AN UNDERGRADUTE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA-SYSTEM SHIFT IN FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

By:
ZAHRA NURUL FAJRIANTI
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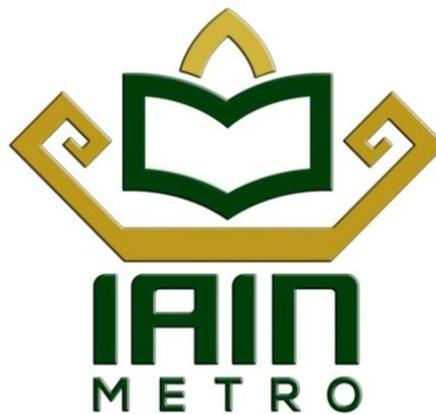
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
THE FACULTY OF TEACHING AND EDUCATION

STATE ISLAMIC INSTITUTE OF METRO
MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
1444 H/2023 M

AN UNDERGRADUTE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA-SYSTEM SHIFT IN FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Education (S. Pd) In English Education Department

By:
ZAHRA NURUL FAJRIANTI
Student Number: 1801071066

Sponsor: Yeni Suprihatin, M.Pd

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

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APPROVAL PAGE

Title   : AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA SYSTEM-SHIFT IN FREEDOM
                     WRITERS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

Name   : Zahra Nurul Fajrianti

Student Number : 1801071066

Study Program   : English Education

Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED BY:

To be examined in Munaqosyah in Tarbiyah Faculty and Teacher Training of State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Metro.

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NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number   :

Appendix   :

Matter   : **In order to hold the munaqosyah of Zahra Nurul Fajrianti**

To :

The Honorable of the Head of Faculty of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
State Islamic Institute of (IAIN) Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is written by:

Name   : Zahra Nurul Fajrianti
Student Number   : 1801071066
Study Program   : English Education
Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teaching Training
Title   : AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA SYSTEM-SHIFT IN FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Faculty in order to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Head of English Education Study Program

Andianto, M.Pd.
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NOTA DINAS

Nomor   :
Lampiran   : -
Perihal   : **Persetujuan Munaqosyah**

Kepada Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN)
di-Tempat

Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

        Setelah kami adakan pemeriksaan dan pertimbangan seperlunya maka skripsi yang disusun oleh:

Nama   : Zahra Nurul Fajrianti
NPM   : 1801071066
Program Studi   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Fakultas   : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Judul Skripsi   : AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA SYSTEM-SHIFT IN FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

        Sudah kami setujui dan dapat dimunaqosyahkan. Demikian harapan kami dan atas penerimaannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

                                                    Metro, 19 Juni 2023
Mengetahui,   Pembimbing
Ketua Program Studi TBI

Andianto, M.Pd.   **Yeni Suprihatin, M.Pd.**
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RATIFICATION PAGE
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An Undergraduate thesis entitled: An Analysis of Intra-System Shift in Freedom Writers Movie from English to Indonesian. Writen by Zahra Nurul Fajrianti student number 1801071066, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah Faculty on Tuesday, June 27, 2023 at 10.00-12.00 a.m.

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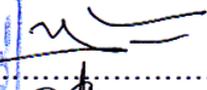
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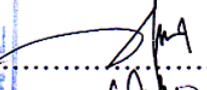
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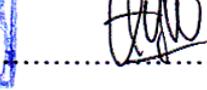
The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty,
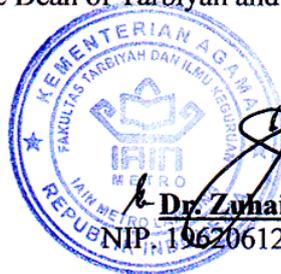
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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA-SYSTEM SHIFT IN FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN

By :
Zahra Nurul Fajrianti

The objectives of this research include are to analyze the kinds of intra-system shift in English-Indonesian subtitle translation of Freedom Writers movie and to analyze the use of intra-system shift in English-Indonesian subtitle translation of Freedom Writers movie. The researcher raised this research on the basis of the importance of using intra-system shift in translation because the right intra-system shift translation greatly affects the quality of the translation so that the translation results become easier to understand.

This research method is a qualitative research method is a qualitative research method by conducting an intra-system shift analysis on the Freedom Writers movie. Researcher examined several subtitles by carrying out data collection techniques through observation and documentation.

The results of research of research on the kinds of causes of intra-system shift include the use of the noun as a generic reference (25 %), the use of plural nouns after determiner words (75%). In this research there is no the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words. In addition the use of intra-system shift in the translation of the Freedom Writers movie consists of the use of the nouns as a generic reference and the use of plural nouns after determiner words.

Keyword : *Intra System-Shift, Movie, Translation.*

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS PERGESERAN INTRA-SISTEM DALAM FILM FREEDOM
WRITERS DARI BAHASA INGGRIS KE BAHASA INDONESIA

Oleh :
Zahra Nurul Fajrianti

Tujuan penelitian ini antara lain adalah untuk menganalisis macam-macam intra-system shift dalam terjemahan subtitle bahasa Inggris-Indonesia dari film Freedom Writers dan untuk menganalisis penggunaan intra-system shift dalam terjemahan subtitle bahasa Inggris-Indonesia dari film Freedom Writers. Peneliti mengangkat penelitian ini atas dasar pentingnya penggunaan intra-system shift dalam terjemahan dikarenakan penerjemahan intra-system shift yang tepat sangat mempengaruhi kualitas terjemahan sehingga hasil terjemahan menjadi lebih mudah dipahami.

Metode penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif dengan melakukan analisis intra-system shift pada film Freedom Writer. Peneliti meneliti beberapa subtitle dengan melakukan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi dan dokumentasi.

Hasil penelitian tentang macam-macam penyebab intra-system shift meliputi penggunaan kata benda sebagai referensi generik (25%), penggunaan kata benda jamak setelah kata penentu (75%). Dalam penelitian ini tidak terdapat perbedaan konsep pluralitas dalam kata-kata tertentu. Selain itu penggunaan intra-system shift dalam penerjemahan film Freedom Writers terdiri dari penggunaan kata benda sebagai acuan umum dan penggunaan kata benda jamak setelah kata penentu.

Kata kunci : *Intra System-Shift, Film, Terjemahan.*

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The Undersigned :

     Name   : Zahra Nurul Fajrianti

     Std. Number : 1801071066

     Faculty   : Tarbiyah dan Teacher Faculty

     Department   : English and Education Department

States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research, in exception of certain parts which are expected from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, 24 June 2023
The Researcher

Zahra Nurul Fajrianti
Std. Number 1801071066

ORISINALITAN PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

     Nama   : Zahra Nurul Fajrianti

     NPM   : 1801071066

     Fakultas   : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

     Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 24 Juni 2023
Yang Menyatakan

Zahra Nurul Fajrianti
NPM 1801071066

MOTTO

<div dir="rtl">

لَا يُكَلِّفُ للَّهُ نَفْسًا إِلَّا وُسْعَهَاً ...

</div>

" Allah does not require of any soul more than what it can afford"
(Al-Baqarah : 286)

DEDICATION PAGE

Firstly, the researcher would like to thank to the God Allah SWT who always gives her His blessings, healthy, love, and mercy until the reasercher can finish this thesis well. Secondly, salawat and salam are addressed to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness to lightness, from Jahiliyyah era to the cleverness.

In arranging this undergraduated thesis, there were many people that had supported, prayed and helped the reseacher. Therefore, the researcher wants to express her deepest gratitude to the following:

1. Her beloved parents, her great father Mr. Anto Sambudro and her patient mother Mrs. Sri Wanti who always loves, prays and support her success,because of their great sacrife, her daughter was able to complete her studies at this campus.

2. Her beloved brother Ahmad Lutfi Zidane who always support me to finish her thesis as soon as possible.

3. All of her friends especially Dwi Ajeng Fitriana, Lulu Sugiyanti, Setyarini Tri Wiyanti who always prays, support her succes and encourage her from the beginning to the end of the semester.

4. Her beloved Almamater of State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro.

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Praise is only to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, the Lord of of the Universe. The greatest gratitude is presentede to the Almighty God for His guidence, blessing, mercy, and oppurnity that have been given in accomplishing this undergraduate thesis entitled "AN ANALYSIS OF INTRA-SYSTEM SHIFT IN FREEDOM WRITERS MOVIE FROM ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN". May peace be upon our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW, the lord of Muslims in the world, who has guided us from the darkness to the brightness. At this time, the researcher would like express her deepest gratitude, especially to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Siti Nurjanah, M.Ag, as the principal of IAN Metro Lampung.
2. Dr. Zuhairi, M.Pd, as the Dean of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of IAIN Metro lampung.
3. Andianto, M.Pd, as the head of English Education Department of IAIN Metro Lampung.
4. Yeni Suprihatin, M.Pd, as the advisor for thesis valuable knowledge and support in finishing this An Undergradute Thesis.

The researcher apologizes for all the mistakes that she has made in writing and finishing this An Undergradute Thesis. All criticisms and suggestions are expected to improve the quality of this research. It is hoped this An Undergradute Thesis can be useful for researcher in particular, for our collage and every reader in generic.

Metro,   June 2023
Writer

Zahra Nurul Fajrianti
NPM. 1801071066

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is an activity of replacing the source language text to the target language with a commensurate meaning. In general, translation is the process of interpreting meaning in the source language to the target language using correct translation theories such as the theory of synthesis understanding, systematic, and pragmatic needed when conducting analysis of the source language.

In addition, translation has many benefits especially for people all over the world who are learning a foreign language. Translation is also very useful for the internet user community, as now many websites use more foreign languages such as English which is a foreign language for Indonesian society. Therefore, with translation activities can help internet users to be able to understand foreign languages.

In addition, translation activities are also much needed by companies that predominantly use foreign languages to conduct transactions in the company. Another benefit that results from translation activities is when traveling and tourism that the majority use foreign languages. Translation activities be needed by foreigners from other countries to be able to understand and understand the culture and beauty of the place visited.

One of the important phenomena in translation is intra-system Shift. According to Catford, a type of category shift which occurs when "SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system". [1]

An 'intra-system shift' which occurs when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system – this is regardless of whether the SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally – for example, an SL 'singular' becomes a TL 'plural', although both number systems are available in both languages. [2]

An Intra-system shift which occurs when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system – this is regardless of whether the SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally–for example, an SL 'singular' becomes a TL 'plural', although both number systems are available in both languages. [3] The term intra-system shift is used for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, butwhen translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. [4]

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[1] Mark Shuttleworth and Moira Cowie. "Dictionary of Translation Studies". London and New York,1997. 88.

[2] Basil Hatim. *"Teaching and ResearchingTranslation"* New York, 2001.19 3

[3] *Ibid,* Basil Hatim, p.19.

[4] Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, *"Translation An Advanced Resource Book"* New York. 2004, 146.

In relation to the above explanation, the writer has conducted a pre-survey by observing the subtitles Freedom Writers Movie from English to Indonesian. The pre-survey results are as follows.

