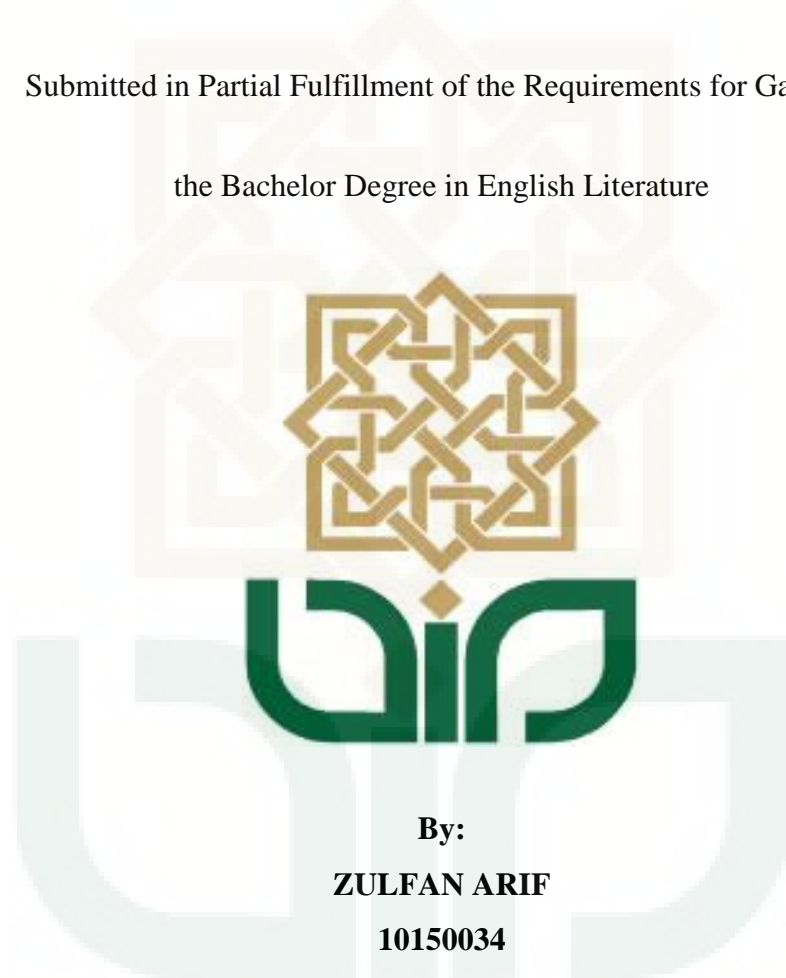


**THE TRANSLATION SHIFT OF COMPOUND NOUNS**

**IN *THE GREAT GATSBY'S* MOVIE SUBTITLES**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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**2015**

## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this paper. Other writer's opinion or finding included in the paper are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 18 Juni 2015

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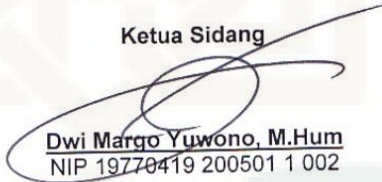
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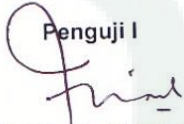
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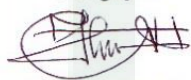
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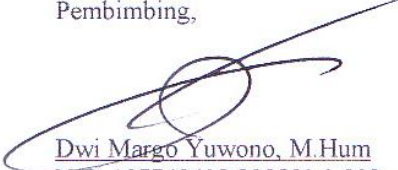
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Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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## ABSTRACT

### THE SHIFT OF COMPOUND NOUNS IN *THE GREAT GATSBY'S* MOVIE

#### SUBTITLES

By: Zulfan Arif (10150034)

This graduating paper is entitled *The Shift of Compound Nouns in The Great Gatsby's Movie Subtitles*. Catford's theory of translation shift is used to analyze the compound noun, while Larson's theory of Characteristics of language that affect translation is used to analyze the factors that caused compound noun shift. Those analyses aims to find compound noun in the grammatical level especially word classes. The method used in this research is qualitative method. The data are taken from The Great Gatsby movie's subtitles and its translation by Ervanders. The result shows that there are 73 cases of compound shift on the data. It has 7 kinds of compound noun shifts, they are compound noun to single noun 28 cases, compound noun to noun phrase 21 cases, compound noun to adjective 4 cases, compound noun to adverb 2 cases, compound noun to adverbial phrase 3 cases, compound noun to compound noun 15 cases, and the last is compound noun to noun clause 1 case. Further, the writer found three factors that cause shift in compound noun. First, meaning components are "packaged" into lexical items, but they are "packaged" differently in one language than in other, it has 51 cases, second is the same meaning component occurs in several surface structures lexical items (form), it has 8 cases and the last is one form is used to represent several alternative meanings, it has 14 cases. Those factors have impact with the occurrence of compound noun shift in translation.

Keywords : *Translation shift, compound noun, factors.*

## ABSTRAK

### THE SHIFT OF COMPOUND NOUNS IN *THE GREAT GATSBY'S* MOVIE SUBTITLES

Oleh: Zulfan Arif (10150034)

Tugas akhir ini berjudul *The Shift of Compound noun in The Great Gatsby movie's Subtitle*. Teori yang digunakan dalam menganalisa pergeseran kata benda majemuk dalam penerjemahan adalah teori Catford dan untuk menganalisis faktor yang menyebabkan adanya pergeseran kata benda majemuk dalam penerjemahan adalah teori Larson. Analisis dalam penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan pergeseran kata benda majemuk dalam tataran gramatikal khususnya kelas kata. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode kualitatif. Data diambil dari subtitle film *The Great Gatsby* dan terjemahnya oleh Ervanders. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya 73 kasus pergeseran kata benda majemuk dalam data. Dari penemuan tersebut diklasifikasikan menjadi 7 pergeseran. Mereka adalah pergeseran kata benda majemuk menjadi kata benda tunggal 28 kasus, kata benda majemuk menjadi frasa kata benda 21 kasus, kata benda majemuk menjadi kata sifat 4 kasus, kata benda majemuk menjadi kata keterangan 2 kasus, kata benda majemuk menjadi frasa kata keterangan 3 kasus, kata benda majemuk menjadi kata benda majemuk 15 kasus, dan kata benda majemuk menjadi klausa kata benda 1 kasus. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini juga menemukan tiga faktor yang menyebabkan adanya pergeseran kata benda majemuk dalam penerjemahan. Mereka adalah komponen makna yang dikemas kedalam unsur leksikal sesuai dengan satu bahasa, tetapi dikemas berbeda di dalam bahasa lain 51 kasus, komponen makna yang sama akan terjadi dalam beberapa struktur lahir leksikal 8 kasus, dan satu bentuk dapat digunakan untuk mewakili beberapa makna alternatif 14 kasus. Faktor-faktor tersebut memiliki pengaruh dalam pergeseran kata benda majemuk dalam satu proses penerjemahan.

Kata Kunci: *Pergeseran penerjemahan, kata benda majemuk, faktor.*

**MOTTO**

خَيْرُ النَّاسِ أَنْفَعُهُمُ لِلنَّاسِ

*the best among you, are those who are best for others*

(H.R. Bukhari Muslim)



## **DEDICATION**

This final project is dedicated to:

1. My parents
2. My brother and sister
3. English Department UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta
4. All of English learners





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*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*

Alhamdulillah, all praises and tanks be to Allah SWT for blessing to the writer for everyday by giving guidance, health, and knowledge so this research can be completed as the requirements to achieve the bachelor degree of English Literature Department in Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Peace always be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW as the messenger of Allah SWT and as the guide for all human beings.

