – 02:14:58)

The above dialogue happened after Iron Man clash Captain America team in Uni Soviet. Iron man comes back to mansion to meet his friend who get fall down from sky in a war. Above datum shows how the translator changed the phrase “*table for one*” into sentence “*Aku pesan satu*”. Shifting from phrase into sentence occurred here because the translator wanted to give further explanation to the viewers and to get compatible to the context. Although the translator
changes the shifts, it still can be understood to the evaluator because the translator try to make clear message from SL to TL in conveying same meaning.

Moreover, this measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation (50), the datum above scaled into 3, it means the translation is accurate, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.

6. Clause into Sentence

The sixth upward unit shift occurs is from clause into sentence. The writer finds that there is upward unit shift from clause into sentence in this movie.

SL: I’m trying to tell you, that you’re doing is not right.

(01:23:30 – 01:23:33)

TL: Aku coba member tahumu, yang kamu lakukan itu salah.

(01:23:30 – 01:23:33)

The above dialogue happened when Captain America talked to Tony Stark that what Tony is doing is not right because he accused Winter Soldier as a suspect in bombing United Nations in Vienna. The translator translated the clause that you’re doing is not right into a sentence yang kamu lakukan itu salah without changing the meaning in SL. However, a decreased meaning happened here as the translator did not translate the sentence”I’m trying to tell you”. 
This measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation (50), the datum above scaled into 3, it means the translation is accurate, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.

B. Downward unit shift

Downward unit shift occurs when there is a change from higher rank to lower rank. It is divided into six different shifts. Since the data did not contain the shift sentence into phrase, the writer only can describe five shifts.

1. Clause into Phrase

The first downward unit shift occurs is from clause into phrase. Clause is higher than phrase. The writer finds that there are downward unit shift from clause into phrase occur in Captain America: Civil War movie subtitle.

SL: It’d be great if we had a Hulk right about now. Any shot?

(00:40:11 – 00:40:14)

TL: Pasti asyik jika ada Hulk saat ini. Terasa sesuatu?

(00:40:11 – 00:40:13)

The datum is taken through the situation after escaping Winter Soldier from S.H.I.E.L.D that make chaos in office. Tony’s team want to stop Steve’s team from taking over Winter Soldier. Tony told to Natasha (Black Widow) that
sentence. A clause it’d be great is translated into a phrase pasti asyik. A downward unit shift happens here as SL is in the form of clause and TL is in the form phrase. Downward unit shift occurs when there is a change from higher rank to lower rank (Machali 20-23)

This measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation (50), the datum above scaled into 3, it means the translation is accurate, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.

2. Clause into word

The second downward unit shift occurs is from clause into word. The writer finds that there is downward unit shifts from clause into words occur in Captain America: Civil War subtitle.

SL: I’ve got only one job here today and I gotta impress Mr. Stark

(01:33:22 – 01:33:24)

TL: Pekerjaanku hari ini membuat Tn. Stark terkesan

(01:33:22 – 01:33:24)

Above dialogue happened when Captain America’s team and Iron Man’s team started a fight and Spiderman caught Winter Soldier and Falcon. The underlined text showed how downward unit shift occur from clause into word. I’ve got only one job could be translated pekerjaanku but the translator
simplified it into a word. This did not change the meaning of both SL and TL as they had the same meaning so the translation is suitable to the context.

This measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation (50), the datum above scaled into 3, it means the translation is accurate, accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.

3. Phrase into Word

The third downward shit occurs is from phrase into word. The writer finds that there are downward unit shift from phrase into word occur in Captain America: Civil War movie subtitle.

SL: I could do this all day.
(02:10:28 – 02:10:31)

TL: Aku bisa lakukan ini seharian.
(02:10:28 – 02:10:30)

From the translation above it can be seen the phrase all day is translated into words seharian. In this case, all day is phrase in SL but when in TL shifts into word seharian. Above dialogue happened when Iron man fight Captain America. In order to save Winter Soldier, Captain America has to protect him from Iron Man.
According to American idiom Mcgraws-Hill, All day is an idiom that means throughout the day; during the entire day (9). Or in Indonesian means “sepanjang hari” or “seharian”. Literally the phrase all day was supposed to translated into another phrase “sepanjang hari” but the translator translated into the word seharian. It could be translated into another phrase but the translator preferred to simplify it, so the translation is still suitable to the context.

This measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation (50), the datum above scaled into 3, it means the translation is accurate, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.

4. Sentence into Phrase

The fourth downward unit shift occurs is from sentence to phrase. Sentence is the highest language rank and it is higher than phrase. The writer that there are downward unit shift from sentences into phrase occur in this movie.

SL: That’s an olive branch. Is that what you call it?
   (00:58:23 – 00:58:25)

TL: Memberi Pinjaman. Begitu kau menyebutnya?
   (00:58:23 – 00:58:25)

Above dialogue happened when Tony Stark (Ironman) is asking Steve Rogers (Captain America) to sign Sokovia Accords in Germany Police Station
after the incident between police officer and Winter Soldier. There was a downward unit shift from sentence into phrase occurred in this datum.