Based on the results of the pre-survey, the writer found the phenomenon of intra-system shift in the Freedom Writers movie script. One of the uses, intra-system in the film subtitle:

Source Languange:

A world where prey were scared of predators.

Target Languange:

Dunia dimana mangsa takut akan predator.

From the results of the translation, the writer found the intra- system shift phenomenon indicated by the word Predators (Plural), is translated into Predator (Singular). The product (Target Languange) should be in plural too, but if it is transferred into "predator-predator", the meaning wound is wrong. It should be in plural. The focussed phenomenon of translating the noun above is called intra-system shift.

With regard to all of the above exposures, the writer considers that translation in the intra-system shift from the source language to the target language is important to be studied more deeply. That is because intra-system shift translation is not easy. There are some obstacles or difficulties experienced by intra-system translator shifts from the source language to the target language. Therefore, the writer intends more in the process of

translating intra-system shifts in the source language to the target language.

In this case, the writer assigns Freedom Writers movie subtitles from English translation to Indonesian the main source of research for intra-system shift translation. Therefore, the writer conduct a qualitative study entitled An Analysis of Intra-System Shift In Freedom Writers Movie from English to Indonesian.

B. Research Question

The author determines the research questions include:

1. How many kinds of causes of Intra-system shift in English-Indonesian subtitle translation of The Freedom Writers Movie?

2. How is the use of intra-system shift in The Freedom Writers Movie?

C. Objectives & Benefits of the Research

1. Objectives of the Study

    The objectives of this research are to analyze the kinds of intra-system shift in English-Indonesian subtitle translation of Freedom Writers movie and to analyze the use of intra-system shift in English-Indonesian subtitle translation of Freedom Writers movie.

2. Benefits of the Study

    This research is expected to provide benefits not only for researcher but also readers of the results of this study later for English educators and for other researchers.

a. For the readers of the study

This research is expected to provide benefits for readers of this study by providing information related to translation from the source language to the target language, especially those related to intra-system shift. Through this research, readers can not only know the concepts or theories related to intra-system shift translation, but also readers can know directly the examples of intra-system shift translation from the source language to the target language.

b. For the English teachers

This research is expected to provide benefits for English teachers by providing information related to intra-system shift management. In addition, English educators not only know the concepts but can also know the forms of intra-system shift translation contained in movies, especially through this research, English educators can further spur the creativity of students to not only make books or translation texts as a medium to learn translation but also students can use movies as a medium to learn translation.

c. For the other researchers

Research is expected to benefit other researchers by providing the concept and realm of intra-system shift translation

practices on subtitled movies. Therefore, other researchers can develop this study into a more useful form of research.

3. Prior Researches

This research be conducted taking into account some relevant research. The first relevant research was conducted by Nurhayati S. under the title Category Shift of Noun Phrase in the Short Story of "The Backward Fall". The research method used is a qualitative research method with the purpose of research to review the category shift of noun phrase in the Indonesian Translation of The Backward Fall by Jason Hermandollar that is *Jatuh Ke Atas* by HarumWibowo.

Research conducted by the writer and research conducted by Nurhayati have similarities and differences. The equation lies in the topic of research that raises intra-system shift as one of the category shifts. It's just that the research conducted by Nurhayati extensively examines the entire category shift. Another similarity lies in the research method, as both of these studies use qualitative research methods. The difference lies in the source of the research data. This is because Nurhayati's research data source is in the Indonesian Translation of The Backward Fall by Jason Hermandollar.

The second relevant research was conducted by Herman under the title Category Shifts In the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia (An Applied Linguistics Study). The research method used is a qualitative research

method with the purpose of research to review the shifts in movie subtitles of Harry Potter especially for the Harry Potter and Philosopher's stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesian.

Research conducted by the writer and research conducted by Herman have similarities and differences. The equation lies in the topic of research that raises intra-system shift as one of the category shifts. It's just that the research conducted by Herman extensively examines the entire category shift. Another equation lies in the research method, as both of these studies use these research methods using qualitative research methods. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the source of the research data, it is because the source of Herman's research data is on Harry Potter and Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle Into Indonesia while the writer data is on Freedom Writers Movie Subtitle from English to Indonesian. The other difference lies in the purpose of the research. That's because the purpose of the writer's research is for the use of specifically intra-system shifts in Freedom Writers Movie Subtitles. While the purpose of Herman's research is to find out the shift in movie subtitles of Harry Potter especially for the Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia.

The first relevant research was conducted by Anik Sholekhah under the title An Analysis of Category Shifts On the Comic Translation from English Into Indonesian in visual translation subject of English department TIDAR University. The research method used is a

qualitative research method with the research objective to describe the occurrence of Category Shift on the Comic Translation From English Into Indonesian, the translator used a translation shift to get equivalence meaning.

Research conducted by the writer and research conducted by Anik Sholekhah have similarities and differences. The equation lies in the topic of research that raises intra-system shift as one of the category shifts. It's just that the research conducted by AnikSholekhah extensively examines the entire category shift. Another equation lies in the research method, as both of these studies use these research methods using qualitative research methods. Meanwhile, the difference lies in the source of Anik Solekhah's research data is in the source of research data, it is because the source of Anik Solekhah's research data is in using Catford's theory (1965) of Category Shifton the Comic Translation from English into Indonesian while the writer's data source is on Freedom Writers Subtitle Movie from English into Indonesia. Another difference lies in the purpose of the research. That's because the purpose of the writer's research is for the use of specifically intra-system shifts on Freedom Writers Movie Subtitles. While the research objective Anik Sholekhah to describe the occurance of category shift on the comic translation in visual Translation subject of English Department Tidar University and to describe the influences of categort shift on transferring meaning from source languange into target languange.

D. Research Method

   1. Type and Characteristics of the Study

        Qualitative research is exploratory and researches use it to probe a topic when the variables and theory base are unknown.[5] Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the significance that individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human matter. Margot Ely states that qualitative research examines the process as a whole, the authores examine processes of 'research' not only though their eyes but also through the eyes of other researchers, both less and more experienced[6]. The research procedure entails observation, documentation and interview.

        In the other words, qualitative research is a research that uses analytical methods in the data collection process. The writer decides to conduct qualitative research in this study to analysis of intra-system shift in the translation subtitle of Freedom Writers movie.

        A type of qualitative is a library research. The library research is an integral part of inquiry in any field, allowing researchers to determine what related work has already been done and how expert have essessed it.[7]

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[5]Creswell, John W,. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches.*(United States of America)

[6] Ely, Margot,. *On Writing Qualitative Research Living by Words*. London, Washington, D.C. 2

[7] Mary W Goerge,. *The Elements of Library Research.* New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 22.

In the other words, library research involves identifying and locating source that provide factual information or personal. This research belong to library research because in order to get the data the writer look for the data needed without observing in order to achieve the objective by analyze the use of intra system shift in the subtitle of Freedom Writers Movie from English to Indonesian translation.

Furthermore, the descriptive qualitative research is the characteristic of this study. Descriptive qualitative research is study to revealing information and problems based on oral and written data from the subject observation. Therefore information extraction must be done in detail because the research is descriptive and tends to uses analysis.

The writer take an analysis script movie that I can be used to describe phenomena of intra-system shift in the subtitle of Freedom Writers movie from English to Indonesian translation. The objective by using descriptive research is getting the detail information off phenomenon intra-system shift in the subtitle of Freedom Writers movie.

2. Source Data

The researcher devides the source into two parts in this study. They are classified as primary and secondary respectively

a. Primary Sources

Primary sources are original materials on which research is based. They are testimony or direct evidence concerning a topic underconsideration. The primary sources present information in its

original form, neither interpreted nor condensed nor evaluated by other writers. The primary sources of this research is the dialogue script in Freedom Writers movie. The writer chooses movie subtitle as the object because some people have already done research advertisement, novel, speech.

b. Secondary Sources

Secondary source offers interpretation or analysis based on primary sources. They may explain primary sources and often uses them to support a specific thesis or argument or to persuade the reader to accept a certain point of view. The secondary source in this research is from the research setting documentation, journals, e-books and articles that are related to the research.

3. Technique of Data Collection

In qualitative research, data can be categorized good data if the data are valid. To get validity of data, Cresweellclassifid the validity of data into eight strategies.[8] There are :

a. Triangulate different sources of information by examining evidence from the source and using it to creat a coherent retionale for the problem.

b. Use member reviews to determine the accuraacy ofqualitative finding by returning final report or spesific descriptions or topics to

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[8] John W. Creswell, Research Design *Qualitative, Quantitave, and Mixed Methods Approaches* fourth edition. University of Nebraska-Lincoln. 2014-251

participants and determining wheter those participants believe they are the use.

c. Use rich, bold description to communicate resuts.

d. Claarify the researcherbias towards the study.

e. Also, negative or contradictory information that runs counter to the question.

f. Spenda long time in the wild.

g. Use peer reporting to improve account use.

h. Have an external auditor examine the entire project.

Techniques for collecting data are obtained from the process of researching data, which ultimately resulted in the theories or perceptions. In addition, investigation the process of collecting various types of data and information are often time-consuming in the context of qualitative studies. The systematic approach to acquire correct information from primary sources is related to collect data. In addition, data collection is gathering of specific evidence that permits the writer to properly analyze the achievements of all activities conducted in accordance with his research design and method.

In the process of collecting the data, the writer collect the results of intra-system shift in the subtitle movie of Freedom Writers movie. In this study, the writer collect the data use two techniques such as observation and documentation.

a. Observation

The process of collecting accessible, primary data by observing places and people at a study location is recognized as observation. The observation is a correct way of collecting data. In addition the observation is an activity by doing writer to be getting the valid information. In this research, the writer observe the subtitle of Freedom Writers movie.

b. Documentation

To obtain an understanding of phenomenon under study, a qualitative writer advise relevant documentation. In this research, the writer uses documents technique to collect the data. Documents can be a valuable source of information in qualitative research. Creswell states that documents are public and private documents such as official memos, and newspaper are instance of public documents[9]. Private journal articles and diaries, letters, and personal notes are instance of private documents.

Therefore, the secondary data that is required is documented as a data resource. Furthermore, the writer get the establish data the document result of intra-system shift of Freedom Writers movie subtitle particulary in the part of background of the study.

c. Data Analysis Technique

Analysis data is the important in study because in order to get solutions to research problems. Studying the contents of a table or

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[9] Creswell, John W,. *Research Design: Qualitative,   Quantitative,   and   Mixed Methods Approache.* (United States of America), 188.

list in order to determine character facts or meaning is known as data analysis. Word descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and other forms are typically presented in qualitative data. Therefore, to be described and interpreted, the writer must organize and categorize or code the large amount of data. Data analysis in qualitative research is divided into two parts such as text analysis and developing a description and themes.