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Yogyakarta, 18 Juni 2015

Zulfan Arif

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

No	Abbreviations	Meaning
1	Adj	Adjective
2	Adv	Adverb
3	AdvP	Adverbial Phrase
4	C	Clause
5	CALD3	Cambridge Advanced Learners Dictionary Third Editions
6	Conjt	Conjunction
7	CpN	Compound Noun
8	Det	Determiner
9	Excl	Exclamation
10	H	Head
11	KBBI	Kamus Besar bahasa Indonesia
12	M	Modifier
13	N	Noun
14	NC	Noun Clause
15	NP	Noun Phrase
16	P	Phrase
17	Post-M	Post-Modifier
18	Pre-M	Pre-Modifier
19	Prep	Preposition
20	PrepP	Prepositional Phrase
21	Pron	Pronoun
22	S	Sentence
23	SgN	Single Noun
24	SL	Source Language
25	ST	Source Text
26	TL	Target Language
27	TT	Target Text
28	V	Verb
29	VP	Verb Phrase
30	W	Word



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Language is a system used by human to communicate with other. Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary Third Editions (2008:247) defines Language is a system of communication consisting of sounds, words and grammar, or the system of communication used by the people of a particular country or profession. There are so many languages around the world. Every language has its characteristics. It is obviously different with any other languages. It is like what Allah stated in Holy Koran about the diversity of language and group in Surah Al-Hujuraat: 13

يٰٓأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ  
لِتَعَارَفُوا إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقْوَىٰ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

*O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted. (<http://quran.com/49/13>, accessed on 10/05/2015)*

Languages are different from each other; they are different in form having distinct codes and rules regulating the construction of grammatical stretches of language and these forms have different meaning. The diversity of the language can be a problem in communication among countries, because every country has their

own language. The problems need to be solved; translation is one of the way to solve the diversity.

“Translation is the comprehension of the meaning of a text and the subsequent production of an equivalent text, likewise called a "translation," that communicates the same message in another language. The text that is translated is called the source text, and the language that it is translated into is called the target language. The product is sometimes called the target text.” (<http://nature.com/scitable/definition/translation-rna-translation-173/>, accessed on 25/11/2015).

Nida (1964) in Venuti (2000:126) says that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages since no two languages are identical. Hence, it can be concluded that due to no two indistinguishable languages, shifts may occur in translation. It occurs in either translation or interpreting.

Catford in Venuti (2000: 41) states that shifts mean “the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL (Source Language) to TL (Target Language)”. Catford (1965:73) says that “there are two major types of shifts occur. They are level shifts and category shifts”.

Level shift is a shift from grammar to lexis. It means that a grammatical unit in English, such as noun, affixes, etc, has a lexical unit in Bahasa Indonesia as its translation equivalent (Machali, 1998: 14). For instance, *She is walking alone*, and the translation is *Dia sedang berjalan sendirian*. The form ‘-ing’ as a bound morpheme is translated into Bahasa Indonesia by the free morpheme ‘sedang’.

(<http://resources.transbahasa.com/2013/09/30/seri-teori-3-ian-catford/>, accessed on 20/05/2015)

Category shift according to Catford (1965:73) is about “unbounded and rank-bounded translation. The first being approximately “normal” or “free” translation in which SL-TL equivalences is set up at whatever appropriate rank. There is sentence equivalence, but in the course of a text, equivalences may shift up and down the rank scale, often being established at ranks lower than the sentence”.

The analysis of this thesis is focused in the category shifts. The Category shifts consist of structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts. However, in order to avoid the excessive discussion of category shifts, the shift becoming the main focus is the compound noun shifts; kind of word class that is parts of unit-shifts.

Unit-shift is about the changing of word from SL into other ranks in TL. Catford (1995:8) states the ranks that arranged in grammatical or phonological hierarchy. In English, there are 5 units of grammatical hierarchy. The largest or highest rank scale is ‘sentence’. The smallest or lowest in the rank scale is ‘morpheme’. Between these, in descending order are ‘clause’, ‘group’, and ‘word’. The main word classes in English are verb, noun, adjective, adverb, pronoun, conjunction, preposition, and article.

A compound is a complex lexeme that can be thought of as consisting of two or more base lexeme. In the simple case, a compound consists of two lexemes that are joined together. English allows several types of combinations of different

word-classes (N: noun, Adj: adjective, V: verb), but not all such combinations are possible. Some examples of compound in English are *lipstick* (N+N), *hardware* (Adj+N), and *drawbridge* (V + N). (Haspelmath and Sims, 2010: 137)

The source of the data in this thesis is the subtitles of the Great Gatsby movie, which is translated by Ervanders, IDFL™ Subs Crew (<http://IDFL.US>). The Source Language (SL) of the movie subtitles is English and the Target Language (TL) is Bahasa Indonesia. The compound noun shifts which occur in the subtitles from the movie will be analyzed in this thesis.

An example of compound noun shift from the data:

**SL (English)**

00:02:56,177 --> 00:03:01,015

He was like one of those machines that register earthquakes 10,000 miles away.

**TL (Bahasa Indonesia)**

00:02:56,177 --> 00:03:01,015

...mesin yang mendeteksi gempa dari jarak 10.000 mil.

From the example above, the compound noun *earthquakes* is a plural word signed by -s in the end of *earthquake* and it translated into a singular word in Bahasa Indonesia *gempa*. This case indicates a process of shifting, according to Catford (1965:80) it is intra-system shift.

The source data in this thesis is the subtitle of movie. “Subtitles are textual versions of the dialog in films and television programs, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written translation of a dialog in

a foreign language or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf and hard-of-hearing to follow the dialog or for the people.” Accessed at: (<http://meriam-webster.com/dictionary/subtitle/> December, 02th 2013; 08:30 PM).

The Great Gatsby is a 2013 Australian-American 3D drama film. An adaptation of F.Scott Fitzgerald's 1925 novel of the same name, the film was co-written and directed by Baz Luhrmann, and stars Leonardo DiCaprio, Tobey Maguire, Carey Mulligan, Joel Edgerton, Amitabh Bachchan, Isla Fisher and Elizabeth Debicki. It follows the life and times of millionaire Jay Gatsby and his neighbor Nick, who recounts his encounter with Gatsby at the height of the Roaring Twenties. The film was originally going to be released on December 25, 2012, but moved to May 10, 2013 in 3D. It received mixed reviews from critics, but proved a financial success. The government of Australia contributed financially to the making of the film with tax subsidies. (<http://thegreatgastby.warnerbros.com>, accessed on 10/12/2013)

The reason of choosing the data is the writer wants to analyze the compound noun shifts which occur in the translation product from the subtitles of the movie. The Great Gatsby is familiar in English students department through the novel. The writer found that it is quite rarely to be analyzed by any research in English Department in State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga. Especially the compound noun shifts which occur in the movie subtitle as the subject matter; it has never been touched.

## **1.2 Problem Statements**

The Problems of the analysis of this thesis are:

1. How do the compound nouns shift in The Great Gatsby's movie Subtitle?
2. What are the factors cause compound nouns shift occurred in The Great Gatsby movie?

## **1.3 Objectives of Study**

The objectives of the Analysis in this thesis are:

1. To describe the compound noun in the subtitles of The Great Gatsby movie shifted in the Indonesian subtitles.
2. To figure out the factors that cause compound noun shifts found in The Great Gatsby movie subtitles.

## **1.4 Significances of Study**

Theoretically, this thesis can lead the readers or the students of English Department especially who are interested in translation studies in expanding the knowledge of the translation studies.

Practically, this thesis can be used in order to know how the way to understand the process of translation when the readers watch movie, and also for the translator in practicing the translation.

## 1.5 Literature Review

In the term of translation research that focuses on shifting, there are many literatures that have been written. This paper is focused on compound noun shift that part of unit shift in a movie subtitle. The writer found some theses that related to the unit shift.

