CATEGORY SHIFT TRANSLATION OF NOUN PHRASE IN THE CRUELLA MOVIE SCRIPT AND ITS TRANSLATION

Anggi Ratna Purwanti¹, Ichwan Suyudi²,
Gunadarma University, Indonesia
Gunadarma University, Indonesia
anggiratna212@gmail.com

Received: 27/05/2022
Accepted: 03/08/2022
Publication: 04/08/2022

Abstract
Each language has its own structure of grammar. The Indonesian language has a different rule of grammar structure from English. As Catford stated, there is a correlation between translation and linguistics. Shifting translation is helpful in learning how a unit of different levels can be brought down to create interesting structures. This paper is aimed to find the category shift of noun phrases in the Cruella movie script and its translation. The method used is a qualitative method. This paper is used Catford’s shift translation theory to analyze the data. As the result, there are 54 data for structure shift, 3 data for a class shift, 7 data for unit shift and 21 data for the intra-system shift. There are also 2 data which represent untranslated noun phrases. The total data found is 87 data.

Keywords— shift, noun phrase, translation, movie scripts.

Introduction
Translating cannot be seen as an easy task to do. There are so many challenges to translate a text from source language to target language. To translate a text, the mastery of source and target languages is needed so the meaning can be transferred accurately. The different structure and pattern in both source and target language is also the common difficulties in translation. Moreover, the translation itself is explained by many brilliant theorists.

Newmark (1987) stated that translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p. 5). Basically, translation is transferring the meaning of the text. Newmark’s idea on translation definition is an old idea. Ghazala (1995) stated the new one. He argued that “translation generally refers to all the processes and methods used to render and/or transfer the meaning of the source language text into the target language as closely, completely and accurately as possible” (p. 1). The idea still emphasizes the meaning transferring of the source text to the target text. The process and method refers to the expert strategy to translating a text. There are so many experts who argued on the definition of translation. The intention of translating has the same purposes, to transferring the meaning as accurate as possible into the target language.

As it has been alluded in the beginning of paragraph, each language has its own structure of grammatical. Indonesian language is much more has a different rule of structure grammatically from English. It can be seen that there is a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages. Shifting is stated as a major concept in sentence analysis in translation. The concept of shifting can help us a lot to learn how a unit of different level which can be brought down to create interesting structures. There is a concept of rank shifting in all modern grammars of English in their own
This paper attempts to analyze the unit shift translation in the Cruella movie script and its translation. The Cruella movie is published in Mei 2021 and directed by Craig Gillespie. The Cruella movie script is already translated into many languages including in Indonesia language. Dimas Daffa Yuniardi is one of the translators who translated the movie script of Cruella. The freshness and has been entered into box office movie of the year is made the researcher chooses Cruella original movie script and its translation by Dimas Daffa Yuniardi as the source of data of this paper. To conduct the analysis, the previous study is needed. Here are the previous researches which related into this paper.

The first relevant research is conducted by I Made Juliarta (2021) entitled Noun Phrase and Its Translation in the Novel “Budha, A Story of Enlightenment”. This paper analyzes the form of the noun phrase and its translation shift found in the novel “Budha, A Story of Enlightenment”. The theory used is proposed by Catford (1978) and Quirk et all (1985). The qualitative method is applied to the research method. In the data of noun phrases, it consists of the derived noun as head in the source language. Shift occurred in the translation process of noun phrase from the source language into the target language. The optional ones (those that are dictated by the personal and stylistic preferences) and communicative rendition in source language text into another language. There are some shifts in translation occurred in the English noun phrases that are also translated into noun phrases in Indonesian as the target language. This study intends to: (i) identify the types of the noun phrase and its constituent structure found in the data source, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of the noun phrase in the translation process from the source language into the target language.