In this study, the writer apply Miles and Huberman model to analyze the data.[10] The componets of this analysis model are pictured by this figure.
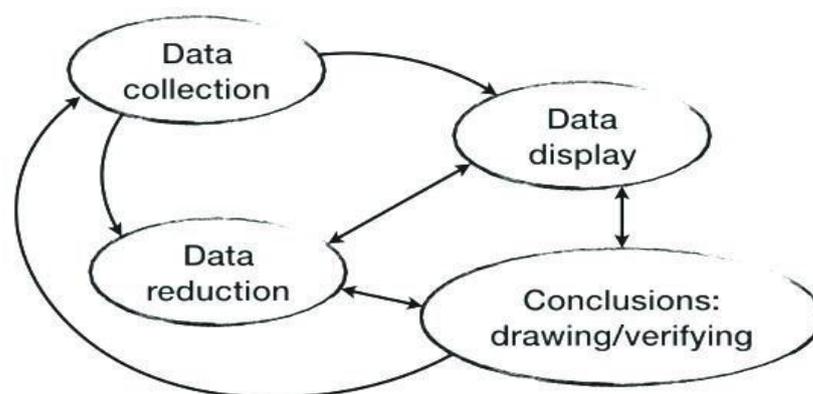
Figure 1 Analysis Components of Miles and Huberman Model

Data analysis by Miles and Huberman model conducts the following steps:[11]

1) Data collection is the step when the writer gather all data which are used to complete the research. The writer collect the data in a movie

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[10]Matthew B. Miles and A Michael Huberman, *Data Management and Analysis Methods,* In N. K. Denzin and Y.S Lincoln (Eds.): Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1994), 12.
[11]*Ibid,*Matthew B. Miles and A Michael Huberman, p.12

script by online and after that the writer focus on the use of intra system shift in the translation subtitle.

2) The writer reduce the data he had gotten by summarizing and choosing specific things. After conducting a data collection the writer select data based on the objective of writer that had established. In addition the selection data comes from the movie script by concentrating on the observation sheets instrument.

3) To display the data, the writer usually use graphics, figures, or charts. The display should be able to describe the content entire the data. In this way the writer shows the result of collection data in descriptive word. It is sustained by pointing to a useful table to emphasize the study.

4) Lastly, the writer verify the research by making conclusion of data findings. Therefore, it is concluded that the analysis of data has some functions in analyze. The writer give a brief and the use conclusion to show the writer had answered the objective of the research.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE RIVIEW

A. The Concept of Translation

1. The Definition of Translation

The experts of translation have defined the translation into several meaning. Such as Nida and Taber in book The Theory and Practice of Translation give a definition about translation "Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor languangechosest natural equivalent of the source languange message, fist in the term of meaning and secondly in term style."[1]Nida and Taber give definition about translation consist in reproducting. Reproducting in here means to produce receptor languange or target languange to get the natural translation so that the translation result can be accepted by the reader in target languange.

Translation is a process by which the chain of signifiers that constitutes the source-language text is replaced by a chain of signifiers in the target language which the translator provides on the strength of an interpretation.[2]Which is, translation is a process that forms the source language into the target language based on the power of interpretation.

Meanwhile, accordingg to Catford, translation as 'replacement' "The replacement of textual material on languange (SL) by equivalent

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[1] E.A Nida and Ch. R Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation: Helps for Translator* (Den Hag: Brill, 1969), 12.
[2] Lawrence Venuty, *The Translator's Invisibility, A Histor y of Translation*, 1995, (New York; Routledge), p.17.

textual material in another languange (TL)".[3]Replace in here means for replace translated text in SL to TL. The aim of replacement that explained by Catford is get the equivalent meaning in textual material. The textual material including semantical unit such as grammatical rule in a sentence. The equivalent meaning in translating process is needed to get the good result of translation.

Another definition by Catford, translation is an operational perfomed on languages : a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language a general linguistic theory.[4] Which mean that, translation is a process of replacing text from one language to another while still referring to language theory and general linguistic theory.

While Larson give definition of translation as part of transferring process from the SL to TL, "Translation is transferring the meaning of the source langunage into the receptor languange. This is done by going form the form of the first languange to the form of a second languange by way of semantic structure".[5]Larson uses semantic elements, such as the gramatical structure in transferring meaning of word from Sl to TL. In this case when translator is translating a sentence, the structure of

[3] J.C Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation,* (Oxford University Press: London, 1965), 20.
[4] J. C. Catford. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation.* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1965), 1.
[5] Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Languange Equivalence,.* UniversityPress of America: Lanham. 1984: 3

sentence from SL to TL would be changed. The change of structure in translatng can be known as the shift.

From several definitions that have been described by the experts, the reseacrher concludes that the translation is an activity or process of changing the languange and transferring the messages from the SL to TL. The messages that contained in Sl when translated into atl can be conveyed properly and understood by the reader so the information can be conveyed clearly.

2. **The Function of Translation**

Translation function as a medium of communications. As Robinson said, translation is communication because it has three essential elements that must be found in any communication.[6]

The three basic elements are the source, the message and the receiver, and these elements must be found in every communication.

A mantion before, translation is very important to help people understand all the information in the world and about the development or scientific,technical and culture books, wich be available to all in the destination country.Even today, translation coveres entertainment and our towering devices. For example, when we buybuy electronic tools or laptop, we receive a brochur and its translation in a foreign language so that we can understand and understand how to use the material. While in entertainment, translation has main role, for instance while watching

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[6]Dauglas Robinson, *Becoming A Translator an Introduction to the Theory and Practice ofTranslation,* New York, 1997), 88.

Freedom Writers movie by Clark Spencer, it see the translation text type on the screen as called as subtitle. The translation text type on the screen make filmegoers understand what the film tell about.

3. **Factors Influencing the Process of Translating**

Translating, as I.A. Richards claims, "is probably the most complex type of event in the history of the cosmos"[7]. Many factors are crucial to the process of translating and no explanation of translating can claim to be comprehensive if these factors are not systematically considered. Owing to the great subtlety and complexity of the factors in question, this writing not be able to cover all of them exhaustively, so the writer be focus on key factors in three most important areas: language, culture and the translator's personal conditions:[8]

d. Linguistic Factors

Linguistics factors exert a direct and curial influence upon the process of translating. Each of the linguistic factors, phonological, lexical, syntactic and textual, can interfere with translation. It can safely be assumed that interlingual differences constitute a main source of translation difficulties.

e. Cultural Factors

According to the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, different linguistic communities have different ways of experiencing, segmenting, and structuring reality. Translating works to bridge the

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[7]Nida, E. A. & C.R Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation,* Leiden, E.J.Brill: 1969.

[8] Wong, D. & Shen, D., *"Factors Influencing the Process of Translating"* 1999: 78.

cultural gap between two worlds and make communication possible between different linguistic communities. Basnett likens language to "the heart within the body of culture," pointing out thet "the surgeon, operating on the heart, cannot neglet the body that surrounds it, so the translator treats the text in isolation from the culture at his peril".[9]

f. Personal Factors

In discussing here are translations done by hhman beings, not machines. The translator's professional and psychological confitions May therefore have a direct influence on the translated text. The personal factors in question, which account for many of the differences between various translations of the same source, are subtle and complex.

This discussion of the factors influencing the process of translating demonstrates justHow complex a task translation is. Each of these factors can seriously interfere withThe translator's judgement and selection, and ultimately materialize in one form orAnother in the final translation. A clear and systematic understanding of the existenceAnd operation of these factors may help us grasp the complicated nature of translating and design effective strategies to counter negative influences.

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[9]Bassnett, S. *Translation Studies*, London and New York, Methuen, 1992.

4. The Process of Translation

The process of translation between two different written language involves the changing of an original written text (the **source text** or **ST**) in the original verbal language (the **source language** or **SL**) into a written text (the **target text** or **TT**) in a different verbal language (the **target language** or **TL**)[10]:

Tabel 1 Proses Translation

Source text (ST)	⟶	Target text (TT)
In source language (SL)		In target language (TL)

Thus, when translating a product manual rom Chinese into English, the ST is Chinese and the TT is English. However, internationalized and communication practices have meant that this traditional conceptualization of translation needs to be broadened to include those contexts in which there is no clearly defined source text.[11]

According to Larson, the translator goal of translating a text is an idiomatic translation, striving to translate its meaning from the SL text into its natural form in the recipients language.[12]Furthermore, he points out that translation involves examining the vocabulary, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of SL text and analizing them to determine their meaning. The meaning of the discovery

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[10] Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies : Theories and Application Fourth Edition* (New York: Routledge, 2016), 9.
[11] *Ibid,* Jeremy Munday, 2016: 9.
[12] Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning based Translation,* (New York, 1984), 3.

is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexical and grammatical structure correct to the recipients language and its cultural context.

According to Nida and Taber, they divided the translation process into three stages, there are analysis, transfer, and recontructing:

a. Analysis

Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words.[13] In other word, the translator needs to understand the contents in the SL text before translating it. Translator has to do analyze such as, finds the relationship between the meaning and combination of words in a sentence. And including pay attantion with aspect of semantic, grammatical, style of languange. In this process the translator should read a whole of the text.

b. Transfer

In which the anlaized material is transferred in the mind of the translator from source languange into target languange. After analysing process, translator transfers the meaning by translating the languange in SL to TL.[14] The translator does 'deverbalisation' in transferring process, which is the scope of sentence in SL should be

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[13] Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation,* (Leiden:E.J Brill, 1974) 33.
[14]*Ibid*, 18.

release to get the message more detail.[15] The word 'release' not mean the translator translates the text freely. The translator should give attention in semantically aspect that contain in SL so that the natural value in translated text still exist.Deeverbalisation has been explained by Ledere as verbal translation process. But in this step, known as written translation process. This process can use the dictionary to help transferring the SL into TL.

c. Reconstucting

In which the ytansferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor languange. In the last process, translator should translate a text exactly. The translator gives more attiontion with the acpect of grammatical and meaning. Then, reconstrucing or rearrange the word u til make a correct sentence. Certainly, the sentence should be understood by rhe reader. In this step, translator should recheck the translated text has been good and can read clearly by reader. So that the good traslation text can be resulted.[16]

5. Types of Translation

According to Lawrenece Venuti, there are also various type translation. Here, the author cites some expert and published translation type. They are:[17]

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[15] Benny Hoed. *Penerjemahan dan Kebudayaan,* (PT Dunia Pustaka Jaya: jakarta, 2006), 69.

[16] Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies,* (New York, 2011), 40. 14

[17] Lawrenece Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader,* 84.

a. Literal translation

ST grammatical structures are converted to the closest TT equivalents, but again lexical words are translated individually, without context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved, and the line-to-line translation is fully literal. It does this by copying the linguistic features of the SL text (whether in the form of words, clauses, phrases, sentences, etc.) into the TL text. Larson added that while it is useful for studying source languages, they are of little use to recipient language speakers interested in the meaning of source language texts. Literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communicative value.[18]

In Lawrence Venuti's book Vinay and Darbelnet state that literal or verbatim translation is the direct translation of a source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically correct text in the target language, which is the translator's task and is limited to respect for TL who observe linguistic servitude . For example:

SL :   This train arrives at Union Station at ten.