The first paper is from Septy (2010) in *An Analysis of Sherlock Holmes Movie Subtitle*, a graduate from University of Sumatera Utara, Medan. The object of this paper is word shift in a movie subtitle. The theory used in this paper is taken from Catford's theory about shift in translation. The method used is library research by collecting data from the film. The analysis of the data is done with qualitative-descriptive method.

The problem statements of the analysis are: 1. What are the profiles of word-shift found in Sherlock Holmes movie subtitle? 2. What is the most dominant word-shift occurred in the subtitles of Sherlock Holmes movie?

To calculate the data, Septy uses Butler's formula to find out the most dominant shift that occurs in the data. There are three types of rank changes, they are word to phrase (W-P), word to clause (W-C) and word to sentence (W-S). The percentage result are 116 changes from word(s) to phrases or (89%), 12 changes from word(s) to clause or (9, 37%), and 1 change from word to sentence (0, 83%)

From the analysis she concluded that there are no two identical languages, neither in the meaning nor in structure (Nida, 1964:126). So, shift may occur in the translation from one language to different language. Every language has their own

characteristics and different from others. It can be said that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages.

The second paper is from Ahmad Tito Bramudya (2014) a graduate from State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. The object of his graduating paper entitled "Unit shift in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of The Baskerville*" is bound morphemes used in the novel of *The Hound of the Baskerville* by Arthur Conan Doyle. Moreover, data analysis of this research is bound morpheme shift and its translation occurred in the translated version of the novel. To analyze the data Tito takes Catford's theory of shift in translation. The method used is reading technique which is reading, scrutinizing, and noting. Bound morphemes used in the novel of *The Hound of the Baskerville* by Arthur Conan Doyle. Moreover, data analysis of this research is bound morpheme shift and its translation occurred in the translated version of the novel. To analyze the data Tito takes Catford's theory of shift in translation. The method used is reading technique which is reading, scrutinizing, and noting.

There are two problem statements of this paper, they are: 1. How are the bound morpheme shifts that occur in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*? 2. What bound morpheme shifts are most dominant to occur in the translation of Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Hound of the Baskerville*?

To calculate the data, Tito uses Butler's formula to find out the most dominant shift that occurs in the data. From these one hundred seventy (170) cases of bound morpheme shifts containing of 15 kinds of bound morpheme, they are 7 prefixes and 8 suffixes. The shifts occurred in the prefix *re-* is 3 cases (1,8%), *in-*



is 15 cases (8,8%), *im-* is 5 cases (2,9%), *un-* is 43 cases (25,3%) *dis-* is 5 cases (2,9%), *ir-* is 2 cases (1,2 %), and *mis-* is 1 case (0,6%). Then, the shift occurrence of suffix *-ly* is 42 cases (24,7%), *-est* is 8 cases (4,7%), *-less* is 19 cases (11,2%), *-es* is 4 cases (2,3%), *-er* is 19 cases (11,2%), *-ist* is 1 case (0,6%), *-able* is 2 cases (1,2%), and *-ous* is 1 case (0,6%). From that calculation, the most dominant of bound morpheme shift that occur in the data is prefix *un-* with 43 cases (25, 3%). Then, the lowest shift of bound morpheme in the TL is prefix *-mis*, suffix *-ist*, and *-ous*, with 1 case (0, 6%).

From the analysis, he concludes that shifts in translation cannot be considered as a mistake but it happens in translation in order to create suitability or equivalence between the SL and TL. Then, a text that is translated by a translator in TL can be considered by the readers as equivalent or non-equivalent in meaning. One of the ways to consider the equivalence in meaning of a text translated is the readers can prove that equivalence by using the dictionary or comparing the quality meaning between both the SL and TL.

The third is Ida Nurrokhimah's graduating paper of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2014). She writes paper entitle *Unit Shift in the Translation of Jane Austen's Pride and Prejudice*. This paper aims to analyze the unit shift in four ranks (morpheme, words, phrase and clause) in the Jane Austen's novel *Pride and prejudice* that translated by Berliani Mantili Nugrahani. She use Catford's theory to analyze the unit shift and Larson's theory to analyze the character of language which effect of translation. Method used in this research is qualitative-descriptive method.

Problem statements of this research are what are the pattern of unit shifts in the translation of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and what are characteristics of language which affect the different form of translation.

Based on Catford's theory, the patterns of unit shifts that the writer found are 460 units: bound morpheme to free morpheme (6), free morpheme to bound morpheme (8), word to compound (43), word to reduplication (5), compound to word (2), word to phrase (305), word to clause (1), phrase to word (3), clause to phrase (6) and phrasal verb to word (17).

According to Mildred L. Larson about the characteristic of language which affect translation, the writer found that language has their own characteristics such as meaning component 'packaged in the lexical items of a language are different to another language, the same meaning components can occur in several surface structures lexical item (form), one form will be used to represent several alternative meanings, and a single meaning may be expressed in a variety of form'. Those characteristics have impact with the occurrence of unit shift. Unit shift usually occur in literary translation, it is done when the translator keep the meaning in order to send the same message and it can be delivered well.

This graduating paper also has several similarities and differences with the prior research in the subject and the object. It has similar subject with the first prior research that analyze movie subtitle but the object of this research is more specific in compound noun shifts. The second and the third prior research have differences with this graduating paper in the subject, they analyze novel and this graduating paper analyze movie subtitle. Not only subject of analysis, but object of these

researches also concern on shifts in the translation. It has differences, the object of second prior research are bound morpheme shifts and the object of the third prior research is wider about unit shift in general.

### **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

This research tries to analyze the compound noun shifts which occur in The Great Gatsby Movie Subtitle from English language to Bahasa Indonesia. This analysis aims to find compound noun shifts in the translation of movie text from English to Indonesia. The writer uses theory from Haspelmath and Sims (2010:137) about the definition of compound noun to classify the compound noun. Then, to identify compound noun shift is taken from Catford's theory in 1956; it stated that word-shift occurred in language units in any proper level. He states that there are two major types of shift; they are level shift and category shift. The Category shifts consist of structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit-shifts, and intra-system-shifts.

Moreover, the writer also wants to analyze the factors that causes the compound noun shift occurs in the Great Gatsby movie subtitle. The writer takes Larson's theories about characteristics of language which affect translation. The factors of the shifts existence can be seen from the lexical and grammatical aspects. Although this research only delivers from lexical, it can be explained more in the second chapter about the theoretical framework.

## **1.7 Method of Research**

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

This research uses qualitative method. Kothari (2004:03) says that qualitative research is concerned with qualitative phenomenon, i.e., phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. It leads to library research. The writer uses some references from books and internet which support the research about popular culture and translation theories to analyze the word-shifts in The Great Gatsby Movie Subtitle.

### **1.7.2 Source of Data**

There are two sources of data: the primary data and the secondary data. Kothari (2004:97) says that the primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character. The secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process. The primary data is taken from the movie subtitle itself from DVD. The secondary data is taken from some critical works and some books that concern with the movie and the translation.

## **1.8 Data Collection Technique**

In this research, the writer uses content-analysis methods. Kothari (2004:110) says that content-analysis consists of analyzing the contents of documentary materials such as books, magazines, newspapers and the contents of

all other verbal materials which can be either spoken or printed. The data is compound noun shift in the Great Gatsby movie subtitle. To collect the data, the writer does some steps. First, the writer watches the movie and concerns in the Indonesian subtitle. Second, the writer opens the English subtitle and compares it. Third, the writer identifies the data from SL to TL that contain compound noun shift. And the last is the writer puts the data from SL to TL side by side.

