

**CATEGORY SHIFT FOUND IN THE IMPLICATURE SENTENCES OF
ENGLISH – INDONESIAN TRANSLATION *MUHAMMAD THE LAST
PROPHET* MOVIE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for content of this graduating paper, other writing's opinion or findings included in this graduating paper are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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**Category Shift Found in the Implicature Sentences of English – Indonesian
Translation *Muhammad the Last Prophet* Movie**

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the writer analyzes the subtitle of *Muhammad the last prophet* movie by Badr production. This is a biography movie of the prophet Muhammad (peace and bless be upon him) that tells his journey acquainting Islam. This research aims to explore translation shift that focuses on the category shift by Catford that occurs in the subtitle of *Muhammad the last prophet* movie by Badr production, and this research explains the equivalence of the text as a function of translation shift. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research, and results in 56 data that specified have pragmatic meaning, and 70 data of category shifts. The four category shifts that stated by Catford occurs in the text. They consist of 22 data of structure shift, 02 data of class shift, 17 data of unit shift, and 28 data of intra-system shift. Then, two types of equivalence by Nida also occur which consists of 49 belong to formal equivalence and 7 belong to dynamic equivalence.

Keywords: *translation, implicature, category shifts, equivalence, movie*

**Pergeseran Kategori Pada Kalimat Implikatur Terjemahan Inggris -
Indonesia di Dalam Film *Muhammad the Last Prophet***

Oleh: Khusnul Khotimah

ABSTRAK

Pada penelitian ini, penulis menganalisis *subtitle* film *Muhammad the last prophet* oleh *Badr production*. Film ini merupakan biografi rasulullah (saw) yang menceritakan perjuangan beliau mengenalkan agama Islam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan lebih lanjut mengenai pergeseran dalam penerjemahan yang berfokus pada pergeseran kategori yang berada pada *subtitle* film *Muhammad the last prophet* dari *Badr production*, dan juga menjelaskan mengenai kesetaraan yang merupakan tujuan dari proses pergeseran penerjemahan. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian kualitatif. Penelitian ini menemukan 56 kalimat yang termasuk ke dalam kalimat pragmatik, dan 70 data yang mengalami pergeseran penerjemahan. Keempat jenis pergeseran kategori terdapat di dalam film ini, yang terdiri dari 22 data pergeseran struktur, 2 data pergeseran kelas, 17 data pergeseran unit, dan 28 data pergeseran intra-sistem. Kemudian, dua macam kesetaraan yang dirumuskan oleh Nida juga terdapat di dalam film ini, 49 data termasuk dalam kesetaraan formal dan 7 data termasuk dalam kesetaraan dinamik.

Kata kunci: *penerjemahan, implikatur, pergeseran kategori, kesetaraan, film*

Motto

Do not delay any work that can be done right now

-my beloved mom



DEDICATION

This final project I dedicated to

My dearest parents

ISDIONO AND SAMITUN

My brother and sister and law

EKA EDI SAPUTRA

and RENI PUSPITASARI



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I believe that this research is far from the word perfect. Hence, the writer needs critic, commend, and suggestion from the reader to make this research better.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. SL	= Souce Language
2. TL	=Target Language
3. MPAA	=Motion Picture Association of America
4. USA	=United States of America
5. KBBI	=Kamus Besar Bahasa Indoneisa
6. MH	=Modifier-Head
7. HM	=Head-Modifier
8. PreM.	=Pre Modifier
9. H	=Headword
10. Mod	=Modifier
11. N	=Noun
12. V	=Verb
13. Det.	=Determiner
14. PM	=Pre-Modifier
15. Adv.	= Adverb
16. FM	=Free Morpheme
17. BM	=Bound Morpheme
18. PP phrase	=Prepositional Phrase
19. Art	=Article
20. FNS	=Frasa Nomina Subordinatif
21. PSSP	=Possessive Pronoun
22. Adj	=Adjective
23. Fvk	=Frasa Verbal Koordinative
24. Interj	=Interjection

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is used to communicate with others; by language, people can express their ideas, opinions, and feelings. As stated by Catford that “language is type of human patterned behavior” (1965: 1). It is the way how human interacts in social situation. In other words, by language people could gain knowledge or information from one person to others. Besides, language is the main point or the core in translation. As mentioned by Douglas that “language is an integral part of every aspect of translation that we considered so far” (1997: 142).