TL :   *Kereta ini tiba di station union jam sepuluh.*

If, after trying the first three procedures, translators regard a literal translation unacceptable, they must turn to methods of oblique translation.

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[18] Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation studies Reader,* 84.

It is unacceptable if the message, when translated literally[19]:

1) Gives another meaning

2) Has no meaning

3) Is structurally impossible

4) Does not have corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the target languange or

5) Has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register.

b. Transposition

The method, called transposition, involves replacing one class of words with another class of words without changing the meaning of the message. In addition to a special translation process, transposition can also be used in a language. There are two types of implementations: mandatory and optional. Forced transposition is when the target language has no other choice due to the language system. For example[20]:

    SL: As soon as he gets up

    TL: *Sesegera mungkin dia bangun*

An optional transposition is a transposition that, for the sake of style, can be chosen by translator if it fits better into the utterance. For example:

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[19]*Ibid,* Lawrence Venuti, p.86.
[20]*Ibid,* Lawrence Venuti, p.88

SL: After he comes back to Bali.

TL: *Setelah kedatangan kembali ke Bali.*

c.   Modulation

In Lawrence Venuti's book, Vinay and Darbelnet state that modulation is a variation in message form achieved by a change of perspective. This change can be justified if the literal or transposed translation leads to grammatically correct utterances, but is perceived as incorrect, unambiguous, and unwieldy in the target language. There are two types of modulation: free or optional modulation and fixed or mandatory modulation. You can use free or optional modulation for non-linguistic causes. It is mainly used to emphasize meaning, establish consistency, or find natural forms in the target language. For example:[21]

SL: By the wilt of God

TL: *Di luar kemampuan manusia*

Fixed of obligatory modulation occurs when a word, phrase or a structure cannot be found in the TL. When an active sentence is translated into a passive one, this is an instance of this type of modulation. For example:

SL: I grew up in Jakarta

TL: *Saya dibesarkan di Jakarta*

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[21] Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader,* 89.

d. Equivalence

The exact same situation is represented by two texts that are completely different in the way they are written and structured. In such cases, it is the text equivalent of the method. For example[22]:

SL: As like as two peas

TL: *Seperti dua kacang*

From the above description, we can conclude that the translation process   in this study helps the authors themselves understand the translation process. Starting with the analysis of the text, the author must read the text carefully, transfer the meaning to find equivalents, and do a final reconstruction to determine the meaning himself without changing the meaning. These types are used to help authors find discoveries, and in addition to the translation types above, they can also be categorized according to the languages involved in the translation process. The author wants to understand the analysis using these types.

In the article 'On Linguistics Aspects of Translation', Roman Jakobson distinguishes three types of translation.[23]

a. Intralingual translation, or *rewording* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same languange).

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[22]*Ibid,* Lawrence Venuti, p.90.
[23] Roman Jakobson, 'On Linguistic Aspects of Translation', in R.A. Brower (ed.), *On Translation* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1959), pp.232-9.

b. Interlingual translation or *translation proper* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of same other languange).

c. Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nonverbal sign systems).

Having established these three types, of which (b) *translation proper* describes the process of transfer from SL to TL, Jakobson goes on immediately to point to the central problem in all types: that while messages may serve as adequate interpretations of code units or messages, there is ordinarily no full equivalence through translation. Even apparent synonymy does not yield equivalence, and Jakobson shows how intralingual translation often has to resort to a combination of code units in order to fully interpret the meaning of a single unit. Hence a dictionary of so-called synonyms may give *perfect* as a aynonym for *ideal* or *vehicle* as a synonym for *conveyance* but in neither case can there be said to be complete equivalence, since each unit contains within itself a set of non-transferable asssociations and connotations.

Because complete equivalence (in the sense of synonymy or sameness) cannot take place in any of his categories, Jakobson declares that all poetic art is the therefore technically untranslatable: Only creative transposition is possible: either intralingual transposition from one poetic shape into antother, or intralingual transposition from one languange into another, or finally intersemiotic transposition from one system of signs into another, e.g. from verbal art into music, dance, cinema or painting.

What Jakobson is saying here is taken up again by Georges Mounin, the French theorist, who perceives translation as a series of opeations of which the starting point and the end product are *significant* and function within a given culture.[24] So, for example, the English word *pastry,* if translated into Italian without regard for its significant, not be able to perform its function of meaning within a sentence, evem though there may be a dictionary 'equivalent'; for *pasta* has a completely different associate field. In this case the translator has to resort to combination of units in order to find an approximate equivalent.Jakobson gives the example of the Russian word *syr* (a food made of fermented pressed curds) which translates roughly into English as *cottage cheese.* In this case, Jakobson claims, the translation is only an adequate *interpretation* of an alien code unit and equivalence is impossible.

6. **The Definition of Translation Shift**

A 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition' (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL[25]. One type, the change from singular to plural, the second type of shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL, the third is, translation indicate a different degre of emphasis, the fourth is type of transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.[26]

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[24] Georges Mounin, *Les problemes theoriques de la traduction* (Paris: Callimard, 1963).
[25] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook pf Translation,* Longman. 1998:85
[26] *Ibid*, Peter Newmark, p.85

Translation shifts are linguistic changes occuring in translation of ST to TT. Although Vinay and Darbelnet do not use the term, that is in effect what they are describing. The term itself seems to originate in Catford's *A Linguistic Theory of Translation,* where he devotes a chapter to the subject. According Carford follows the Firthian and Hallidayan linguistic model, which analyses languange as communication, operating functionally in context and on a range of different levels (e.g. phonology, graphology, grammar, lexis) and ranks (sentence, clause, group, word, morpheme, etc.).[27]

As far as translation is concerned, Catford makes an important distinction between formal corresponden and textual equivalence, which was later to be developed by Koller :

a. A **formal correspondent** is 'any TL category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occcupy, as nearly aas possible, the "same" place in the "economy" of the TL as given SL category Occupies in the Sl'.[28]

b. A **textual equivalent** is 'any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text.[29]

Thus, formal correspondence is a more general system-based concept between a pair of languange (e.g. the noun belongings and the

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[27]Catford, J. c. (1965/2000) *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, London: Oxford University Press (1965). See also extract ('Translation shift') in L. Venuti (ed.) (2000), 141-7.

[28]*Ibid,* Catford 1965: 27

[29]*Ibid,* Catford 1965: 27

Spanish efectospersonales['personal effects']) while textual equivalence is tied to a particular ST-TT pair (e.g. he searched through my belonging translated as examino mi bolso), a translation shift is deemed to have occurred. According Catford's own words translation shift are thus 'departures from formal correspondence un the process of going from the SL to the TL'.[30]

7. Kinds of Translation Shift

There are two mayoritas types of "shift" occur : level shifts, and category shift. Level shift means a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level.[31] This shift commonly occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice veisa. In this case, the linguistic level of grammatical in SL changes into lexical in TL or can be lexical changes into gramatical level.

Example :

SL: Mom *is sleeping*

TL: Dia *sedang* tidur

That example, is sleping is grammatical from in English. Is sleeping is a form of present continouse tense because it contains of auxiliary (is) + Ving (sleeping). Presesntcontinous tense means an act still in progress at the moment. In Indonesian languange it is relevant with lexical *sedang*. The lexical form *sedang* as a sign that action still in progress.

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[30]*Ibid,* Catford 1965: 73
[31] J.C. Catford, A Linguistic Theory of Translation, Oxford University Press. 1965; 73

However, category shift means changes gram the formal correspondece in translation. A forma; correspondence **is** any TL category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the "same" place in the :economy" of TL, as the given Sl category occupies in SL. For example, if both SL and TL operate with grammatical unit at five ranks (an example might be English and French which appear to have five rank: word, phrase, senetence, group, morpheme) we can say that there is a formal correspondence between two hierarchy units.[32]

Furthermore, it is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

a. Structure shift

The structure shift is a type of category shift which involves a change in grammatical structure between ST and TL. A structure shift thus occurs when the target structure contains different classes of elements or else when it contains the same classes of elements, but arrangers them differently.[33] According to Catford, structure shifts are the most frequent among the category shifts. As an example, Catford presents the translation of an English clause consisting of the elements subject, predicate, and complement, into a

[32]*Ibid.,* 76.
[33] Lea Cyrus, *Old Concept, New Ideas: Approarches to Translation Shifts.* 2009: 91.

Ggaelic clause that is composed of the elements predicate, subject, complement, and adjunct.[34]

The Example :

SL : An extra snow shovel

TL : *Sebuah sekop salju besar*

The noun phrase in the SL is "an extra snow shovel". The pattern of noun phrase in the SL is article+ adjective + noun. But, when the translator translated into TL there is a different pattern Between SL and TL. The noun phrase is translated into "Sebuah sekop salju besar". It shows That the word order of noun phrase occurred. It means that, there is a structure shift in the process Of translating in TL. If the translator changes literally, the meaning be "sebuah besar salju Sekop". It makes the meaning of noun phrase in TL is meaningless. The reader not get the Meaning in SL. Therefore, to hold the meaning in translation, the translator changes the structure To keep the meaning in TL

b. Class Shift

The class shift is a type of category shift which involves translating an SL item by means of a TL item belonging to a different grammatical class.

The example :

SL : Y' sure better return it in a hurry, unca Donald

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[34]*Ibid* Lea Cyrus, 2009: 91.

TL : *Sungguh lebih baik kau mengembalikannya dengan cepat, Paman Donald*

From the example above, it indicates there is a change of class word. Based on the context at The figure above, Unca Donald brings a shovel through the snown. He intends to return it Because he knows that Mr.Jones has a bad temper. His nephews also said that their uncle must Give a shovel in a hurry. The expression of "hurry" is a verb in the source language. It has Equivalent meaning in Bahasa Indonesia "tergesa-gesa/buru-buru" as a verb. But, in this Translation the translator translates into "cepat" as an adjective, which means "moving quickly". It indicates that there is a translation shift from the changing verb into adjective. If the translator Change the meaning of "hurry" into "tergesa-gesa/buru-buru", the sentence sounds strange in Bahasa Indonesia.

c. Unit Shift

Which involve changes in rank, that is departures form formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of unit at one rank in the source language (SL) is a unit at different rank in the target language (TL).[35]

The Example :

SL : Great! What a ride! Let's get some other kids and charge 'em.

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[35]*Ibid* Catford, 1965; 79

TL : *Luarbiasa! mengesankan! Ayo kita ajak beberapa anak dan meminta bayaran.*

From that example, it can be seen that there is a unit shift that occurs from a lower rank becomes a higher rank. It is shown that the translator translated the adjective word of "great" into adjective phrase "luar biasa". Based on the figure above, Calvin tells his feeling about the ride. It makes him has an unforgettable moment because they can fly high. Thus, he compliments the ride and decides to invite other friends. Actually, the word "great" also can be translated become "hebat", but the translator change into "luar biasa". Although, in English language the adjective phrase of "luar biasa" the meaning is excellent. However it is not the problem because the synonym of "great" is "excellent".

d. Intra-system shift

Which occur when "SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves lselection of a non corresponding term in the TL system". For instance, when the SL singular becomes a TL plural.