### 1.9 Data Analysis Techniques

There are several steps in analyzing the data. In the technique of analyzing data, the writer uses descriptive analysis method. Kothari (2004:2-3) says that “descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding enquiries of different kinds. The major purpose of descriptive research is description of the state of affairs as it exists at present. In analytical research, on the other hand, the researcher has to use facts or information already available, and analyze these to make a critical evaluation of the material”. The first step is finding how the compound noun shifted in the Great Gatsby movie subtitle from SL to TL. Second is comparing the transformed of compound noun in the SL and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia (TL). Third is classifying and analyzing the data based on the type of compound noun shifts. For example:

SL : 00:31:14,665 --> 00:31:16,792

...he was an *Oxford man*.

TL : 00:31:14,665 --> 00:31:16,792

...bahwa dia *lulusan Oxford*.

The word *Oxford man* is a compound noun (CpN) that made of *Oxford* (N) and *man* (N), so the word *Oxford man* is a compound noun that has a formula noun and noun (N-N). *Oxford* is a city in southern England and *men* is an adult male human being. Literally, *Oxford man* is an adult male human being from Oxford a city in southern England, but if we look at the context of the text, *Oxford* means University of Oxford, that is a collegiate research university located in Oxford, England. So, it can be concluded that *Oxford man* means an adult male that have been studied at Oxford University. *Oxford man* is an endocentric compound, the head is *man* and the modifier is *Oxford*.

<b>Compound Noun</b>	
<b>Head: N</b>	<b>Post-Modifier: N</b>
<i>man</i>	<i>Oxford</i>

In this case, the word *Oxford man* is translated into phrase *lulusan Oxford* (NP) in Bahasa Indonesia. *Lulusan* means graduated person and *Oxford* also refer to University of Oxford.

<b>Noun Phrase</b>	
<b>Head: N</b>	<b>Post-Modifier: N</b>
<i>lulusan</i>	<i>Oxford</i>

Semantically, there is no problem in the translation of word *Oxford man* into *lulusan Oxford* because it has equivalence meaning but according to Catford, shift

occurred in the grammatical level. Grammatically, the word *Oxford man* and *lulusan Oxford* has similar formula, they are formed by noun and noun. *Oxford man* is a compound noun and *lulusan Oxford* is a noun phrase. In the movie, Gatsby is someone who graduated from Oxford University.

Then the fourth technique is finding the factors that cause compound noun shifts occurred in the Great Gatsby movie subtitle according to Larson's theories about characteristics of language which affect translation. And the last step is drawing the conclusion of the analysis.

#### **1.10 Paper Organization**

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter describes the general information of the research including the background of study, problem statement, and objective of study, significances of study, prior research, theoretical approach, and method of research, data collecting techniques, data analyzing techniques, and paper organization. The second chapter explains an overview of translation. The next chapter is the analysis that contains the data analysis; and the last one is the conclusion and suggestions of the research.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After finding and analyzing the data, the result of the data delivered in chapter IV. This research uses J.C Catford theory about shifts in translation, especially unit shift that concerns on compound noun shifts. There are 92 compound nouns that have been founded at the Great Gatsby movie's subtitle, but not all of the compound nouns are shifted into Bahasa Indonesia. The writer found 73 cases of compound shift on the data. It has 7 kinds of compound noun shifts, they are compound noun to single noun 28 cases or 38, 36%, compound noun to noun phrase 21 cases or 27, 4%, compound noun to adjective 4 cases or 5, 5%, compound noun to adverb 2 cases or 2, 74%, compound noun to adverbial phrase 3 cases or 4, 1%, compound noun to compound noun 15 cases or 20, 55%, and the last is compound noun to noun clause 1 case or 1, 37 %. From the data finding, the highest cases of compound noun shift is that translated into single noun, and the lowest is compound noun that translated into noun phrase.

Further, the writer found three factors that caused shift in compound noun. First, meaning components are "packaged" into lexical items, but they are "packaged" differently in one language than in other, it has 51 or 69, 8% cases. Second is the same meaning component will occur in several surface structures lexical items (form), it has 8 or 10, 9 % cases. The last is one form used to represent several alternative meanings, it has 14 or 19, 2% cases.



Compound noun is a word that formulated from two morpheme or more that produce new meaning, sometimes the meaning is far from grammatically related to the context of language used. When it translated to another language, translator must be able to deliver equivalent messages. Further, compound noun is a word that produce new meaning, that means it 'packaged' in one language whereas we know that each languages has their own system and characteristic, that is the highest factor that caused compound noun shift. To get the equivalent messages one of the ways is through the shifting process especially in grammatical level.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

Translation is a complex work language. It needs enough knowledge to do it, not only the languages that studied but also the theory and method used. The writer would like to give some suggestions for student or someone who interested in languages and translation. The most important thing of translation is to keep the messages from SL to TL, not only the language inside but the system that around it such culture and social also. So, they can make a good product of translation to help other people to understand other languages.

Film is one of cultural product that represents reality around it, there are many language developments that stated in films. There is no dictionary of compound word, because as the development of language compound word also always develop especially in film subtitles. This research is far from perfect, for students who want to analyze compound noun, it needs to more concern on the

differences of compound and phrases, because it is important to analyze the meaning.



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## APPENDIX

## 1. Compound Noun Shift Data On The Great Gatsby Movie's Subtitle

## 1.1 Compound Noun to Single Noun

No	SL	TL	Unit Shift
1	00:02:56,177 --> 00:03:01,015 He was like one of those machines that register <i>earthquakes</i> 10,000 miles away.	00:02:56,177 --> 00:03:01,015 ...mesin yang mendeteksi <i>gempa</i> dari jarak 10.000 mil.	CpN-SgN
2	00:08:26,006 --> 00:08:28,467 My little shack's just a <i>cardboard</i> box at 80 a month.	00:08:26,006 --> 00:08:28,467 Pondokku hanya kotak <i>kardus</i> yangkusewa \$80 per bulan.	CpN-SgN
3	00:11:00,160 --> 00:11:02,245 <i>...metallic urgency.</i>	00:11:00,160 --> 00:11:02,245 <i> ...telepon kelima itu.</i>	CpN-SgN
4	00:25:16,724 --> 00:25:18,351 <i>...high school defectors.</i>	00:25:16,724 --> 00:25:18,351 <i>...anak-anak sekolah yang membolos.</i>	CpN-SgN
5	00:29:31,103 --> 00:29:33,939 I knew you looked familiar. Having a good time, <i>old sport</i> ?	00:29:31,103 --> 00:29:33,939 Pantas rasanya kenal. Kau bersenang-senang, <i>Kawan</i> ?	CpN-SgN
6	00:29:49,455 --> 00:29:50,206 ... <i>old sport</i> .	00:29:49,455 --> 00:29:50,206 ... <i>kawan</i> .	CpN-SgN
7	00:38:00,362 --> 00:38:04,700 At lunch, I'm going to introduce you to one of New York's most distinguished <i>businessmen</i> ...	00:38:00,362 --> 00:38:04,700 <i>Saat makan siang nanti, kuperkenalkan kau pada salah	CpN-SgN