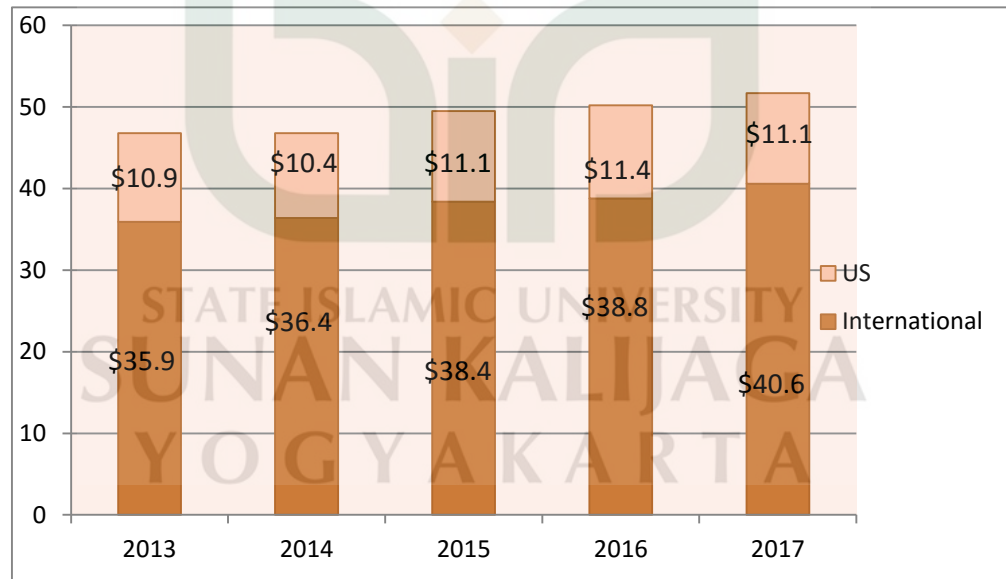
“By translation, it helps to change the text into another language in the way the author intended in the text” (Newmark, 1988: 5). Besides delivering the text grammatically or contextually, translation also delivers the message that is contained in the text. As mentioned by Newmark “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message in one language by the same message in another language” (1981: 07). Translation also makes people around the world connected.

How translation connects people is by translation or subtitle in the movie. People have no limitation to watch every kind of movie from another country with different languages. They can learn culture, take a good value, and learn something from different point of view. Furthermore, in this globalization era many kind of movies from around the world develop rapidly, and the difference in language of the movie is solved by translating (subtitling) the movie.

Hence, the writer is interested in making research on the subtitle of a movie. In fact, many people watch movie than other literary works. Movies can be seen everywhere; in television, cinema, laptop, or personal phone, but cinema is the favorite place to watch a movie. The increased global box office in the world showed in the chart below.

According to Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) box office global that realized in each country around the world reached \$40.6 billion in 2017, up five percent over 2016's total. International box office \$29.5 billion increased seven percent. International box office accounted for 73 percent of the total box office in 2017, up two percentage points from 2016 (2017: 7).