The example :

SL : Great! What a ride! Let's get some other **kids** and charge 'em.

TL : *Bagus! Tumpangan yang keren! Mari temukan beberapa **anak** lain dan kumpulkan Mereka!!*

The noun phrase of the example above in the SL is "some other kids". It shows that the phrase Is translated into "beberapaanak lain" in TL. The morpheme-s of word "kids" is a plural. In Bahasa Indonesia the plural word has special characteristic by repeating the word twice. The Word "kids" has corresponding system with "anak-anak". In this translation, the translator changed the phrase of "some other kids" into "beberapa anak lain" in the TL. It become Unnatural Bahasa Indonesia when it is changed into "beberapa anak-anak lain". In fact, the Expression the word "some (beberapa)" is quantifier that showing the plurality. It proved that a Noun (kid) after quantifier (some) is more than one. Therlefore, the word "kids" is translated into "anak" in the TL, although it has corresponding system in English as the SL.

B. The Concept of Intra-System Shift

1. The Definition of Intra-System Shift

Intra-system Shift According to Catford, a type of category shift which occurs when "SL and TL possess systems which approxi-mately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system".[36]Which mean that, intra-system are changes that occur in two

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[36]Mark Shuttleworth & Moira Cowie, *Dictionary of Translation Studies,* (New York, 1997), 88

languages that refer internally to a system whose formal correspondence is in the source language to the target language.

An 'intra-system shift' which occurs when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system – this is regardless of whether the SL and TL possess systems which approximately corres-pond formally – for example, an SL 'singular' becomes a TL 'plural', although both number systems. Are available in both languages.[37]

Intra-system shift takes place when the plural linguistic items in the source languange are translated into singular items in target languange, or vice versa. It refers to the change that occurs internally within a system. The examples of this category are analyzed in details below.

SL : … and carried out in cold blood upon *two helpless and disarmed men.*

TL : … *dilaksanakan dengan darah dingin atas **kedua orang yang tidak bersenjata dan tidak berdaya itu.***

The example above is an example of intra-system shift. As can be seen that the English complex noun phrase is *"two helpless and disarmed men"* consisting of pre-modifiers *"two helpless and disarmed"* and head *"men"*. The phrase is translated into *"kedua orang yang tidak bersenjata dan tidak berda yaitu"* which is made up of head *"kedua orang"* (noun)

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[37] Basil Hatim, 19.

and post-modifier *"yang tidak bersenjata dan tidak berdaya itu"* (a relative clause). In this example, there is an occurance of intra-system shift in which the head word of *men* (a plural form) in the source languange is translated into *"orang"* which is singular form in the target languange. It is translated into singular form since it is already preceded by the word of *kedua* which denotes plurality in the target languange. It is done to avoid.

2. **The Function of Intra-System Shift**

We use the term intra-system shift for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.[38]

3. **The Form of Intra-System Shift**

It may, for example, be said that English and French possess formally corresponding systems of number. In each language, the system operates in nominal groups, and is characterized by concord between the exponents of S and P in clauses and so on. Moreover, in each language, the system is one of two terms—singular and plural—and these terms may also be regarded as formally corresponding. The

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[38] *Ibid,* Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, p.146

exponents of the terms are differently distributed in the two languages—

e.g. Eng. the case/the cases Fr. le cas/les cas—but as terms in a number

system singular and plural correspond formally at least to the extent that

in both languages it is the term plural which is generally regarded as

morphologically marked.[39].

4. The Use of Intra-System Shift

The use of intra-system shift in the process of translating from the

source languange to the target languange is indicated in the following

description:[40]

a. The use of the noun as a generic reference

In point tosomething in general in English we can state that

as a generic reference by using the word single object, forexample :

SL : A cat is a clever animal

TL : *Kucing (adalah) binatang yang cerdik.*

That sentence does not mean just one cat, there foreitonly

reveals the generally accepted concept that cat are animals that

clever. That statement, in Indonesian we can actually translate

formally equivalent becomes "Seekor kucing adalah seekor binatang

[39]*Ibid,* J.C. CATFORD,p.1
[40]J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, Oxford University Press. 1965; 80.

yang cerdik". Nevertheless, this expression is not common in Bahasa Indonesia, socarried out the transformasi becomes "Kucing (adalah) binatang yang cerdik." (the world "adalah" is arbitrary). From that example, determiner "a" has not appeared in Indonesian translation.

b. The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words.

The singular and plural froms are in Indonesian and English so that they correspond to each other, For example :

SL : Housing in the city is high priced

TL : *perumahan di pusat kota sangat mahal.*

From the above example we know, that the word "housing" has formal transformation with words "perumahan". However, when plural number precedes the plural signatures, which indicate that the noun is in behind there, are more than one, then there are differences in the governance system the second languange of the languange. There is a fixed rule in English, that every time there is a determiner that is more than one, the reference refers to the countable nouns, which indicates the number, so the form of the noun must be in plural form. The difference in this grammar system causes it to occur intra-system shifts in translation.

SL : Many houses on the coast were swept away by the flood

TL : *Banyak rumah di pinggir pantai tersapu banjir.*

The word "houses" it must be in the plural in the English grammar system, because of the plural words in front of it, i.*e.*

"many", in order to fulfill linguistic rules (concordance). Conversely, there are no rules like this in Bahasa Indonesia, just using a marker to showa a plural in noun phrases, but the noun that follows it cannot be plural (just in the form of repetitive word). So, the expression "banyakrumah-rumah" it become ambigous.

c. The difference in the concept of plurality in certain words.

The intra-system shift occurs when one translates words that are viewed differently by the two-nation communities of the two languange users. The distinction is because one side understands the object as a unit, while the other side understands it as two part that become a unit. Consider the example below:

SL : a pair of scissors

TL : *sebuah gunting*

These three nouns in Bahasa Indonesia (celana, gunting, and kacamata) are a single object, while in English it is considered as two objects that function as one according to its purpose. So if the plural number of words is used in bahasa Indonesia or use the word rephrase the translation into English needs to be done carefully:

SL : dua celana

TL : *two pairs of trousers*

However, this concept be different if the object in question is a pair of objects that are empirically visible and not united with pne another, even though normally used together as a whole, so that both

in Indonesian and English, these objects are considered as two separate parts, for example, as shown below :

SL : a pair of sandals

TL : *sepasang sandal*

C. The Concept of Freedom Writers Movie

1. The definition of Movie

Movie is a medium of education that can demonstrate to the human audio visual so people with such a device would be easier to accept education. Movie is also one of the tools used to deliver the events. A movie or motion picture include Photograph, diagrams, or pictures in a series which projected in a screen by a projector for process in turning in a screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement.[41]

There are many kinds of movie. That are action movie, adventure movie, comedy, horror, musical and etc. Action films are a film genre where action sequences, such as fighting, stunts, car chases or explosions, take precedence over element like characterization or complex plotting. Second is adventure movie. This movie usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales. It is very similar to or often paired with the action film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films, and historical spectacles, searches or

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[41] Zenger Sharon, Wenger F. Wys to Teach, a Quick Reference for Teachers. California: Crescent Publication 1977, 23.

expedities for lost continents, "jungle" and "desert" epics, treasure hunts, disaster films, or searches for the unknown.

Comedy movie is a movie that inside of movie deliberately designed to amuse and provoke laughter (wit one-liners, jokes, etc.) by exaggerating the situation, the language, action, relationship and characters. There are some forms of comedy through cinematic history, including slaptick, screwball, spoofs and parodies, romantic comedies, etc. Horror films are designed to frighten viewer. It often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. They are often combined with science fiction when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens.

The fantasy and supernatural film genres are not usually synonymous with the horror genre. There are many sub-genres of horror movie, these slasher, teen terror, serial killers, zombies, Satanic, Dracula, Frankenstein, etc. And the last is about musical movie. Musical movie is a movie with cinematic forms that emphasize full-scale scores or song and dance routines in a significant way (usually with a musicl or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative), or they are films that are centred on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography. Major subgenres include the musical comedy or the concert film.

2. **The Synopsis of Freedom Writers**
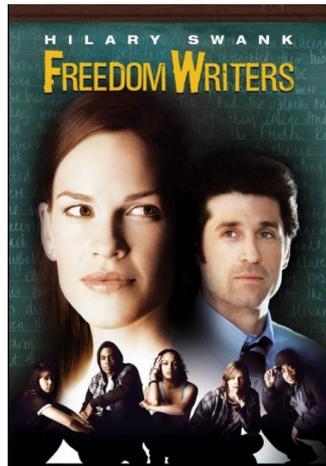
Figure 2 Freedom Writers movie

The *Freedom Writers* movie was released in 2007, which was directed by Richard Lagravene. This movie is based on a true story, when there was a war between local ganga in the region become chaotic and less good education. Until finally a teacher named Erin Gruwell, an idealistic and highly educated woman, came to teach at Woodrow Wilson High School. School as an English teacher for a special class for children who are victims of gang fights racial.

Erin wants to inspire her students to learn, and wants to give proper education for children with problems. At the beginning of Erin Gruwell's arrival in class 203, the students really didn't like his presence. They are very sensitive to white people. Most of them not happy they think that Erin doesn't understand anything about their life harsh, life that is always in the shadow of war and violence. On the day Erin Gruwell first taught. Got into trouble and she realized gang war they are carried into the classroom. They sat in groups, according to their race.

Erin Gruwell's students are called students who can't be taught and don't have good ethics good. He had to face many challenges. The school does not support the program teaching Erin, her husband and father also do not support Erin's efforts. Erin Gruwell finally find ways to implement correct teaching methods and correct teaching methods and approaches. For students his student Erin Gruwell is willing to work part time to take his students on study tours to Holocaust Museum. So that a new problem arose, she was divorced by her husband, because Erin had no time at home and her husband felt neglected, Until finally his father who initially did not support Erin turned to suppport what Erin did.

3. Script of Freedom Writers Movie

VOICES OVER: (In the News, on TV)
There have been shots fired. Total civil unrest is happening throughout the Los Angeles area. Dozens of police are running down the streets.
Smoke reigned over the entire city. We're telling anybody who's in downtown South Central...

There are 38 dead and more than...
The EMT are having a hard time getting in... ...where truck driver Reginald Denny was pulled from his vehicle...

The city resembles a war zone. Crowds gathered at Parker Center downtown. ...here in Hollywood, where looters have struck many businesses.

There have been 3,600 structural fires. Thick, black smoke rising from the countless fires in Hollywood, downtown, Compton, Watts and Long Beach...