		seorang <i>pengusaha</i> New York terbaik...</i>	
8	00:38:21,216 --> 00:38:25,220 You see, <i>old sport</i> , I'm going to make a very big request of you today.	00:38:21,216 --> 00:38:25,220 Tidak!/ Dengar, <i>Kawan</i> , Hari ini aku akan memberimu permintaan penting.	CpN-SgN
9	01:01:49,289 --> 01:01:50,916 ...don't you think, <i>old sport</i> ?	01:01:49,289 --> 01:01:50,916 ...bukankah begitu, <i>kawan</i> ?	CpN-SgN
10	01:08:58,135 --> 01:09:00,554 ... <i>old sport</i> ? - <i>This</i> was...	01:08:58,135 --> 01:09:00,554 ... <i>kawan</i> ?	CpN-SgN
11	01:09:29,583 --> 01:09:31,585 <i>- ...old sport? - But when Cody died...</i>	<i>...kawan?/ Namun saat Cody wafat, </i>	CpN-SgN
12	01:25:30,501 --> 01:25:31,752 <i>Breakfast.</i>	01:25:30,501 --> 01:25:31,752 <i>Sarapan?!</i>	CpN-SgN
13	01:31:31,487 --> 01:31:33,030 ...at a <i>drugstore</i> . I hear you can...	01:31:31,487 --> 01:31:33,030 ...di <i>apotek</i> . Kudengar sekarang..	CpN-SgN
14	01:31:33,197 --> 01:31:34,740 ...buy anything at a <i>drugstore</i> nowadays.	01:31:33,197 --> 01:31:34,740 kau bisa beli apa saja di <i>apotek</i> .	CpN-SgN
15	01:34:47,516 --> 01:34:49,142 " <i>Old sport.</i> "	01:34:47,516 --> 01:34:49,142 " <i>Kawan.</i> "	CpN-SgN
16	01:36:53,892 --> 01:36:55,727 No, <i>old sport</i> .	01:36:53,892 --> 01:36:55,727 Tidak, <i>Kawan</i> .	CpN-SgN
17	01:40:19,514 --> 01:40:20,932 ...they bought up <i>drugstores</i> .	01:40:19,514 --> 01:40:20,932 membeli banyak <i>apotek</i>	CpN-SgN
18	01:40:21,099 --> 01:40:22,350 And sold <i>bootlegged</i> ...	01:40:22,517 --> 01:40:23,643 ... <i>alkohol</i> ilegal.	CpN-SgN

19	01:40:23,810 --> 01:40:25,145 What about it, <i>old sport</i> ?	01:40:23,810 --> 01:40:25,145 Lalu, kenapa, <i>Kawan</i> ?	CpN-SgN
20	01:40:25,311 --> 01:40:26,521 Don't you call me " <i>old sport</i> ."	01:40:25,311 --> 01:40:26,521 Jangan panggil aku " <i>Kawan</i> ."	CpN-SgN
21	01:40:26,688 --> 01:40:28,106 And this <i>drugstore</i> business...	01:40:26,688 --> 01:40:28,106 Bisnis <i>apotek</i> ini hanya uang kecil...	CpN-SgN
22	01:51:03,032 --> 01:51:04,700 Hello, <i>old sport</i> .	01:51:03,032 --> 01:51:04,700 Halo, <i>Kawan</i> .	CpN-SgN
23	01:53:58,290 --> 01:54:00,042 Thank you, <i>old sport</i> .	01:53:58,290 --> 01:54:00,042 Terima kasih, <i>Kawan</i> .	CpN-SgN
24	01:55:00,060 --> 01:55:03,188 Oh. Hello, <i>old sport</i> .	01:55:00,060 --> 01:55:03,188 Halo, <i>Kawan</i> .	CpN-SgN
25	01:55:22,207 --> 01:55:24,251 Give me a hand, will you, <i>old sport</i> ?	01:55:22,207 --> 01:55:24,251 Tolong bantu aku, <i>Kawan</i> .	CpN-SgN
26	01:58:50,999 --> 01:58:56,338 You know, <i>old sport</i> , I haven't used that pool once all summer. Let's take a swim	01:58:50,999 --> 01:58:56,338 Kau tahu <i>kawan</i> . Aku belum menggunakan kolam itu sepanjang musim panas.	CpN-SgN
27	01:59:36,712 --> 01:59:39,173 Please do, <i>old sport</i> . Please do.	01:59:36,712 --> 01:59:39,173 Ya, telepon aku, <i>Kawan</i> .	CpN-SgN
28	02:06:54,691 --> 02:06:55,859 ...don't you think, <i>old sport</i> ?	02:06:54,691 --> 02:06:55,859 ...bukan begitu, <i>kawan</i> ?	CpN-SgN

## 1.2 Compound Noun to Noun Phrase

No	SL	TL	Unit Shift
1	00:03:39,386 --> 00:03:40,179 <i>...golden roar.</i>	00:03:39,386 --> 00:03:40,179 <i>...pada masa jayanya.</i>	CpN-NP
2	00:05:55,898 --> 00:05:59,610 ...a <i>sporting</i> star. <i>But now	00:05:55,898 --> 00:05:59,610 <i>...bintang olah raga.	CpN-NP

	his <i>glory days</i> were behind him and he...	Kini <i>masa-masa jayanya</i> telah berlalu	
3	00:06:19,004 --> 00:06:20,339 - I can't. - Catch up with the <i>old wolf pack</i> .	00:06:19,004 --> 00:06:20,339 Tak bisa./ Bertemu <i>teman-teman lama</i> .	CpN-NP
4	00:31:14,665 --> 00:31:16,792 ...he was an <i>Oxford man</i> .	00:31:14,665 --> 00:31:16,792 ...bahwa dia <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .	CpN-NP
5	00:36:59,426 --> 00:37:00,135 ...hunting <i>big game</i> ...	00:36:59,426 --> 00:37:00,135 ...berburu <i>hewan besar</i> ,	CpN-NP
6	00:38:59,338 --> 00:39:00,672 One of your old <i>Oxford pals</i> ?	00:38:59,338 --> 00:39:00,672 <i>Temammu dari Oxford</i> ?	CpN-NP
7	00:42:31,258 --> 00:42:32,551 What a <i>gentleman</i> .	00:42:31,258 --> 00:42:32,551 Sungguh <i>pria sejati</i> .	CpN-NP
8	00:42:53,280 --> 00:42:54,531 ...an <i>Oxford man</i> .	00:42:53,280 --> 00:42:54,531 ... <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .	CpN-NP
9	00:49:58,788 --> 00:50:03,543 You see, I happen to run a little business on the side. A sort of <i>sideline</i> .	00:49:58,788 --> 00:50:03,543 Kebetulan aku punya bisnis sampingan. <i>Semacam pekerjaan kedua</i> .	CpN-NP
10	01:09:21,199 --> 01:09:23,201 <i>How to dress, act and speak like a <i>gentleman</i> .</i>	01:09:21,199 --> 01:09:23,201 <i>Cara berpakaian, bersikap dan berbicara seperti <i>pria kelas atas</i> .</i>	CpN-NP
11	01:09:35,714 --> 01:09:38,925 <i>He'd been left with the ability to play the <i>gentleman</i> ...</i>	01:09:35,714 --> 01:09:38,925 <i>Dia mewarisi kemampuan menjadi <i>pria berkelas</i> ...</i>	CpN-NP
12	01:10:35,857 --> 01:10:37,859 - ... <i>filthy bootleggers</i> . - Not Gatsby.	01:10:35,857 --> 01:10:37,859 ... <i>penjual minuman keras ilegal</i> ./ Gatsby tidak.	CpN-NP