The second relevant research is conducted by Desak Nyoman Sri Rahayu Sugianti (2017) entitled English Noun Phrase Translation Shift In The Novel “The Davinci Code”. This study is aimed at analyzing the type of shift that is used by translators in translating the noun phrase in the novel The Davinci Code is translated into Indonesian. This research is a library research where the data is in the form of documents or printed out texts. The method of study can be categorized as qualitative-descriptive method which aims at describing systematically, factually and accurately the characteristic and correlation that occur is based on the theory applied in this study. There were three types of translation shift. It can be classified into (1) Unit Shift (from high into low level), (2) Structural Shift (linguistic factor), and Intra-System shift.

As the previous researches explained above, there are similarities and dissimilarities found between those researches and this paper. The differences are 1). This current paper and Juliarta’s research focused on the noun phrase and its constituent structure found in the data source meanwhile this current paper only focus on finding the translation shift of noun phrase, 2). The source of the data of Sugianti’s paper is a novel meanwhile this current paper’s source of the data is the movie’s subtitle. The similarity between Juliarta’s and Desak’s researches and this paper is the topic of discussion which is the translation shift of noun phrase. The aim of this current paper is to find the category shift of noun phrase in the Cruella movie script and its translation by using Catford’s (1965) translation shift theory.

**Literature Review**

**Shift**

Shift translation is introduced by Catford in 1965. He proved the relation between linguistic and translation in his book entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation. As he stated “Shift in translation is “the departure from formal correspondence in the process
of going from the source text to the target text (1965, p. 73). Meanwhile according to Bell “to shift from one language to another is, by definition, to alter the forms” (1991, p. 33). From the previous explanations about translation shift, it can be concluded that translation shift is used to explain the changes which occurred between source text and target text grammatically.

Catford (1965) divides the shift in translation into two major types, *level/rank shift* and *category shift*. Level/rank shift refers to “a source language item at one linguistic level that has a target language translation equivalent at a different level” (1965, p. 3). Level shift happens when the target text has different level to that of source text. The theory of unit shift doesn’t only stated by Catford, Chesterman (2000) stated shift in the termo f unit shift, he stated that “a unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT (target text): this happens very frequently, of course, and sub classifications can be set up for unit shifts of different types” (p. 93).

Another theory of shift stated by Munday (2001) “Unit shifts or rank shifts: These are shifts where the translation equivalent in the TL is at a different rank to the SL. ‘Rank’ here refers to the hierarchical linguistic units of sentence, clause, group, word and morpheme” (p. 61). As could be included, the theories of unit shift described by many theorists nevertheless this current paper is going to analyze the category shift of noun phrase in the Cruella movie script and its translation by using Catford’s (1965) translation shift theory. Furthermore, the clear example is below:

**Source text:** Adrian has stopped smoking

**Target text:** Adrian *sudah berhenti merokok*

The translation shift occurs in the level shift from grammar to lexis. The source text is a present perfect which has the pole of “has +V3” (the level is in term of grammar). In the source text, it is translated into “*sudah*”. Thus, the shift happened from the source text into target text is called by level shift.

Category shift is departures from formal correspondence in translation (1965, p. 3). Furthermore, the category shift is divided into *structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift,* and *intra-system shifts.*

**1. Structure shift**

Structure shift is happened in the change of word class in a sentence. It happens due to the difference of language system between source language and target language. Structure shift occur at all ranks. The examples are below:

**Source text:**  
Blue sky  
Adj noun

**Target text:**  
Awan biru  
Noun Adj

In the source text, “blue sky” has the structure which consists of adj + noun and is translated into “awan biru” which consists of noun + adj. The structure shift happens from source text into target text.

**2. Class shift**

Class shift involves a change in grammar. As Catford stated that “class shift, then, occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of different class from
the original item”. The example of class shift is below:

**Source text**: “I became what I am **today** at the age of twelve”

**Target text**: “Aku menjadi seperti diriku yang sekarang ini saat berumur 12 tahun”

In the source text, the word …today… is an adverb and is translated into …sekarang… which is a noun. The word class change is called class shift.