EVA'S VOICE: In America, a girl can be crowned a princess for her beauty and her grace. But an Aztec princess is chosen for her blood
...to fight for her people, as Papi and his father fought against those who say we are less than they are, who say we are not equal in beauty and in blessings.

It was the first day of school, and I was waiting for my father to take me to the bus.
(Eva's father is involved in a murder he didn't commit)
And I saw the war for the first time. (The Police break in and arrest her father)

POLICE: Police! Open up!
EVA: They took my father for retaliation. He was innocent, but they took him because he was respected by my people. They called my people a gang because we fight for our America.
POLICE: on your feet! (when they arrest Eva's father)

EVA: When I got my initiation into the gang life, I became third generation. They beat you so you won't break. They are my family.
In Long Beach, it all comes down to what you look like. If you're Latino or Asian or black, you could get blasted any time you walk out your door. We fight each other for territory. We kill each other over race, pride and respect. We fight for what is ours.
They think they're winning by jumping me now, but soon they're all going down. War has been declared.

(Cut to School office, the Head of the Department and new teacher, Erin talk)

MARGARET: Here's your coffee.
ERIN: Thank you. I brought my lesson plans. I'd love it if you'd look them over.
MARGARET: Yes, and these are the clases you'll start with. Freshman English, four classes, about 150 students in all. Some of them are just out of juvenile hall. One or two might be wearing ankle cuffs to monitor their whereabouts.
And you see here, we'll have to revise your lesson plans. And if you look at their scores, these vocabulary lists and some of these, the books,Homer's The Odyssey, they're gonna be too difficult for them.

ERIN: All right.

MARGARET: Also, for most of them to get here it takes three buses, almost 90 minutes each way.

ERIN: My God.

MARGARET: So I wouldn't give them too much of a homework load. You'll just be wasting a lot of time following up on overdue work.

ERIN: All right. Thank you.

MARGARET: You're from Newport Beach?

ERIN: Yes.

MARGARET: It's too bad you weren't here even two years ago, you know.We used to have one of the highest scholastic records in the district, but since voluntary integration was suggested, we've lost over 75% of our strongest students.

ERIN: Well, actually, I chose Wilson because of the integration program. I think what's happening here is really exciting, don't you? My father was involved in the civil rights movement. And I remember when I was watching the LA riots on TV, I was thinking of going to law school at the time. And I thought, "God, by the time you're defending a kid in a courtroom, the battle's already lost.

I think the real fighting should happen here in the classroom.

MARGARET: Well, that's a very well-thought-out phrase. Erin, I think you're a lovely, intelligent woman. But you're a first-time teacher. As head of this department, I have to be confident you're capable of dealing with what we have to face here.

ERIN: I am. I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher, but I'm a really good student. I am, and I really want to be here.

MARGARET: Those are lovely pearls.

ERIN: Thank you. From my father.

MARGARET: I wouldn't wear them to class.

(Cut to Erin's apartment. She's getting dressed for the first day at school. She's talking to her husband)

ERIN: Honey?

SCOTT: What?

ERIN: Do I look like a teacher?

(Cut to school. Sudents talking on their way to their classes)

STUDENTS: Hey! Hey, Chris, yo, what up?

(They start getting into 203 classroom where Erin is waiting)

ERIN: Hello.

JAMAL: Hello. Hey, yo, let's sit right here, man.

ERIN: Hi.

JAMAL: Hey, girl, you wanna give me some fries with that shake?

ERIN: My name is Erin Gruwell. Welcome to Freshman English.

JAMAL: I give this bitch a week.

ERIN: Hi. Okay. Brandy Ross? Gloria Munez, Alejandro Santiago, Andre Bryant, Eva Benitez.

EVA: Eva, not Eva.

ERIN: Eva.

EVA: I have to go to the bathroom.

ERIN: Okay, make sure that you take a...(she refers to a Hall Pass)

EVA: Yeah, I know.

ERIN: Ben Samuels?

MARCUS (Voice over): That white boy hoping he's in the wrong room.

BEN (Voice over): I gotta get out of here.

4. *Freedom Writers* **Movie Voice Actors**

Here the author does not list all the profiles of freedom writers players only a few players are considered main players and some supporting players only, among which are :

a. Main Cast Hillary Swank

Figure 3 Hillary Swank as Erin Gruwell

The main character in Freedom Writers is Erin Gruwell played by Hilary Swank, the woman born July 30, 1947, started her career at the age of 16, she played in Hary and The Henderson. As the main character in Freedom Writers, Hillary Swank has a character of spreader, persistent, unyielding and strong against various obstacles.

b. Main Cast Lee Hernandez

Figure 4 Lee Hernandez as Eva

April Lee Hernenandes was born in New York on January 31, 1980. Lee Hernandes is one of the main supporting roles in the film

Freedom Writers, she played Eva. Eva's character here is a child who was educated hard, and full of hatred and revenge, stubborn and brave. Where he is one of Erin Gurwell's students who comes from a black gang, he is the son of one of the gang leaders, from childhood he was educated by his father to fight and fight for their race.

c. Jason Finn

Figure 5 Jason Finn as Marcus

Jason Finn was born in Los Angeles, California on January 16, 1986. In addition to the film Freedom Writers, he has starred in the film Mercy Street. He is a player of this Freedom Writers, namely a student of Erin Gruwell. Here he plays Marcus, a character who is kept quiet, tends to be quiet, mature, and brutal.

d. Patrick Galen Dempsey
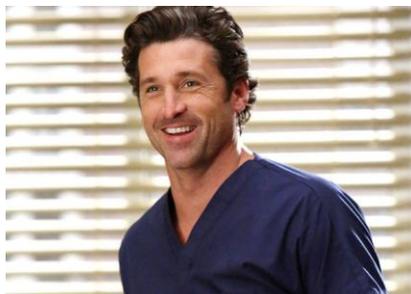
Figure 6 Patrick Galen Dempsey as Scott Casey

Patrick Galen Dempsey was born in the United States on January 13, 1966, he moved to Hollywood in the mid-1980s. In the

Freedom Writers movie he plays Scott Casey, the husband of Erin

Gruwell. The character he plays in this film, a patient husband, is

kind, tends to be quiet, even more secretly immersed

e.   Imelda Mary Philomena Bernadette Staunton

Figure 7 Imelda Mary as Margaret Compbell

Imelda mary, born in England January 9, 1956, in this film

Freedom Writers she plays Margaret Compbell, one of the teachers

at the school where Erin Gruwell teaches. He acts as an antagonist

teacher, who doesn't care about room 203 because the class is a class

of outcast children, these children have poor backgrounds, many of

whom have been in juvenile prison and have committed crimes.

f.   Scott Glenn

Figure 8 Scott Glenn as Steve Gruwell

Scott Glenn, born in Pennsylvania January 26, 1941, he was

initially not interested in acting, in fact he had majored in English,

and for three years in the marines. In this film he plays Steve

Gruwell, the father of Erin Gruwell. This senior actor at first did not support his son's desire to teach at the Long Beach school, it was not clear why he did not agree to support his son teaching, which he clearly did not like especially after Erin Gruwell divorced her husband for this reason.

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

A. Result of Research

1. Description of Research Setting

a. The Historical Background of Freedom Writer Movie

Freedom Writer is a film based on a true story which is taken from the Freedom Writers Diary by teacher Erin Gruwell and the students. This film took place in California, United State of America. This film was released on January 5, 2007. The running time or duration of this film is about 122 minutes or one hour and twenty two minutes. The languange used in this film is English. Freedom Writers is directed by Richard LaGravenese and produced by Danny DeVito, Michael Shamberg, and Stacey Shen. The screen play of this movie is Richard LaGravense. David Moritz is the editor, and Mark Isham and Will, Freedom Writers is a movie based on the true story which is taken from the Freedom Writers Diary by teacher Erin Gruwell and her students. This film took place in California, United State of America. This movie was released on January 5,

The running time or the duration of this film is about 122 minutes or one hour and twenty two minutes. The language used in this film is English. Freedom Writers is directed by Richard LaGravenese and produced by Danny DeVito, Michael Shamberg,

and Stacey Shen. The screen play of this film is Richard LaGravenese. David Moritz is the editor, and Mark Isham and Will .i.am RZA is the music. The music supervisor is Mary Ramoz. The cinematography is Jim Denault. The production designer is Laurence Bennett. And the costume designer is Cindy Evans. The studios to make this film are in the Jersey Films and MTV films. Paramount Picture is the distributor of this film. The budget that is spent to make this film is $ 21 million. The gross revenue is $43,090,741.

Freedom Writers won a Humanitas Price Award for feature film category in 2007 and Richard LaGravenese as a recipient, and this film got nominated in Image Award for outstanding writing in a motion picture (theatrical or television) category 5 in 2008 and Richard LaGravenese as a recipient .

b. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements include: theme, character or characterization, plot or plot, setting (place, time, atmosphere), point of view, language style, and message. The intrinsic element is building work from within. These intrinsic elements include:

1) Theme

The theme is an idea or image that underlies a story, which usually always appears repeatedly in a story and is abstract in nature. The theme in the film Freedom Writer is about education.

2) Character or characterization

The characters in the film Freedom Writer are Hillary Swank (as Erin Gruwell), Scott Glenn (as Steve Gruwell), Imelda Staunton (as Margaret Campbell), Patrick Dempsey (as Scott Casey), April Lee Hernandez (as Eva), Jason Film (as Marcus), DeanceWyat (as Jamal), Gabriel Vhavaria (as Tito), and Mario (Andre Bryant).

3) Plot

Plot or plot is a series of events or an event in the story that describes the occurrence of a cause and effect that aims to arouse suspense and surprise in the audience. The plot or plot of the film Freedom Writers is a mixed plot.

4) Background

Background is divided into three, namely information about time, place, atmosphere that describes an event or event. The setting takes place in the City of New Port Beach, United States. The setting takes place in the morning, afternoon and evening. The background of the atmosphere that occurs is: tense, busy, commotion, exciting, sad.

5) Viewpoint

Point of view is the way a writer places himself in a film story. The point of view in the film Freedom Writers uses a mixed point of view.

6) Language style

The film Freedom Writers uses a repetitive language style.

7) Mandate

Mandate is a message conveyed by the author. Every film must have a message that be conveyed to the audience. The main message in the film Freedom Writers is not to discriminate against humans based on their race.

c. Extrinsic Elements

The extrinsic element is building work from the outside. The extrinsic elements contained in the film Freedom Writers include:

1) Moral values

Moral values are values or teachings about things that are good and right that are taken from a film that has been watched, both in terms of a person's behavior or morals. According to the author's analysis, the moral values that can be taken or learned from the film Freedom Writer are: 1) Optimistic attitude and never give up. 2) Tolerance between races. 3) avoid gang violence. 4) Passion for learning. 5) Honest attitude in fighting for justice.