13	01:12:00,150 --> 01:12:02,110 - At the <i>barbershop</i> . - No, thank you.	01:12:00,150 --> 01:12:02,110 Di <i>pemangkas rambut</i> .! Tidak. Terima kasih.	CpN-NP
14	01:13:19,646 --> 01:13:22,273 Be careful for the <i>snake charmer</i> , Mr. McLennehan.	01:13:19,646 --> 01:13:22,273 Hati-hati dengan <i>penjual alkohol</i> <i>wanita</i> , Tn. McLennehan.	CpN-NP
15	01:34:56,733 --> 01:34:58,402 ...I understand that you're an <i>Oxford</i> <i>man</i> .	01:35:05,909 --> 01:35:07,077 ...kau <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .	CpN-NP
16	01:35:43,196 --> 01:35:44,614 ...an <i>Oxford man</i> .	01:35:43,196 --> 01:35:44,614 ... <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .	CpN-NP
17	01:40:59,012 --> 01:41:00,305 With your <i>little racket</i> .	01:40:59,012 --> 01:41:00,305 Dengan <i>bisnis kecilmu</i> .	CpN-NP
18	01:42:48,830 --> 01:42:50,623 ... <i>Oxford manners</i> . - Daisy, darling.	01:42:48,830 --> 01:42:50,623 ... <i>Oxford yang baik</i> .! Daisy. Sayang.	CpN-NP
19	02:03:18,683 --> 02:03:20,936 <i>The headlines were a nightmare.</i>	02:03:18,683 --> 02:03:20,936 <i>Berita-berita utamanya buruk.</i>	CpN-NP
20	02:06:22,492 --> 02:06:26,204 <i>...my once golden shimmering mirage...</i>	02:06:22,492 --> 02:06:26,204 <i>...yang dulunya adalah khayalan indahku...</i>	CpN-NP

### 1.3 Compound Noun to Adjective

No	SL	TL	Unit Shift
1	00:19:43,725 --> 00:19:44,642 ... <i>little scumbag</i> .	00:19:43,725 --> 00:19:44,642 ... <i>brengsek</i> .	CpN-Adj

2	00:47:47,156 --> 00:47:49,784 - ...away, doesn't it? - Evening, <i>sweethearts</i> . Where are...	00:47:47,156 --> 00:47:49,784 Malam, <i>Sayang</i> .	CpN-Adj
3	01:02:14,857 --> 01:02:16,442 ...he's a <i>madman</i> ! - I can't help you!	01:02:14,857 --> 01:02:16,442 ...dia <i>gila</i> ! Aku tak bisa menolongmu!	CpN-Adj
4	01:54:09,844 --> 01:54:11,220 <i>Sweetheart</i> , you have...	01:54:09,844 --> 01:54:11,220 <i>Sayang</i> , kau	CpN-Adj

#### 1. 4 Compound Noun to Adverb

No	SL	TL	Unit Shift
1	00:11:36,988 --> 00:11:40,826 ...Tom was <i>God knows</i> where...	00:11:36,988 --> 00:11:40,826 ...Tom <i>entah</i> berada di mana...	CpN-Adv
2	00:11:45,622 --> 00:11:47,666 ...with <i>God knows</i> whom.	00:11:45,622 --> 00:11:47,666 ... <i>entah</i> bersama siapa.	CpN-Adv

#### 1. 5 Compound Noun to Adverbial Phrase

No	SL	TL	Unit Shift
1	00:10:25,292 --> 00:10:29,254 She might have the decency not to telephone at <i>dinnertime</i> . Don't you think?	00:10:25,292 --> 00:10:29,254 Mestinya dia tahu etika untuk tak menelpon <i>saat makan malam</i> . Benar?	CpN-AdvP
2	00:37:41,551 --> 00:37:44,763 And this is something I always carry with me, a souvenir of <i>Oxford days</i> .	00:37:41,551 --> 00:37:44,763 Aku selalu bisa membawa ini, sebuah cinderamata <i>ketika di Oxford</i> .	CpN-AdvP
3	01:32:00,641 --> 01:32:02,351 - ...an <i>Oxford man</i> ? - Oxford, New Mexico.	01:32:00,641 --> 01:32:02,351 <i>...dia belajar di Oxford?</i> Oxford, New Mexico.</i>	CpN-AdvP

### 1. 6 Compound Noun to Compound Noun

No	SL	TL	Unit Shift
1	00:07:18,939 --> 00:07:21,859 <i>Daisy Buchanan, the golden girl.</i>	00:07:18,939 --> 00:07:21,859 <i>Daisy Buchanan, si gadis emas.</i>	CpN-CpN
2	00:14:52,434 --> 00:14:54,644 <i>...the booming golden city...</i>	00:14:52,434 --> 00:14:54,644 <i>...pada kota emas ini...</i>	CpN-CpN
3	00:29:13,002 --> 00:29:14,545 ...fireworks!	00:29:13,002 --> 00:29:14,545 ...kembang api!	CpN-CpN
4	00:30:29,620 --> 00:30:32,540 I'm taking my new <i>hydroplane</i> out in the morning.	00:30:29,620 --> 00:30:32,540 Aku mau mengendarai <i>pesawat amfibi</i> baruku besok pagi.	CpN-CpN
5	00:33:53,157 --> 00:33:54,742 ...we're going up in that <i>hydroplane</i> tomorrow.	00:33:53,157 --> 00:33:54,742 ...kita naik <i>pesawat amfibi</i> besok.	CpN-CpN
6	00:34:55,135 --> 00:34:57,471 <i>Well, we rode in the hydroplane.</i>	00:34:55,135 --> 00:34:57,471 <i>Kami naik <i>pesawat amfibi</i> .</i>	CpN-CpN
7	00:38:38,317 --> 00:38:40,527 Miss Baker's an honest <i>sportswoman</i> . She wouldn't do...	00:38:38,317 --> 00:38:40,527 Nn. Baker adalah <i>olahragawan</i> jujur. Dia takkan melakukan	CpN-CpN
8	00:41:06,882 --> 00:41:09,050 ...that later. - <i>Highballs</i> , Mr. Gatsby?	00:41:06,882 --> 00:41:09,050 ...nanti. Mau <i>Highball</i> , Tn. Gatsby?	CpN-CpN
9	00:41:16,516 --> 00:41:17,851 He's the next <i>heavyweight</i> ...	00:41:16,516 --> 00:41:17,851 Dia juara <i>kelas berat</i> berikutnya.	CpN-CpN
10	00:43:23,268 --> 00:43:23,935 <i>Gentlemen</i> .	00:43:23,268 --> 00:43:23,935 <i>Tuan-tuan</i> .	CpN-CpN

11	00:43:53,757 --> 00:43:56,134 He's the man who fixed the 1919 <i>World Series</i> .	00:43:53,757 --> 00:43:56,134 Dia yang mengatur <i>Piala Dunia</i> 1919.	CpN-CpN
12	00:47:00,318 --> 00:47:03,696 After the <i>honeymoon</i> , I saw them in Santa Barbara	00:47:00,318 --> 00:47:03,696 Setelah <i>bulan madu</i> , kulihat mereka di Santa Barbara.	CpN-CpN
13	00:53:53,397 --> 00:53:57,109 You... Did you ransack a <i>greenhouse</i> ?	00:53:53,397 --> 00:53:57,109 Kau merampok <i>rumah kaca</i> ?	CpN-CpN
14	01:17:00,575 --> 01:17:01,701 Good night, <i>gentlemen</i> .	01:17:00,575 --> 01:17:01,701 Selamat malam, <i>Tuan-tuan</i> .	CpN-CpN
15	01:19:57,210 --> 01:19:58,878 That'll be all for now, <i>gentlemen</i> .	01:19:57,210 --> 01:19:58,878 Cukup untuk sekarang, <i>tuan-tuan</i> .	CpN-CpN

### 1. 7 Compound Noun to Noun Clause

No	SL	TL	Unit Shift
1	00:08:23,545 --> 00:08:24,338 ...with those <i>social-climbing</i> ...	00:08:23,545 --> 00:08:24,338 ... <i>orang-orang yang ingin terkenal</i> ...	CpN-NC

## 2. Characteristics of language that affect translation

### 2.1 Meaning components are “packaged” into lexical items, but they are “packaged” differently in one language than in other

No	SL	TL
1	00:02:56,177 --> 00:03:01,015 He was like one of those machines that register <i>earthquakes</i> 10,000 miles away.	00:02:56,177 --> 00:03:01,015 ...mesin yang mendeteksi <i>gempa</i> dari jarak 10.000 mil.
2	00:05:55,898 --> 00:05:59,610 ...a <i>sporting</i> star. <i>But</i> now his <i>glory days</i> were behind him and <i>he</i> ...	00:05:55,898 --> 00:05:59,610 <i>...bintang olah raga. Kini <i>masa-masa jayanya</i> telah berlalu</i>