### 3. Unit shift

Catford (1965) stated that unit shift is the changes of “rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language” (p. 3). To be clearer, the example of unit shift is below:

**Source Text**: “I think Mr. Jefferson is making a big mistake with a **move** like that”.

**Target Text**: “Aku rasa Mr. Jefferson membuat kesalahan besar dengan **bertindak** seperti itu”.

The words “…a move …” in the source text is a phrase and is translated into …bertindak… in the target text which is a verb. The sub classification change is called unit shift. Thus, the strategy used is unit shift.

### 4. Intra-system shift

Intra system shift refers to the “shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system”. To be clearer, the example of intra-system shift is below:

**Source Text**: “**a mobile phone** is the unforgettable thing to people nowadays”

**Target text**: “**telepon genggam** adalah barang yang tidak terlupakan orang-orang saat ini”.

Determiner “**a**” in the source text is a generic reference. In Bahasa Indonesia it is literally translated into “sebuah, seorang, seekor etc”. For the sake of an acceptance translation in the target text, the “**a**” is not translated literally although it has corresponding system and function. It is unacceptable if the sentence of the source text is translated into “sebuah telepon genggam adalah barang yang tidak terlupakan orang-orang saat ini”. Then it is should be translated as “**telepon genggam adalah barang yang tidak terlupakan orang-orang saat ini**” in the target text.

### Noun Phrase

A noun phrase is a group of related words that can act as a single noun-like unity within a sentence. According to Lingga (2006) “Noun phrase is a group of words which has function do work the noun” (p. 253). Whimtant (1975) States that “Noun phrase is a claim that noun phrases always consist of an article and a noun” (p. 63). Meanwhile According to Stagaberg (2000) Noun phrase is, “consists of a noun and all the words and word groups that belong with the noun and cluster around it” (p. 185).
Research Method
The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive. Moleong (2006) said “qualitative method is used in descriptive data as research procedures that resulted containing spoken and written words and human’s behavior that can be observed” (p. 4). All data are analyzed in the form of words and sentences. The source of data is taken from Cruella movie script and its translation meanwhile the data are in the form of word, phrase or sentence. This is a documentary analysis focusing on the analysis of text while employing the descriptive analytical technique.

The data will be categorized and classified and then analyzed in accordance with and translation strategies. The steps in analyzing the data were as follows: step one, reading Cruella original movie script and its translation. Step two, identify the data source. Step three, collect the data found. The technique includes some steps, step one is classify the data found into Catford’s translation shift, step two is analyze the data found and classified. Step three is Drawing conclusion.

Results and Discussion
As result, the researcher found 87 in the Cruella movie scripts and its translation. The finding of the research can be seen in the following table:

| The translated noun phrase | Untranslated noun phrase |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Structure shift             | Class shift              | Unit shift | Intra system shift |
| 54                          | 3                        | 7          | 21                   | 2                      |

Table 1 Result of the research

1. Structure shift

Datum 1

| English subtitle          | Indonesian subtitle                |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 02:02:00,195 --> 02:02:03,115 | 02:02:00,195 --> 02:02:03,115     |
| …poetic justice that's just so… | ...tentang keadilan puitis yang begitu… |

In the source text, poetic justice is translated into keadilan puitis in the target text. The structure of noun phrase is changed from source text into target text. To make it clear, the different structure of noun phrase between source text and target text can be seen through the diagram below:

Poetic justice

|-----------------|-----------------|
|                 |                 |

Keadilan puitis
The diagram clearly states the different arrangement of word order between source text and target text. Thus the datum above is described as structure shift.

2. Class shift

Class shift is the change of word class from the source text into target text. The discussion is below:

Datum 1

| English subtitle                                      | Indonesian subtitle          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| I'd just take a little peek.                         | ...aku akan mengintip        |

The datum above shows that the phrase …a little peak in the source text is a noun phrase and is translated into …mengintip which is a verb. The word class change is called by class shift.