Fig 1.1 Presentation of global box office



The movie that becomes the writer's objects is an Islamic movie entitled *Muhammad the Last Prophet* that was showed at USA cinema on 14 November 2004. This movie uses English in its original movie, and it is translated into Indonesian. This movie tells about a journey of the prophet Muhammad (peace

and blessing be upon him) or similar to the biographical movie about his sacrifice during acquainting Islam. Based on the title of this movie, it can be seen that the movie has an Islamic element, which tells the story of Muhammad (peace and blessing be upon him), a prophet who brings Islam. It becomes an important thing to this research. Besides, this movie is one of Islamic movie that was shown in America, which is a country that placed Islam as a minority. Moreover, this is a movie of the prophet (peace and blessing be upon him) that can be an example for a Muslim. Allah also commands in the Quran to learn prophet's attitude as written in surah Al-Ahzab ayah 21.

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ

وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا - 33:21

You have an excellent example in the messenger of god; for anyone who seeks God and the last day, and remembers God frequently (<https://www.quranful.com/>).

From the verse of Quran above, Muslim people have to learn the attitude of the Prophet (peace and blessing be upon him). The separation of the Prophet and people at present causing people cannot learn from him presently. Besides, reading a story of the prophet (peace and blessing be upon him) or explained by others, watching the movie of the messenger could shape in mind about prophet's (peace and blessing be upon him) attitude. By watching the movie, people not only learn the prophet's attitude but people also assimilate the way how prophet (peace and blessing be upon him) delivers his utterance through the subtitle.

This research mainly focuses on the analysis of the subtitle as the writer's object. Subtitling is one of translating process in movies to help people watch a movie with different language. As mentioned by Baker, "subtitling is the transcription of film or TV dialogue presented simultaneously on the screen" (2001: 244-245). In order to narrow the scope of the study, the writer makes the specification of the data. The subtitle that the writer intends to analyze is a subtitle that contains a meaning behind what is said, and it is known as an Implicature in the study of pragmatic. The writer chooses pragmatic to specify the data because by pragmatics people could see the meaning of words from the other sight of the text. In other words, pragmatic makes word ambiguous and rich in meaning.

This research begins from the discrepancy that the writer found in the subtitle with the original text. There are some problems of translating the implicature sentences such as changing of part of speech, structure, and unit of the sentences. By looking at this problem, the writer is interested to explore what kind of the changing in the implicature sentences. Since text of translation has to be equivalent, the writer also analyzes what kind of the equivalents of the text is. Apparently, the discrepancy that the writer found is a process that was passed by translator, namely shift. As mentioned by Nida and Taber "in translating process is divided into 4 phases: analysis, transfer, restructuration, and evaluation and revision" (1969: 33). In the transferring process, which the materials have already been analyzed, the word is processed to change into the target language (TL). "Shift or transfer occurs to make the reader of the target language get the point or the meaning of the translation that the translators use" (Catford, 1965: 60).

Since shift is divided into two types that is level and category shift. This research focuses on the second types namely category shift. It is caused the category shift has its own types that make analyzes of this research has a variation. Whereas, the level shift that is also one of the parts of the shift has no types in it.

1.2 Scope of study

This research takes the transcript of the subtitle in the *Muhammad the Last Prophet* movie. The writer chooses the sentences in the transcript that consist of implicature. In other words, the specification of the data is taken from the sentence that has an implicature or has a meaning beside what is said. This research analyzes what kind of category shift and equivalence that found in the data. The writer uses translation shift theory by Catford and equivalence theory by Nida and Taber. This research focuses on the finding of the types of category shift and the explanation of the shifting.

1.3 Problem Statements

For the reason that is mentioned in the background above, the writer formulates the question as follows:

1. What are types of category shift found in the implicature sentences of English – Indonesian translation *Muhammad the Last Prophet* movie?
2. What are types of equivalence in the implicature sentences of English – Indonesian translation *Muhammad the Last Prophet* movie?

1.4 Objectives of Study

In line with problem statements above, the objectives study of this research are:

- 1.To figure out of category shift found in the implicature sentences of English – Indonesian translation *Muhammad the Last Prophet* movie?
- 2.To give an explanation and exploration about the kind of equivalence in the implicature sentences of English – Indonesian translation *Muhammad the Last Prophet* movie?