3	00:08:23,545 --> 00:08:24,338 ...with those <i>social-climbing</i> ...	00:08:23,545 --> 00:08:24,338 ...orang-orang yang ingin terkenal...
4	00:08:26,006 --> 00:08:28,467 My little shack's just a <i>cardboard</i> box at 80 a month.	00:08:26,006 --> 00:08:28,467 Pondokku hanya kotak <i>kardus</i> yangkusewa \$80 per bulan.
5	00:10:25,292 --> 00:10:29,254 She might have the decency not to telephone at <i>dinnertime</i> . Don't you think?	00:10:25,292 --> 00:10:29,254 Mestinya dia tahu etika untuk tak menelpon <i>saat makan malam</i> . Benar?
6	00:11:00,160 --> 00:11:02,245 <i>...metallic urgency.</i>	00:11:00,160 --> 00:11:02,245 <i>...telepon kelima itu.</i>
7	00:11:36,988 --> 00:11:40,826 ...Tom was <i>God knows</i> where...	00:11:36,988 --> 00:11:40,826 ...Tom <i>entah</i> berada di mana...
8	00:11:45,622 --> 00:11:47,666 ...with <i>God knows</i> whom.	00:11:45,622 --> 00:11:47,666 ... <i>entah</i> bersama siapa.
9	00:14:52,434 --> 00:14:54,644 <i>...the booming golden city...</i>	00:14:52,434 --> 00:14:54,644 <i>...pada kota emas ini...</i>
10	00:19:43,725 --> 00:19:44,642 ... <i>little scumbag</i> .	00:19:43,725 --> 00:19:44,642 ... <i>brengek</i> .
11	00:25:16,724 --> 00:25:18,351 <i>...high school defectors.</i>	00:25:16,724 --> 00:25:18,351 <i>...anak-anak sekolah yang membolos.</i>
12	00:29:13,002 --> 00:29:14,545 ...fireworks!	00:29:13,002 --> 00:29:14,545 ...kembang api!
13	00:29:31,103 --> 00:29:33,939 I knew you looked familiar. Having a good time, <i>old sport</i> ?	00:29:31,103 --> 00:29:33,939 Pantas rasanya kenal. Kau bersenang-senang, <i>Kawan</i> ?
14	00:29:49,455 --> 00:29:50,206 ... <i>old sport</i> .	00:29:49,455 --> 00:29:50,206 ... <i>kawan</i> .

15	00:37:41,551 --> 00:37:44,763 And this is something I always carry with me, a souvenir of <i>Oxford days</i> .	00:37:41,551 --> 00:37:44,763 Aku selalu bisa membawa ini, sebuah cinderamata <i>ketika di Oxford</i> .
16	00:38:00,362 --> 00:38:04,700 At lunch, I'm going to introduce you to one of New York's most distinguished <i>businessmen</i> ...	00:38:00,362 --> 00:38:04,700 <i>Saat makan siang nanti, kuperkenalkan kau pada salah seorang <i>pengusaha</i> New York terbaik...</i>
17	00:38:21,216 --> 00:38:25,220 You see, <i>old sport</i> , I'm going to make a very big request of you today.	00:38:21,216 --> 00:38:25,220 Tidak!/ Dengar, <i>Kawan</i> , Hari ini aku akan memberimu permintaan penting.
18	00:38:59,338 --> 00:39:00,672 One of your old <i>Oxford pals</i> ?	00:38:59,338 --> 00:39:00,672 <i>Temanmu dari Oxford?</i>
19	00:41:06,882 --> 00:41:09,050 ...that later. - <i>Highballs</i> , Mr. Gatsby?	00:41:06,882 --> 00:41:09,050 ...nanti. Mau <i>Highball</i> , Tn. Gatsby?
20	00:41:16,516 --> 00:41:17,851 He's the next <i>heavyweight</i> ...	00:41:16,516 --> 00:41:17,851 Dia juara <i>kelas berat</i> berikutnya.
21	00:47:00,318 --> 00:47:03,696 After the <i>honeymoon</i> , I saw them in Santa Barbara	00:47:00,318 --> 00:47:03,696 Setelah <i>bulan madu</i> , kulihat mereka di Santa Barbara.
22	00:47:47,156 --> 00:47:49,784 - ...away, doesn't it? - Evening, <i>sweethearts</i> . Where are...	00:47:47,156 --> 00:47:49,784 Malam, <i>Sayang</i> .
23	00:49:58,788 --> 00:50:03,543 You see, I happen to run a little business on the side. A sort of <i>sideline</i> .	00:49:58,788 --> 00:50:03,543 Kebetulan aku punya bisnis sampingan. Semacam <i>pekerjaan kedua</i> .

24	00:53:53,397 --> 00:53:57,109 You... Did you ransack a <i>greenhouse</i> ?	00:53:53,397 --> 00:53:57,109 Kau merampok <i>rumah kaca</i> ?
25	01:01:49,289 --> 01:01:50,916 ...don't you think, <i>old sport</i> ?	01:01:49,289 --> 01:01:50,916 ...bukankah begitu, <i>kawan</i> ?
26	01:02:14,857 --> 01:02:16,442 ...he's a <i>madman</i> ! - I can't help you!	01:02:14,857 --> 01:02:16,442 ...dia <i>gila</i> ! Aku tak bisa menolongmu!
27	01:08:58,135 --> 01:09:00,554 ... <i>old sport</i> ? - <i>This</i> was...	01:08:58,135 --> 01:09:00,554 ... <i>kawan</i> ?
28	01:09:29,583 --> 01:09:31,585 <i>- ...old sport? - But when Cody died...</i>	<i>...kawan?! Namun saat Cody wafat, </i>
29	01:10:35,857 --> 01:10:37,859 - ...filthy <i>bootleggers</i> . - Not Gatsby.	01:10:35,857 --> 01:10:37,859 ... <i>penjual minuman keras ilegal</i> ./ Gatsby tidak.
30	01:12:00,150 --> 01:12:02,110 - At the <i>barbershop</i> . - No, thank you.	01:12:00,150 --> 01:12:02,110 Di <i>pemangkas rambut</i> ./ Tidak. Terima kasih.
31	01:13:19,646 --> 01:13:22,273 Be careful for the <i>snake charmer</i> , Mr. McLennehan.	01:13:19,646 --> 01:13:22,273 Hati-hati dengan <i>penjual alkohol wanita</i> , Tn. McLennehan.
32	01:25:30,501 --> 01:25:31,752 <i>Breakfast</i> .	01:25:30,501 --> 01:25:31,752 <i>Sarapan</i> !/?
33	01:31:31,487 --> 01:31:33,030 ...at a <i>drugstore</i> . I hear you can...	01:31:31,487 --> 01:31:33,030 ...di <i>apotek</i> . Kudengar sekarang..