2) Social Value

Social value is a value that must be set in the social environment, especially when interacting with fellow humans and living things. The social values contained in the film

Freedom Writers are: 1) Fellow human beings must have tolerance between races of the country 2) avoiding violence between gangs. It can be concluded that the social value contained in the Freedom Writers film is an attitude of tolerance as fellow human beings even though they come from different races, as well as an attitude to avoid inter-gang violence in order to create a peaceful country.

2. **Description Of Research Results**

The description of the results of this study includes an explanation of the answers to the research question regarding the types of causes of intra-system shifts in the translation of English-Indonesian subtitles in the Freedom Writers film and the use of intra-system shifts in the Freedom Writers film. The process of collecting research data was carried out by observing one scene in the Freedom Writers movie, namely the first scene. The description of the research results is described as follows:

a. Kinds of Causes Intra-System shift

The results of the research related to the types of causes for the intra-system shift of English-Indonesian translation in the Freedom Writers movie, refer to three causes which include the use of the noun as a generic reference, the use of plural nouns after determiner words, the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words. From the research results it is known that there are two types of causes of intra-system shift in the translation results in The use of the

noun as a generic reference and the use of plural nouns after determiner words.

Meanwhile, the use of intra-system shift caused by the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words was not found.

Table 2
The Use of Intra-System Shift

| No.	The Causes of Intra-System Shift	Total	Percentage
1.	The use of the noun as a generic reference	5	25 %
2.	The use of plural nouns after determiner words	15	75 %
3.	The difference in the concept of plurality in certain words	0	-
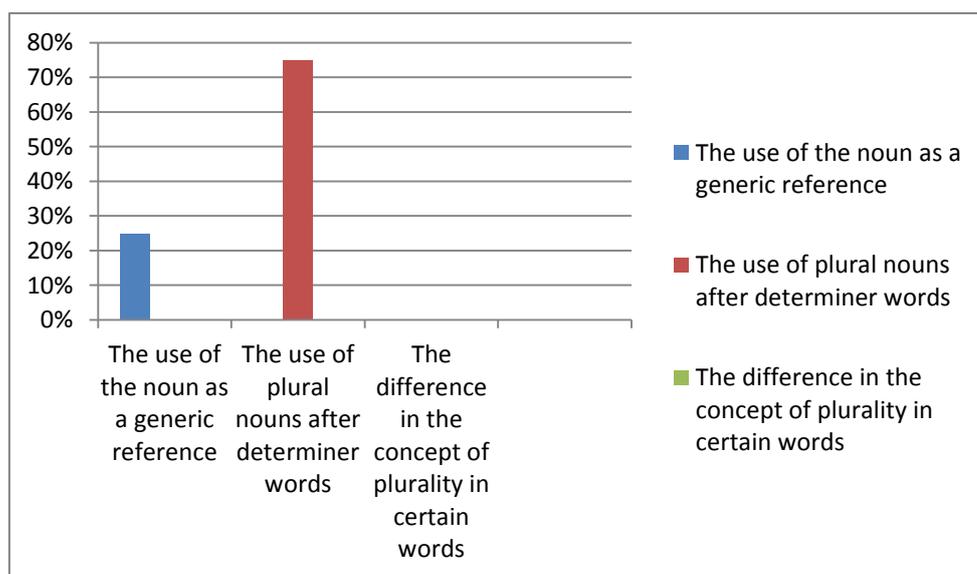
Figure 9 Graphic The Causes of Intra System Shift in Freedom Writers movie

The elaboration of research results related to the causes of intra-system shift for each type of cause be explained in the following section:

1) The use of the noun as a generic reference

        Based on the results of the study, it was found that there were seven translations containing intra-system shifts due to the use of the noun as a generic reference in the first scene. The description of the research results related to the following causes is explained in the following section:

a.   The subtitles in

"Puluhan polisi meninggalkan jalanan"

Figure 10 scene 00 : 00 : 37

SL : Dozens of police are running down **the streets**.

TL : *Puluhan polisi meninggalkan **jalanan**.*

        The following picture explains the writer analyzes the bold text classifies as an Intra-system shift. It can be analyzed from the word Dozens *of police are running down the streets* in SL that was translated into "*Puluhan piolisi meninggalkan jalanan*" in TL. Literally, the words "Dozens of police are running down the streets" in SL should be translated into "Puluhan polisi meninggalkan jalanan-jalanan." in TL but in Intra-system shift happen in this word so the translated become "Puluhan polisi meninggalkan jalanan " because in the word "*the streets*"

there is a determiner or article "the" which is not realized in translation. This phenomenon can be referred to as zero translation.

Figure 11 scene 00 : 00 : 55

SL : The city resembles a war zone

TL : *Kota ini seperti wilayah perang*.

The following picture explains the writer analyzes from English The use of intra-system shift in the SL to TL translation of the word "The city" to "Kota" in TL is correct because the generic reference "the" is not translated directly into TL but is omitted. Omission of the generic reference "the" is due to get proper results. This is because in the Indonesian language it is unusual to include the translation of the meaning of "the" which can mean "a" in the context of the word the city.
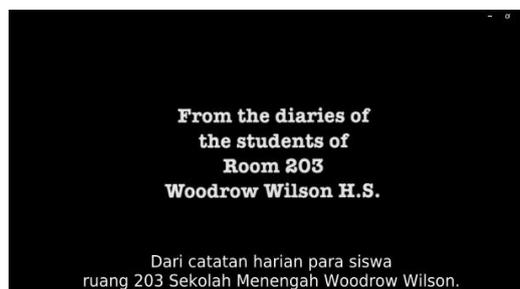
Figure 12 scene 00 : 01 : 19

SL : From **the diaries** of the students of room 203 Woodrow Wilson HS

TL : *Dari **catatan harian** para siswa ruang 203 Sekolah Menengah Woodrow Wilson.*

The use of intra-system shift in the SL to TL translation of the word "the diaries" becomes "diaries" is included precisely because the generic reference "the" is not translated but is omitted.

2) The use of plural nouns after determiner words

Based on the results of the study, it was found that there were seven translations containing intra-system shifts due to the use of plural nouns after plural determiner words. The description of the research results related to the following causes is explained in the following section:

Figure 13 scene 00 : 00 : 35

SL : There have been **shots** fired.

TL : *Mereka lepaskan **tembakan**.*

It can be seen that in the sentence above, the word "shots" has a formal correspondence with the word "tembakan-

tembakan". However, when the plural form is preceded by a plural indicating word, which indicates that the noun behind it is more than one, there is a difference in the grammatical systems of the two languages.

If the reference refers to countable nouns in English, whenever there is a determinant indicating more than one number, the noun form must be

Figure 14 00 : 00 : 59

The use of intra-system shift in the SL to TL translation of the word "many businesses" to "banyak pertokoan" is correct because the word "many businesses" if translated into Indonesian becomes "banyak pertokoan-pertokoan" becomes incorrect when viewed from a plural perspective. the nouns after determiner.

3) The Use of Intra-System Shift

The research results related to the use of the intra-system shift of English-Indonesian translation in the Freedom Writers movie are categorized into the use of intra-system shift and the inthe use use of intra-system shift. The description of the use of

the intra-system shift in the movie translation script is as follows:

a) The use of intra-system shift in Freedom writers movie

The use of the correct intra-system shift in the translation of the subtitle Freedom writers movie has seventeen usages which are shown in the use caused by the use of noun as a generic reference of five and twelve uses of plural nouns as a determiner words. The research data showing the use of the intra-system shift is explained as follows:

(1) The use of the noun as a generic reference

Based on the results of the study, the researchers found four correct uses for intra-system shifts caused by the use of the noun as a generic reference. Research data in the form of subtitle translation in the Freedom Writers movie which shows the proper use of nouns as a generic reference is shown in the following data:

(a) Scene 1

SL : Dozens of police are running down **the streets**

SL : *Puluhan polisi meninggalkan **jalanan**.*

The use of the intra-system in the SL to TL translation of the word "the streets" is quite correct

because the generic reference "the" is not translated directly into TL but is omitted. Omission of the generic reference "the" is due to get proper results. This is because in Indonesian it is not customary to include the translation of the meaning of "the" which can mean "a few" in the context of the words the streets.

(b) Scene 2

SL : **The city** resembles a war zone

SL : ***Kota** ini seperti wilayah perang*.

The use of intra-system shift in the SL to TL translation of the word "The city" to "Kota" in TL is correct because the generic reference "the" is not translated directly into TL but is omitted. Omission of the generic reference "the" is due to get proper results. This is because in the Indonesian language it is unusual to include the translation of the meaning of "the" which can mean "a" in the context of the word the city.

(c) Scene 3

SL : From **the diaries** of the students of room 203 Woodrow Wilsom HS

SL : *Dari **catatn harian** para siswa ruang 203*

Sekolah Menengah Woodrow Wilson.

The use of intra-system in the SL to TL translation of the word "the diaries" becomes "diaries" is included precisely because the generic reference "the" is not translated but is omitted.

(d) Scene 4

SL : Yes and these are **the classes** you'll start with

TL : *Ya dan itulah **kelas** yang akan anda mulai.*

The use of intra-system in the SL to TL translation of the word "the classes" to "kelas" is included precisely because the generic reference "the" is not translated but is omitted.

(2) The use of plural nouns after determiner words

Meanwhile, the use of intra-system shift in the Freedom Writers movie when viewed from the plural nouns after determiner words, there are thirteen the use words shown in the source language and target language as follows:

(a) Scene 1

SL : There have been **shots** fired

TL : *Mereka lepaskan **tembakan.***

The use of intra-system shift in the Sl to SL translation of the sentence "There have been shots fired" is the use in terms of the translation of the word "shots" in SL to "tembakan" in TL. In this case "shots" denotes a plural quantity. However, due to the process of translating this into Indonesian, it would not be correct to translate it into "tembakan-tembakan". Therefore, if the translation is viewed from the plural nouns after determiner words, it is correct.

(b) Scene 2

SL : ... where looters have hit **many businesses**

SL : ... *penjarah menyerbu **banyak pertokoan***.

The use of intra-system shift in the SL to TL translation of the word "many businesses" to "banyak pertokoan" is correct because the word "many businesses" if translated into Indonesian becomes "banyak pertokoan-pertokoan" becomes incorrect when viewed from a plural perspective. the nouns after determiner.

(c) Scene 3

SL : There have been 3,600 structural **fires**

SL : *Terjadi 3.600 **penembakan** disengaja*

The use of the intra-system shift in the Sl to TL translation of the word "fires" is the use in terms of the translation to "penembakan" in TL. In this case "fires" denotes a plural quantity. However, due to the process of translating this into Indonesian, it would not be correct to translate it into "penembakan-penembakan" in Indonesian. Therefore, if the translation is viewed from the plural nouns after determiner words, it is correct.

(d) Scene 4

SL : But an Aztec princess is choosen for **her blood**

SL : *Tapi seorang putri Aztec dipilih untuk **darahnya**.*

The use of the intra-system shift in the word "her" which includes SL is a word specifically for the female gender but when translated into the target languange Indonesian it is translated into "its" which in Indonesian is neutral or not specifically for men or women.