In datum above, the translator translated the sentence that’s an olive branch into memberi pinjaman. There is missed translation here. Based on McGraw Hill’s olive branch means *to offer to end dispute and be friendly* (306) but the translator translate memberi pinjaman. It has different meaning and it also can make missed translation if translator translates memberi pinjaman. So the translator should translate “Mengajak berdamai” than “Memberi pinjaman” because prefer to the dialogue situation when Tony and Steve is on conflict opinion and also “Mengajak berdamai” could be easily understood and suitable translation.

Moreover, this measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation, the datum above scaled into 2, it means the translation is less accurate, because The content of the source sentence is correctly transferred to the target sentence. The translated sentence can be clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some change in word order are needed. there issome rigid literal translations, but relatively no more than than 25%.

5. Sentence into Word

The fifth downward unit shift occurs is from sentence into word. Sentence is the highest language rank and on other hand, word is the smallest language rank. The writer finds that there are downward unit shifts from sentence into word occur in this movie.
SL: How was school today? **It was okay**

(00:22:60 – 00:23:00)

TL: Bagaimana sekolahmu hari ini? **Baik**

(00:22:58 – 00:23:20)

The underlined text was the movement of downward unit shift from sentence into word. Both SL and TL have same meaning although they were different grammatically and structurally. Indeed, the sentence *It was okay* could be translated into “baik-baik saja” but the translator simplified it into word *baik*, so the translation is still suitable to the context.

This measured with Nababan’s accuracy-rating instrument translation (50), the datum above scaled into 3, it means the translation is accurate, because accurate here is the content of words, phrase, clauses and sentences in the SL is correctly transferred into the TL. The translated sentence is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed. Mostly message from SL more than 80% are transferred correctly.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data from Captain America: Civil War movie, some conclusion can be explained as follows:

Firstly, from the data tabulated, it shows that the accuracy of subtitle translation which was translated by Lebah Ganteng has a good translation in translating the accuracy of unit shift translation even though there are two translations are less accurate, but in general their result of translation is accurate.

Secondly, there are two types of unit shift, upward and downward unit shift. These two types are divided into six different shifts. The data typed word into phrase, word into clause, phrase into clause, sentence to word, clause to phrase, clause to sentence, phrase into word, word into sentence, phrase into sentence, sentence into phrase and clause into word. From eleven (11) data, it was found six (6) data typed into upward and five (5) data typed into downward.

Lastly, from this conclusion, we can conclude that Lebah Ganteng has proven that they have good capability of subtitle translation that will be indicating the quality of translation. It is also a reason why Lebah Ganteng has a good reputation in translating movie subtitle on the internet.

B. Suggestions

After the conclusions above, the writer has some suggestions as follow:

a. Translator of subtitle
The writer found two *almost accurate* data in Indonesian subtitle that translator translated. The writer recommends to Lebah Ganteng to avoid missed translation of the context on his translation because it will help the audience understand the context of the film. In order to produce the good quality of translation, translators of subtitle should master the translation aspect, especially in translating the accuracy of unit shift procedure. Nowadays, unit shift has become a part of every translation text in order get the same meaning.

b. Next Researcher

The writer hopes this study can fulfill the reference for the next researchers to conduct further research that closely related to accuracy of unit shift translation because a lot of source text must be translated and the context must prioritize on the meaning.

c. Translation Field

The writer hopes that this research could contribute to the translation, especially about the accuracy of unit shift translation.

d. For English Language Departement

The writer hopes this research can be used as a reference for English Language Departement.

Moreover, in doing any translation, the necessary thing is to keep the meaning or the message of source text remains the same when it is being translated into the target language text. It is because of divergence in cultural background of the two languages.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


2003.


1. Captain America: Civil War

*Captain America: Civil War* is a 2016 American superhero film based on the Marvel Comics character Captain America, produced by Marvel Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. It is the sequel to 2011's Captain America: The First Avenger and 2014's Captain America: The Winter Soldier, and the thirteenth film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). The film is directed by Anthony and Joe Russo, with a screenplay by the writing team of Christopher Markus and Stephen McFeely, and stars Chris Evans as Steve Rogers / Captain America, alongside an ensemble cast including Robert Downey Jr., Scarlett Johansson, Sebastian Stan, Anthony Mackie, Don Cheadle, Jeremy Renner, Chadwick Boseman, Paul Bettany, Elizabeth Olsen, Paul Rudd, Emily VanCamp, Tom Holland, Frank Grillo, William Hurt, and Daniel Brühl. In Captain America: Civil War, disagreement over international oversight of the
Avengers fractures them into opposing factions—one led by Steve Rogers and the other by Tony Stark.

Development of Civil War began in late 2013 when Markus and McFeely began writing the screenplay, which borrows concepts from the 2006 comic book storyline "Civil War", while also focusing on story and character elements from the previous Captain America films to conclude the trilogy. Following positive reactions to test screenings of The Winter Soldier, the Russo brothers were brought back to direct in early 2014. The film's title and premise were revealed in October 2014, along with Downey's casting; additional cast members joined in the following months. Principal photography began in April 2015 at Pinewood Atlanta Studios in Fayette County, Georgia, and continued in the Metro Atlanta area before concluding in Germany in August 2015, with the film being the first to use IMAX's digital 2D cameras (for the film's central airport fight sequence). Visual effects were provided by nearly 20 different studios during the post-production process.