34	01:31:33,197 --> 01:31:34,740 ...buy anything at a <i>drugstore</i> nowadays.	01:31:33,197 --> 01:31:34,740 kau bisa beli apa saja di <i>apotek</i> .
35	01:34:47,516 --> 01:34:49,142 " <i>Old sport</i> ."	01:34:47,516 --> 01:34:49,142 " <i>Kawan</i> ."
36	01:36:53,892 --> 01:36:55,727 No, <i>old sport</i> .	01:36:53,892 --> 01:36:55,727 Tidak, <i>Kawan</i> .
37	01:40:19,514 --> 01:40:20,932 ...they bought up <i>drugstores</i> .	01:40:19,514 --> 01:40:20,932 membeli banyak <i>apotek</i>
38	01:40:21,099 --> 01:40:22,350 And sold <i>bootlegged</i> ...	01:40:22,517 --> 01:40:23,643 ... <i>alkohol</i> ilegal.
39	01:40:23,810 --> 01:40:25,145 What about it, <i>old sport</i> ?	01:40:23,810 --> 01:40:25,145 Lalu, kenapa, <i>Kawan</i> ?
40	01:40:25,311 --> 01:40:26,521 Don't you call me " <i>old sport</i> ."	01:40:25,311 --> 01:40:26,521 Jangan panggil aku " <i>Kawan</i> ."
41	01:40:26,688 --> 01:40:28,106 And this <i>drugstore</i> business...	01:40:26,688 --> 01:40:28,106 Bisnis <i>apotek</i> ini hanya uang kecil...
42	01:51:03,032 --> 01:51:04,700 Hello, <i>old sport</i> .	01:51:03,032 --> 01:51:04,700 Halo, <i>Kawan</i> .
43	01:53:58,290 --> 01:54:00,042 Thank you, <i>old sport</i> .	01:53:58,290 --> 01:54:00,042 Terima kasih, <i>Kawan</i> .
44	01:54:09,844 --> 01:54:11,220 <i>Sweetheart</i> , you have...	01:54:09,844 --> 01:54:11,220 <i>Sayang</i> , kau
45	01:55:00,060 --> 01:55:03,188 Oh. Hello, <i>old sport</i> .	01:55:00,060 --> 01:55:03,188 Halo, <i>Kawan</i> .
46	01:55:22,207 --> 01:55:24,251 Give me a hand, will you, <i>old sport</i> ?	01:55:22,207 --> 01:55:24,251 Tolong bantu aku, <i>Kawan</i> .
47	01:58:50,999 --> 01:58:56,338 You know, <i>old sport</i> , I haven't used that	01:58:50,999 --> 01:58:56,338 Kau tahu <i>kawan</i> . Aku belum



	pool once all summer. Let's take a swim	menggunakan kolam itu sepanjang musim panas.
48	01:59:36,712 --> 01:59:39,173 Please do, <i>old sport</i> . Please do.	01:59:36,712 --> 01:59:39,173 Ya, telepon aku, <i>Kawan</i> .
49	02:03:18,683 --> 02:03:20,936 <i>The headlines were a nightmare.</i>	02:03:18,683 --> 02:03:20,936 <i>Berita-berita utamanya buruk.</i>
50	02:06:22,492 --> 02:06:26,204 <i>...my once golden shimmering mirage...</i>	02:06:22,492 --> 02:06:26,204 <i>...yang dulunya adalah khayalan indahku...</i>
51	02:06:54,691 --> 02:06:55,859 ...don't you think, <i>old sport</i> ?	02:06:54,691 --> 02:06:55,859 ...bukan begitu, <i>kawan</i> ?

## 2.2 The same meaning component occurs in several surface structures lexical items (form).

NO	SL	TL
1	00:07:18,939 --> 00:07:21,859 <i>Daisy Buchanan, the golden girl.</i>	00:07:18,939 --> 00:07:21,859 <i>Daisy Buchanan, si gadis emas.</i>
2	00:38:38,317 --> 00:38:40,527 Miss Baker's an honest <i>sportswoman</i> . She wouldn't do...	00:38:38,317 --> 00:38:40,527 Nn. Baker adalah <i>olahragawan</i> jujur. Dia takkan melakukan
3	00:42:31,258 --> 00:42:32,551 What a <i>gentleman</i> .	00:42:31,258 --> 00:42:32,551 Sungguh <i>pria sejati</i> .
4	00:43:23,268 --> 00:43:23,935 <i>Gentlemen</i> .	00:43:23,268 --> 00:43:23,935 <i>Tuan-tuan</i> .
5	01:09:21,199 --> 01:09:23,201 <i>How to dress, act and speak like a gentleman.</i>	01:09:21,199 --> 01:09:23,201 <i>Cara berpakaian, bersikap dan berbicara seperti <i>pria kelas atas</i> .</i>

6	01:09:35,714 --> 01:09:38,925 <i>He'd been left with the ability to play the <i>gentleman</i> ...</i>	01:09:35,714 --> 01:09:38,925 <i>Dia mewarisi kemampuan menjadi <i>pria berkelas</i> ...</i>
7	01:17:00,575 --> 01:17:01,701 Good night, <i>gentlemen</i> .	01:17:00,575 --> 01:17:01,701 Selamat malam, <i>Tuan-tuan</i> .
8	01:19:57,210 --> 01:19:58,878 That'll be all for now, <i>gentlemen</i> .	01:19:57,210 --> 01:19:58,878 Cukup untuk sekarang, <i>tuan-tuan</i> .

### 2.3 One form will be used to represent several alternative meanings.

NO	SL	TL
1	00:03:39,386 --> 00:03:40,179 <i>...golden roar.</i>	00:03:39,386 --> 00:03:40,179 <i>...pada masa jayanya.</i>
2	00:06:19,004 --> 00:06:20,339 - I can't. - Catch up with the <i>old wolf pack</i> .	00:06:19,004 --> 00:06:20,339 Tak bisa./ Bertemu <i>teman-teman lama</i> .
3	00:30:29,620 --> 00:30:32,540 I'm taking my new <i>hydroplane</i> out in the morning.	00:30:29,620 --> 00:30:32,540 Aku mau mengendarai <i>pesawat amfibi</i> baruku besok pagi.
4	00:31:14,665 --> 00:31:16,792 ...he was an <i>Oxford man</i> .	00:31:14,665 --> 00:31:16,792 ...bahwa dia <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .
5	00:33:53,157 --> 00:33:54,742 ...we're going up in that <i>hydroplane</i> tomorrow.	00:33:53,157 --> 00:33:54,742 ...kita naik <i>pesawat amfibi</i> besok.
6	00:34:55,135 --> 00:34:57,471 <i>Well, we rode in the <i>hydroplane</i> .</i>	00:34:55,135 --> 00:34:57,471 <i>Kami naik <i>pesawat amfibi</i> .</i>
7	00:36:59,426 --> 00:37:00,135 ...hunting <i>big game</i> ...	00:36:59,426 --> 00:37:00,135 ...berburu <i>hewan besar</i> ,
8	00:42:53,280 --> 00:42:54,531 ...an <i>Oxford man</i> .	00:42:53,280 --> 00:42:54,531 ... <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .

9	00:43:53,757 --> 00:43:56,134 He's the man who fixed the 1919 <i>World Series</i> .	00:43:53,757 --> 00:43:56,134 Dia yang mengatur <i>Piala Dunia</i> 1919.
10	01:32:00,641 --> 01:32:02,351 - ...an <i>Oxford man</i> ? - Oxford, New Mexico.	01:32:00,641 --> 01:32:02,351 <i>...dia belajar di Oxford?/ Oxford, New Mexico.</i>
11	01:34:56,733 --> 01:34:58,402 ...I understand that you're an <i>Oxford man</i> .	01:35:05,909 --> 01:35:07,077 ...kau <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .
12	01:35:43,196 --> 01:35:44,614 ...an <i>Oxford man</i> .	01:35:43,196 --> 01:35:44,614 ... <i>lulusan Oxford</i> .
13	01:40:59,012 --> 01:41:00,305 With your <i>little racket</i> .	01:40:59,012 --> 01:41:00,305 Dengan <i>bisnis kecilmu</i> .
14	02:06:22,492 --> 02:06:26,204 <i>...my once <i>golden shimmering mirage</i> ...</i>	02:06:22,492 --> 02:06:26,204 <i>...yang dulunya adalah <i>khayalan indahku</i> ...</i>

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### ORGANIZATIONAL INVOLVEMENTS

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