1.5 Significances of Study

This research is important because of some reasons. This research makes the writer explore a new thing, and learn more about the translation process. Besides that, this research can give a contribution to the development of translation, and give more knowledge to the reader who is interested in this topic. For instance, students who want to do research that have the same topic to this research. They could learn from this research. In brief, the writer hopes this research could be useful for whoever read this research.

1.6 Literature Review

The writer found some previous researches that relevant to this research. They consist of a thesis and journal. The first study is a journal of language and literature vol. 3 no. 2 (2015), entitled “Category Shift Occurrence in The Indonesia Translation of *Little Woman*” by Aswarini Sentana, a student of Gunadarma University. Her research uses a combination of descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. It aims to find out different structure and form between

SL and TL, and analyzes the occurrence of Catford's category shift in the Indonesian translation of *Little Woman*. The result of her research is all types of category shifts found in the translation. The difference from the writer's research is in methodology research, she uses a combination of qualitative and quantitative method, which means she does counting in her research. Besides, she also uses a novel as an object of study while the writer uses movie.

The second research is a journal that has a title "Old Concepts, New Ideas: Approaches to Translation Shifts" (2009) by Lea Cyrus a student of the University of Münster. This research explores about translation shift, but she tries to compare the old and the new approach of translation shift. The result of this research is that she concludes with a general evaluation of the place of linguistic approaches in translation studies. The difference is in the comparing approach of translation shift while the writer tries to find translation shift itself, but both writers describe translation shift and use the same theory.

The third research is a thesis entitled "An Analysis of English - Indonesian Translation Shifts in The *Hannah Banana* Short Story" (2011) by Ribut Wahyudi a student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. His main object is *Hannah Banana* short story, which purposes to find the differences and compares the translation. He uses the qualitative descriptive method and he finds several shifts namely (singular-plural; adjective + noun into noun + adjective; and others). This research explores about translation shift in general and uses the same theory as the writer, but both writers have a different object. This study uses a short story as an object while the writer uses a movie, and the purpose of this

study is to compare the translation shift itself while the writer compares the language in the SL and TL.

The fourth research is a journal of language and literature XI/2 entitled “The Shift of Functional Word in The Translation of *Toer’s Bumi Manusia* into English by Max Lane” (2017) written by Inge Rahmawati, Engliana, and Ira Miranti, students from Indraprasta PGRI University Jakarta. Writers aim to investigate how functional word shift performance and kind of class shift in the novel. Writers use the qualitative method, and the result is 12 types of the class shift in the source language and 177-class shift in the target language. The difference from the writer’s research is in the object of the study and the specification of the theory. The writer uses a movie as an object while this research uses a novel, then this research only focuses on the class shift while the writer focuses on category shift, which means that class shift is one of the parts in the category shift.

The fifth research is a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Category Shifts in The English – Bahasa Indonesia *Breaking Down* Movie” (2014) by Herdani Kantiastuti, a student of Yogyakarta State University. This research aims to describe category shift that occurs in the English Indonesian breaking down movie, and describe the influence of the category shift. This research uses descriptive qualitative and quantitative study. The result of this research is finding all types of category shift in the movie. The difference from the writer research is placed on the method and the title of the movie. This research combines

qualitative and quantitative while the writer uses qualitative only. Then, both writers have the different movie to be chosen as an object.

The last is a thesis with the title “Unit-Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of *The Tale of The Three Brothers* by J.K. Rowling” (2010) by Suhaila, a student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The writer tries to find out patterns of the unit shift in English – Indonesian translation, and figure out what are the factors that can cause or affect each unit shift. The writer also uses qualitative descriptive method, and the result of this research is the writer finds some kind of patterns unit shift, namely morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to word, phrase to clause, clause to word, clause to phrase, and clause to sentence. The writer also classifies the factor that affects a unit shift in the unit analysis, whether it is caused of lexical aspects or grammatical aspects. This last research difference is on the focusing study, she explores about the unit shift, which is one of the types in category shift, and tries to find out the pattern of the unit shift. Meanwhile, the writer tries to focus on category shift itself and compare both SL and TL language.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This research applies shift theory by Catford and equivalence theory by Nida and Taber. “Shift is translation procedures that involve the change of grammar from source language into target language”(Newmark, 1988: 83). The writer explores about translation shift, but the writer focuses on the category shift. Meanwhile equivalence is translation procedure, that result in same situation both SL and TL text.