Captain America: Civil War held its world premiere in Los Angeles on April 12, 2016, and was released in the United States on May 6, 2016, in 3D and IMAX 3D. The film was a critical and commercial success, grossing over $1.1 billion worldwide, and garnering praise for the performances (particularly Evans and Downey), action, screenplay, and themes. It became the highest-grossing film of 2016 and the twelfth-highest-grossing film of all time.
2. Plot

In 1991, the brainwashed super-soldier James "Bucky" Barnes is dispatched from a Hydra base in Siberia to intercept an automobile carrying a case of super-soldier serum. In the present day, approximately one year after Ultron's defeat in the nation of Sokovia at the hands of the Avengers,[N 1] Steve Rogers, Natasha Romanoff, Sam Wilson, and Wanda Maximoff stop Brock Rumlow from stealing a biological weapon from a lab in Lagos. Rumlow blows himself up, attempting to kill Rogers. Maximoff telekinetically contains the explosion and throws it upward, damaging a nearby building and killing several Wakandan humanitarian workers.

U.S. Secretary of State Thaddeus Ross informs the Avengers that the United Nations (UN) is preparing to pass the Sokovia Accords, which will establish a UN panel to oversee and control the team. The Avengers are divided: Tony Stark supports oversight because of his role in Ultron's creation and Sokovia's devastation, while Rogers has more faith in his own judgment than that of a government. Meanwhile, Helmut Zemo tracks down and kills Barnes' old Hydra handler, stealing a book containing the trigger words that activate Barnes' brainwashing. At a conference in Vienna where the Accords are to be ratified, a bomb kills King T'Chaka of Wakanda. Security footage indicates the bomber is Barnes, whom T'Chaka's son, T'Challa, vows to kill. Informed by Sharon Carter of Barnes' whereabouts and the authorities' intentions to kill him, Rogers decides to try to bring in Barnes—his childhood friend and war comrade—himself.
Rogers and Wilson track Barnes to Bucharest and attempt to protect him from T'Challa and the authorities, but all four, including T'Challa, are apprehended.

Impersonating a psychiatrist sent to interview Barnes, Zemo recites the words to make Barnes obey him. He questions Barnes, then sends him on a rampage to cover his own escape. Rogers stops Barnes and sneaks him away. When Barnes regains his senses, he explains that Zemo is the real Vienna bomber and wanted the location of the Siberian Hydra base, where other brainwashed "Winter Soldiers" are kept in cryogenic stasis. Unwilling to wait for authorization to apprehend Zemo, Rogers and Wilson go rogue, and recruit Maximoff, Clint Barton, and Scott Lang to their cause. With Ross's permission, Stark assembles a team composed of Romanoff, T'Challa, James Rhodes, Vision, and Peter Parker to capture the renegades. Stark's team intercepts Rogers' group at Leipzig/Halle Airport, where they fight until Romanoff allows Rogers and Barnes to escape. The rest of Rogers' team is captured and detained at the Raft prison, while Rhodes is partially paralyzed after being inadvertently shot down by Vision, and Romanoff goes into exile.

Stark discovers evidence that Barnes was framed by Zemo and convinces Wilson to give him Rogers' destination. Without informing Ross, Stark goes to the Siberian Hydra facility and strikes a truce with Rogers and Barnes, unaware that they were secretly followed by T'Challa. They find that the other super-soldiers have been killed by Zemo, who then shows them footage that reveals that the automobile Barnes had intercepted in 1991 contained Stark's parents, whom Barnes subsequently killed. Enraged that Rogers kept this from him, Stark turns
on them both, leading to an intense fight, in which Stark destroys Barnes' robotic arm, and Rogers disables Stark's armor. He departs with Barnes, leaving his shield behind. Satisfied that he has avenged his family's deaths in Sokovia from the Avengers' actions by successfully fracturing them, Zemo attempts suicide, but he is stopped by T'Challa and taken to the authorities.

In the aftermath, Stark provides Rhodes with exoskeletal leg braces that allow him to walk again, while Rogers breaks his allies out of the Raft. In a mid-credits scene, Barnes, granted asylum in Wakanda, chooses to return to cryogenic sleep until a cure for his brainwashing is found. In a post-credits scene, Parker explores the features of the web shooters built for him by Stark.
3. **Snapshot Data**

Subtitle 1 (00:59:10 – 00:59:13)

* In her defence, I'm a handful.

*Dalam pembelaannya, aku susah diatur.*
Subtitle 2 ((02:09:21 – 02:09:23)

Tell that to the dead.

Katakan itu pada orang yang sudah mati.
Subtile 3 (00:31:35 – 00:31:36)

Thank you. Unprecedented.

Terima kasih.
Aku terkesan dengan tindakanmu.
Subtitle 4 (02:10:28 – 02:10:31)

Aku bisa lakukan ini seharian.

I could do this all day.