3. Unit shift

| English subtitle                                      | Indonesian subtitle          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| She's the vandal who messed up the whole new window display. | Dia adalah perusak yang merusak etalase baru. |

As stated by Catford, unit shift occurs a change of unit at one rank in the source language is a unit at a different rank in the target language. The data shows that in the source text, the phrase …window display is a noun phrase, specifically a phrase and is translated into …etalase... which is a word in the target text. The change from phrase to word is called unit shift.

4. Intra-system shift

Catford stated the definition of intra system shift as “shifts that occurs internally, within the system; that is for those cases where the source and the target language possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system”

Datum:

| English subtitle                                      | Indonesian subtitle          |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| From the very beginning                               | Sedari awal                 |
| I've always made a statement.                         | aku selalu membuat pernyataan |

This is a Creative Commons License This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License
Determiner “a” in the source text is a generic reference. In Bahasa Indonesia it is literally translated into “sebuah, seorang, seekor etc”. For the sake of an acceptance translation in the target text, the “a” is not translated literally although it has corresponding system and function. The data above shows that in the source text, the phrase of …a statement is translated into …pernyataan… in the target text. Thus, the shift is called by intra system shift.

Conclusion

Each language has its own structure of grammatical. Indonesian language is much more has a different rule of structure grammatically from English. It can be seen that there is a simple word-for-word correspondence between any two languages. As Catford stated, there is a correlation between translation and linguistic. The concept of shifting can help us a lot to learn how a unit of different level which can be brought down to create interesting structures. Catford divided shifting into level/rank shift and category shift which category shift is divided into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. Furthermore this paper is analyzed the category shift of noun phrase that occurs in Cruella movie script and its translation. As the result, there are 54 data of structure shift, 3 data of class shift, 7 data of unit shift and 21 data of intra-system shift. There are also 2 data which represent untranslated noun phrase. The total data found is 87 data.

As the other writer stated after the conclusion. The writer suggests for further researchers to analyze more about other translation issues that could be found on the other movie subittle. The writer hopes the other translation issues would be noticeable more and written as the research paper. The writer also hopes that this research will be a recommended reference that will help other writers to find another topic.

References

Bell, R. T. (1991). Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice. London: Longman Group Ltd. Brislin, Ricard. W. 1976.
Catford, J. C. (1965). A Linguistic Theory of Translation. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Ghazala, H. (1995). Translation as problems and solutions. Syria: Dar Elkalem El Arabi.
Juliarta, I. M. (2021). Noun Phrase and Its Translation in the Novel "Budha, a Story of Enlightenement". Journal of Applied Study in Language Vol 5, 1.
Lingga, H. D. (2006). Advanced English Grammar for TOEFL Preparation. Jakarta: Puspa Swara.
Moleong, L. J. (2006). Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: P.T Remaja Rosdakarya.
Newmark, P. (1987). A Textbook of Translation. New York: Prentice Hall.
Pramono, A. (2014). An analysis of translation procedure from English into Indonesian Language in the novel The negotator. 1.
Stageberg, N. D. (2000). An introductory English grammar. USA: Thomson Wadsworth.
Sugianti, D. N. (2017). English Noun Phrase Translation Shift in the Novel "the Davinci Code". Public Knowledge Project, 1.
Sutriani, A. (2019). A Study of Poetry Translation Strategies and Acceptability of Ten Poems Rupi Kaur’s Milk and Honey. 1.
Whitmant, W. (1975). A Reference Guide (Reference Publication in Literature).