(e) Scene 5

SL : ...to fight for **her people**

SL : *... berjuang untuk **rakyatnya**.*

The use of the intra-system shift in the word "her" which includes SL is a word specifically for the female gender but when translated into the target languange Indonesian it is translated into "its" which in Indonesian is neutral or not specifically for men or women.

B. Discussion

The discussion of this study reviews the results of research which includes the types of intra-system shift causes in the Indonesian – English subtitles of the film Freedom Writers and the use of Intra-system shift. The results of the first research related to the types of causes of the first intra-system shift in the Indonesian-English subtitle translation of the film Freedom Writers consist of the use of the noun as a generic reference, the use of plural nouns after determiner words, the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words.

From the research results it is known that the most dominant type of intra-system shift that appears is the use of plural nouns after determiner words with 15 uses (75%). Meanwhile, the use of plural nouns after determiner words is 5 uses (25%). Besides that. no cause of intra-system shift was found in terms of the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words.

Other research results related to the use in the Freedom Writers film. Based on the results of this study it is known that one of the shifts in the

translation process from the source language to the target language is an intra-system shift. The intra-system shift found in this study was found in several types of causes with only two types of causes and the absence of one type of cause, namely the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words. The reason for the absence of any kind is the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words because The Freedom Writers does not contain specific vocabulary used in the Indonesian target language. This is due to certain words contained in the examples of scissors, trousers. From the results of research on the process of translating Freedom writers, there is no plural translation found in that type of translation.

The results of the next study are related to the use of the intra-system shift in the translation of the Freedom Writers movie. From the results of this study, it is known that the use of the intra-system shift is dominated by the correct use, which amounts to seventeen translations and three which indicate incorrect translation. Based on the research results, the use is indicated by the use of the Freedom Writers movie translator in translating the translation script related to the translation of plural nouns after determiner words. This means that the Freedom Writer translator is able to translate plural nouns after determiner words according to the context of the target language, namely Indonesian.

Based on the results of research with the use of intra-system translation from the source language to the target language it can facilitate the process of understanding the core of the film because it is in accordance with

the context of the Indonesian language to the target language. This is in accordance with the theory of Mark Shuttleworth & Moira Cowie which explains that intra-system shift is used for those cases where the shift occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess a system which approximately corresponds formally to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system.[1]

Therefore, based on the description above, it can be understood that an intra-system shift occurs in the translation of the source language into the target language in this case from English to Indonesian in the Freedom writers movie with the dominant type because the use of plural nouns after determiner words is three thirteen and dominated by the right type. The use of the right intra-system shift is very important in the translation process because the right intra-system translation greatly affects translation so that the translation results become easier to understand.

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[1] Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday, "Translation An Advanced Resource Book" 2004. p.146

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study shows that there are three kinds of causes for intra-system shift in translation shifts. The kinds of cause include of the use of the noun as a generic reference, the use of plural nouns after determiner words, the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words. The results of this study shows that the most dominant kind of cause of intra-system shift that appears is the use of plural nouns after determiner words with 15 uses (75%). Meanwhile, the use of plural nouns after determiner words is 5 uses (25%). Besides that. no cause of intra-system shift was found in terms of the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words.

In addition, the use of intra-system shift include of the using of noun as a generic reference, in point to something in general in English translator can state that as a generic reference by using the single word object, like as translator in the words "the streets" in SL can be "jalanan" in TL. Besides that the use of intra-system shift is also in the form the use of plural nouns after plural determiner words, in this causes the singular and plural froms are Indonesian and English so that they correspond to each other, like translator in the words "shots" in SL become "*tembakan*" in TL. While not found the difference in the concept of plurality in certain words.

Therefore it can be concluded that the use of intra-system shift in the translation of the Freedom Writers movie consists of the use of the nouns as a generic reference and the use of plural nouns after determiner words.

B. Suggestions

It is suggested that future researchers can further explore this research to be more comprehensive. In this case the next researcher can identify all types of causes of intra-system shifts and the use of the translation in terms of the intra-system shifts. For readers, it is suggested that the results of this study can be conveyed properly compared to other results. This can increase knowledge about the types of causes of intra-system shifts and the use of translations in intra-system shifts in various relevant studies.

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APPENDICS

No.	Scene	STATEMENT		The Causes of Intra-System Shift
		Source Languange	Target Languange	
1	0 : 00 : 34	There have been **shoots** fired	Mereka lepaskan **tembakan**	The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words
2	0 : 00 : 37	Dozens of police are running down **the streets**	Puluhan polisi meninggalkan **jalanan**	The using of noun as a generic reference
3	0 : 00 : 56	**The city** resembles a war zone	**Kota** ini seperti wilayah perang	The using of noun as a generic reference
4	0 : 00 : 59	... where looters have struck **many business**	... penjarah menyerbu **banyak pertokoan**	The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words
5	0 : 01 : 20	From **the diaries** of the students of room 203 Woodrow Wilson H.S	Dari **catatan harian** para siswa ruang 203 Sekolah Menengah Woodrow Wilson H.S	The using of noun as a generic reference
		But **an Aztec** princess is choosen for her blood	Tapi seorang putri Aztec dipilih untuk darahnya	The use of plural noun
8		... to fight for her people.	... berjuang untuk rakyatnya.	The use of plural nouns after plural
9		And I was waiting for my father to take me to the bus	Dan aku menunggu ayahku mengantarku ke bus	The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words
10		They took my father for retaliation	Mereka membawa ayahku karena dendam	The use of plural nouns after plural words
11		... he was respected by my people	... dia dihormati oleh golonganku	The use of plural nouns after plural words
12		They are my family	Merekalah keluargaku	The use of plural nouns after plural

				words
13		I brought my lesson plans	Aku membawa rancangan mengajarku	The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words
14		Yes and these are the classes you'll start with	Ya dan itulah kelas yang akan anda mulai	The using of noun as a generic reference
15		If you look at their scores	Jika anda lihat nilainya	The use of plural nouns after determiner word
16		... some of these, the books "Homer's The Odyssey"	... salah satunya, buku ""Homer's The Odyssey"	The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words
17		Also, for most of them too get here it takes three buses	Sekaligus, kebanyakan mereka pulang dari sini menunggu tiga bus.	The use of plural nouns after plural determiner words
18		I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher	Aku tahu aku harus banyak belajar sebagai seorang guru	The using of noun as a generic reference

VOICES OVER: (In the News, on TV)

There have been shots fired. Total civil unrest is happening throughout the Los Angeles area. Dozens of police are running down the streets.

Smoke reigned over the entire city. We're telling anybody who's in downtown South Central...

There are 38 dead and more than...

The EMT are having a hard time getting in... ...where truck driver Reginald Denny was pulled from his vehicle...

The city resembles a war zone. Crowds gathered at Parker Center downtown. ...here in Hollywood, where looters have struck many businesses.

There have been 3,600 structural fires. Thick, black smoke rising from the countless fires in Hollywood, downtown, Compton, Watts and Long Beach...

 EVA'S VOICE: In America, a girl can be crowned a princess for her beauty and her grace. But an Aztec princess is chosen for her blood

...to fight for her people, as Papi and his father fought against those who say we are less than they are, who say we are not equal in beauty and in blessings.

It was the first day of school, and I was waiting for my father to take me to the bus.
(Eva's father is involved in a murder he didn't commit)
And I saw the war for the first time. (The Police break in and arrest her father)

POLICE: Police! Open up!
EVA: They took my father for retaliation. He was innocent, but they took him because he was respected by my people. They called my people a gang because we fight for our America.
POLICE: on your feet! (when they arrest Eva's father)

EVA: When I got my initiation into the gang life, I became third generation. They beat you so you won't break. They are my family.
In Long Beach, it all comes down to what you look like. If you're Latino or Asian or black, you could get blasted any time you walk out your door. We fight each other for territory. We kill each other over race, pride and respect. We fight for what is ours.
They think they're winning by jumping me now, but soon they're all going down. War has been declared.

(Cut to School office, the Head of the Department and new teacher, Erin talk)

MARGARET: Here's your coffee.
ERIN: Thank you. I brought my lesson plans. I'd love it if you'd look them over.
MARGARET: Yes, and these are the clases you'll start with. Freshman English, four classes, about 150 students in all. Some of them are just out of juvenile hall. One or two might be wearing ankle cuffs to monitor their whereabouts.
And you see here, we'll have to revise your lesson plans. And if you look at their scores, these vocabulary lists and some of these, the books,Homer's The Odyssey, they're gonna be too difficult for them.

ERIN: All right.
MARGARET: Also, for most of them to get here it takes three buses,
almost 90 minutes each way.
ERIN: My God.
MARGARET: So I wouldn't give them too much of a homework load. You'll just be wasting a lot of time following up on overdue work.
ERIN: All right. Thank you.
MARGARET: You're from Newport Beach?
ERIN: Yes.
MARGARET: It's too bad you weren't here even two years ago, you know.We used to have one of the highest scholastic records in the district, but since voluntary integration was suggested, we've lost over 75% of our strongest students.
ERIN: Well, actually, I chose Wilson because of the integration program. I think what's happening here is really exciting, don't you? My father was involved in the civil rights movement. And I remember when I was watching the LA riots on TV, I was thinking of going to law school at the time. And I thought, "God, by the time
you're defending a kid in a courtroom, the battle's already lost.
I think the real fighting should happen here in the classroom.
MARGARET: Well, that's a very well-thought-out phrase. Erin, I think you're a lovely, intelligent woman. But you're a first-time teacher. As head of this department, I have to be confident you're capable of dealing with what we have to face here.

ERIN: I am. I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher, but I'm a really good student. I am, and I really want to be here.
MARGARET: Those are lovely pearls.
ERIN: Thank you. From my father.
MARGARET: I wouldn't wear them to class.

(Cut to Erin's apartment. She's getting dressed for the first day at school. She's talking to her husband)
ERIN: Honey?
SCOTT: What?
ERIN: Do I look like a teacher?
(Cut to school. Sudents talking on their way to their classes)
STUDENTS: Hey! Hey, Chris, yo, what up?
(They start getting into 203 classroom where Erin is waiting)
ERIN: Hello.
JAMAL: Hello. Hey, yo, let's sit right here, man.
ERIN: Hi.
JAMAL: Hey, girl, you wanna give me some fries with that shake?
ERIN: My name is Erin Gruwell. Welcome to Freshman English.
JAMAL: I give this bitch a week.
ERIN: Hi. Okay. Brandy Ross? Gloria Munez, Alejandro Santiago, Andre Bryant, Eva Benitez.
EVA: Eva, not Eva.
ERIN: Eva.
EVA: I have to go to the bathroom.
ERIN: Okay, make sure that you take a...(she refers to a Hall Pass)
EVA: Yeah, I know.
ERIN: Ben Samuels?
MARCUS (Voice over): That white boy hoping he's in the wrong room.
BEN (Voice over): I gotta get out of here.

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