1.7.1 Definition of Shift

According to Catford, shift is “departures from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL into TL”. Catford classifies the translation shift into two major types: “level shift” and “category shift”. The level shift means SL item at one linguistic level that has TL translation equivalent at the different level. This shift commonly occurs with a shift from grammar to lexis and lexis to grammar. Meanwhile, category shift changes from the formal correspondence of SL (source language) into TL (target language) in translation that refers to unbounded and rank-bounded translation. Catford divided category shift into four types: structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift (1965: 73-80).

1.7.1.1 Structure Shift

Structure shift involves grammatical change between the structures in the source language into target language. For instance, the changing in the structure shift is changing from MH (modifier-head) into HM (head-modifier), and so on.

1.7.1.2 Class Shift

The class shift occurs when the source language of translation class has differences with target language translation class (part of speech).

1.7.1.3 Unit Shift

Unit shift occurs when translation equivalent of unit at one rank in the SL is different from the unit of rank in TL. The language rank may change between morpheme, phrase, clause, or sentence.

1.7.1.4 Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift is changing from one system of language into different system of language, which means SL system has different system with TL, for instance, the differences in grammatical language.

1.7.2 Definition of Equivalence

“Equivalence is translation procedure that results in the same situation between original text and the translation text”(Vinay and Darbalnet, 1995: 342). It means that the situation in the original text has to as close as possible to the target language. Besides, without equivalence, it is impossible for people to get the message of the text. In brief, equivalence functions to deliver message of the text and get same situation result. Nida divides equivalence into two types namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence (1964: 159).

1.7.2.1 Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence had a characteristic to decide a text is equivalent. First, the message must be delivered correctly. Second, the form of the text should closely the same. The last, the content has to be the same as the original. From formal equivalence point of view, the message in the receptor language or target language should match as closely as possible with source language (Nida 1964: 159).

1.7.2.2 Dynamic Equivalence

The characteristic of dynamic equivalence is placed in the effect of the translation from SL into TL. Nida states that “dynamic equivalence is based on principle of equivalence effect, where the relationship between receptor and

message should be substantially the same as the original receptor”(1964: 159). It means that the most important thing in dynamic equivalence is giving the effect of translation, in other words the message as an effect of equivalence have to deliver no matter the form of the text itself.

Based on the theory above, the writer analyzes the category shift that is divided into four types, and the equivalence that is divided into two types in the subtitle of the movie “Muhammad the Last Prophet” by Badr production. The writer tries to find the occurrence of the category shift and equivalence in the translation to acknowledge the problem of the research before.

1.8 Method of research

1.8.1 Type of Research

This research uses qualitative research to demonstrate comparative phenomenon in the translation text. The researcher can describe existing phenomena in the text by this qualitative research. Qualitative research is also a method that functions to explore something. As mentioned by Creswell, “Qualitative research describes the data that are collected from words, and a picture that had a unique way to analyze the data” (2013: 258). Related to this method, the writer means to find a category shift process in the translation by this method.

1.8.2 Data Sources

The main or primary source of the data is from the movie *Muhammad the Last Prophet* by Badr production. The secondary data is from translation (subtitle). Indonesian subtitle of the data is written by Bakpiajogja and English subtitle of the data is written by Sadel_Anwar (<https://subscene.com/subtitles-/Muhammad-theastprophet/Indonesian/352179?status=retrybyhttps://subscene.co-/subtitles/muhammad-the-last-prophet/english/203975?status=retry>).