### Appendices

| Structure Shift | Translations |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | An early age | Sedari awal |
| 2 | Nice jacket | Jaket bagus |
| 3 | copy book | buku nilai |
| 4 | a fabulous name | Nama yang cantik |
| 5 | primary school | SD |
| 6 | a small town | kota kecil |
| 7 | best dress | Gaun cantik |
| 8 | family heirloom | pusaka keluarga |
| 9 | serious voice | suara serius |
| 10 | mysterious friend | teman misterius |
| 11 | dreadful accident | kecelakaan mengerikan |
| 12 | Genius girl | Gadis genius |
| 13 | A new day | hari baru |
| 14 | petty thieves | pencuri kecil |
| 15 | fashion designer | perancang busana |
| 16 | fabulous disguises | penyamaran yang luar biasa |
| 17 | a beautiful operation | operasi yang indah |
| 18 | the pinnacle of fashion | Puncak mode |
| 19 | the best designers | desainer terbaik. |
| 20 | a kind man | Pria baik |
| 21 | a brilliant kid | Anak brilian |
| 22 | Grubby girl | Gadis kotor |
| 23 | those happy accidents | kecelakaan yang membahagiakan |
| 24 | the whole direction | seluruh arah hidupmu |
| 25 | Winter collection | Koleksi musim dingin |
| 26 | a dingy little bar | main piano di bar kecil |
| 27 | Winter ball | Pesta musim dingin |
| 28 | security setup | pengaturan keamanan |
| 29 | the security system | sistem keamanan |
| 30 | personal specialty | keahlian pribadiku. |
| 31 | a private event | acara pribadi |
| 32 | the dress code | tema busana. |
| 33 | Master of | Ahlinya meremehkan |
| 34 | understatement | wanita tua |
| 35 | an extreme side | sisi ekstrem |
| 36 | the spring collection | koleksi musim semi |
| 37 | Signature piece. | karya khas |
| 38 | lunch break | makan siang |
| 39 | employment contract | kontrak kerja |
| 40 | false imprisonment | pemenjaraan palsu |
| 41 | Correct response | Respons yang benar |
| 42 | a stunning, ludicrously expensive gown | gaun yang menakjubkan dan sangat mahal |
| 43 | fashion fact | fakta mode |
| 45 | Breaking news | Berita sela |
| 46 | warehouse fire | kobaran api |
| 47 | a diabolical request | permintaan yang jahat |
| 48 | the sweetest woman | wanita termannis |
| 49 | a homicidal maniac | pembunuh gila |
| 50 | a memorable night | Satu malam yang menakjubkan |
| 51 | Hellman Hall | Balai Hellman |
| 52 | a wicked genius | seorang genius yang jahat |
| 54 | poetic justice | keadilan puitis |

**Class Shift**

| 1 | An orphan | yatim piatu |
| 2 | A cup of tea | Secangkir teh |
| 3 | a bit of professionalism | sedikit profesional |

**Unit Shift**

| 1 | one thing | mudah |
| 2 | a little peek | mengintip |
| 3 | job description | Pekerjaan |
| 4 | window display | Etalase |
| 5 | a job | pekerjaan. |
| 6 | an enormous… help | Membantu |
| 7 | a dangerous scene | Berbahaya |

**Intra-system shift**

| 1 | a statement | pernyataan |
| 2 | The world | Dunia |
| 3 | The pattern | Polanya |
|   | English          | Indonesian       |
|---|-----------------|------------------|
| 4 | The hat         | Topinya          |
| 5 | A friend        | teman            |
| 6 | A girl          | Gadis            |
| 7 | A place         | Tempat           |
| 8 | A promise       | Janji            |
| 9 | a distraction   | pengalih perhatian |
| 10| a fugitive      | burnonan         |
| 11| the rewards     | hasil            |
| 12| the angle       | niat             |
| 13| The Baroness    | Baroness         |
| 14| the guards      | Penempatan penjaga |
| 15| the schedules   | Dan rentetan jadwalnya |
| 16| the keypad      | papan kunci      |
| 17| the distraction | Pengalihan       |
| 18| an invitation   | undangan         |
| 19| the floor       | Lantai           |
| 20| the dogs        | Anjing-anjing itu |
| 21| The pinnacle    | puncak           |