The writer chooses the subtitle of the movie that placed in the top of the list of the subtitle. The subtitle that placed at the top of the list means that it is the popular subtitle that used by people. Then, both of the scripts of the subtitle consist of sixty pages, but the writer specifies into eight pages based on pragmatic meaning that the writer finds in the text.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

According to Arikunto, “data collection technique consists of a questionnaire, interview, observation, test, and documentation”(2006: 197). Related to this research, the collecting data that the writer uses is a documentation technique. It is because the documentation technique is usually used to find a variable that relates to the notes, transcripts, books, magazines, and others (Arikunto, 2006: 231). Moreover, the writer’s data are transcripts of the subtitle English - Indonesian from the movie, so the documentation technique is used to collect the data from the transcript of the subtitle to find the shift that occurs in the text. In short, this technique is suitable for the research.

The procedure that has been done by the writer is

1. Deciding the subtitle that becomes the writer's data
2. Changing the subtitle into transcript of the text

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

Based on the writer's data and purpose of this research, the writer uses distributional method. As mentioned in Sudaryanto, "determining tools of distributional method is the part or element of language that become object of the research itself" (2015: 19). Meanwhile, distributional method is divided into several techniques, this research using substitution technique as function to know the similarity of part of speech or category (Sudaryanto, 2015: 59).

Analysis technique that has been done by the writer is

1. Preparing the data
2. Reading both the Indonesian and English data
3. Specifying the data of the transcript through pragmatic
4. Make a table of the data that contain of pragmatic
5. Separating the data that belong to sentences, clauses, and phrases
6. Applying the shift and equivalence theory to the data
7. Categorizing the data into category shift and equivalence
8. Taking the conclusion of the research

1.9 Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. Chapter one is an introduction that contains the background of the study, research questions, objectives of study, significances of study, literary review, theoretical approach, method of research (type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis

technique), and paper organization. Chapter two explains about theoretical framework in detail. Chapter three discusses about the result of this study. Chapter four consists of conclusion and suggestion.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This research has attained the end of the chapter. The data that the writer finds in the subtitle of *Muhammad the Last Prophet* movie by Badr production are 70 data. The data contain of category shift that consist of structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift. Then, the equivalences consist of formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

Structure shift contains of 22 data. The shift from determiner-headword into headword-modifier consists of 12 data, the shifting from pre modifier-headword into headword-modifier consists of 7 data, determiner – determiner headword into modifier headword modifier consists of 1 datum, determiner headword into headword consist of 2 data. In the class shift, there occur 2 data namely the shift of verb into adverb consist of 1 datum and noun into verb consist of 1 datum.

Then, the unit shift occurs in 17 data. The data from word into phrase occur 7 data, phrase into word occurs 5 data, sentence into phrase contains 1 datum, prepositional phrase into verb phrase contains 1 datum, adverb phrase into verb phrase contains 1 datum, and adverb phrase into adjective phrase contains 1 datum. Meanwhile, the most data found are in intra-system shift which occur 28 data. The shift of different tenses contains 7 data. Definite article into zero article is 9 data, plural into singular is 6 data, interjection into zero interjection contains 2

data, negative into affirmative contains 1 datum, indefinite art into zero art contains 1 datum, zero hyphen into hyphen contains 1 datum, and zero article into definite article is 1 datum. In the equivalence, there occurs 56 data. The formal equivalence consists of 49 data, while dynamic equivalence consists of 7 data.

4.2 Suggestion

In this paper, the writer believes that it is far from the word perfect. Hence, the writer needs a critic and command from the reader. Then, for the next writer, who interests in this field (translation), may try the other kind of work beside of movie. For those who want to use shift theory, they could combine several shift theories and try to use different kinds of equivalences that are stated by many experts. They also could combine shift with the other theory such as translation technique, and others. Finally, it would be better for the next researcher who could be more comprehensive to give a contribution to this field.

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