

CLASS SHIFTS IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF
***THE TAQWACORES* MOVIE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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for Gaining the Bachelor Degree in English Department



By:

Aditya Adi Katon Aji

21101050027

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES

SUNAN KALIJAGA STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

YOGYAKARTA

2025



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto, Yogyakarta, 55281, Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949
Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> Email: adab@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi
a.n. Aditya Adi Katon Aji

Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Di Yogyakarta

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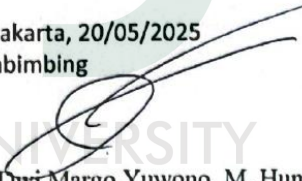
Nama	: Aditya Adi Katon Aji
NIM	: 21101050027
Prodi	: Sastra Inggris
Fakultas	: Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul	: Class Shifts In English-Indonesian Subtitle of <i>The Taqwacores</i> Movie

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Pembimbing


Dr. Dwi Margo Yuwono, M. Hum
NIP: 19770419 200501 1 002



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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA
Jl. Marsda Adisucipto Telp. (0274) 513949 Fax. (0274) 552883 Yogyakarta 55281

PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-1225/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/07/2025

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : Class Shifts in English-Indonesian Subtitle of The Taqwacores Movie

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : ADITYA ADI KATON AJI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 21101050027
Telah diujikan pada : Jumat, 23 Mei 2025
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : A/B

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR



Ketua Sidang
Dr. Dwi Margo Yuwono, M.Hum.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 6862a435dae9a



Penguji I
Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A
SIGNED

Valid ID: 68629d91451a3



Penguji II
Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd. M.Hum.,
M.Ed., Ph.D.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 687dadada52e7



Yogyakarta, 23 Mei 2025
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Prof. Dr. Nurdin, S.Ag., S.S., M.A.
SIGNED

Valid ID: 68871b162039e

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Aditya Adi Katon Aji
NIM: 21101050027

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MOTTO

Foods taste good, but looking good feels a lot better.



DEDICATION

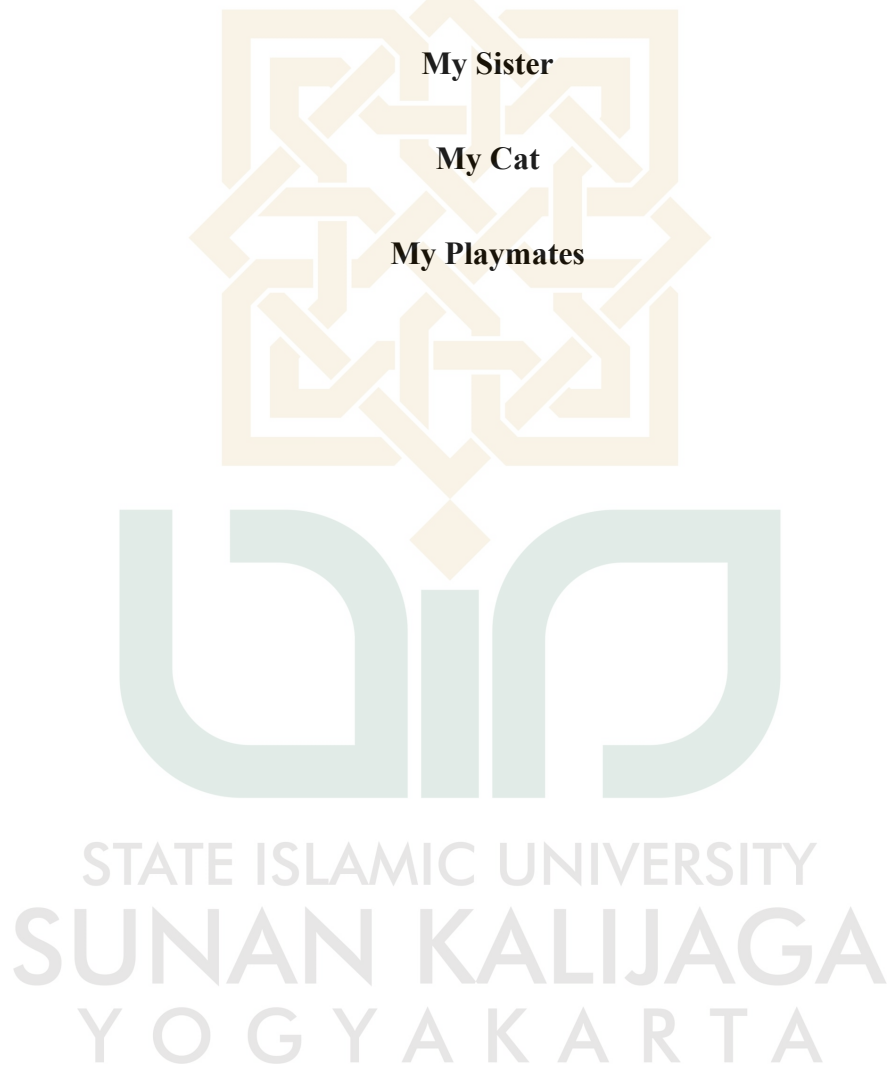
God

My Parents

My Sister

My Cat

My Playmates



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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

KBBI	Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia
SL	Source Language
TL	Target Language



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ABSTRACT

The act of translation involves navigating the complexities of meaning across languages. The translator is required to ensure that the translated text has the same meaning as the source language. To achieve this goal, certain changes or shifts in the structure or word classes are often necessary so that the meaning of the message can be conveyed effectively. Shifts mean a process of changing formal correspondences, such as structure and grammar, throughout the transition between languages (Catford, 1965: 73). The purpose of this study, based on Catford's approach, is to understand the form and process of class shift in the subtitles of *The Taqwacores* movie. The research is conducted using a qualitative descriptive methodology. This study collects data using document review. In addition, the technique used for analysis in this study is descriptive analysis technique. The subtitle lines containing class shifts were analyzed using Catford's class shift theory. The result obtained from this study indicates that there are 28 class shifts found. All shift classes found include verb to adjective, adjective to verb, noun to verb, verb to noun, preposition to verb, adverb to verb, and verb to adverb. Differences in the grammatical systems of English and Indonesian cause these shifts. It shows that translators do not always need to maintain the same word class between languages. Shifting word classes is a necessary strategy to produce natural and meaningful translations when direct equivalents are unavailable.

Keywords: Translation, Translator, Shift, Meaning, Catford

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Oleh: Aditya Adi Katon Aji

ABSTRAK

Tindakan penerjemahan melibatkan proses kompleksitas makna antar bahasa. Penerjemah diharuskan memastikan bahwa teks terjemahan memiliki makna yang sama dengan bahasa sumber. Untuk mencapai tujuan ini, perubahan atau pergeseran tertentu dalam struktur atau kelas kata sering kali diperlukan agar makna pesan dapat tersampaikan secara efektif. Pergeseran berarti proses perubahan korespondensi formal, seperti struktur dan tata bahasa, sepanjang transisi antarbahasa (Catford, 1965: 73). Tujuan dari penelitian ini, berdasarkan pendekatan Catford, adalah untuk memahami bentuk dan proses pergeseran kelas dalam subtitle film *The Taqwacores*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metodologi deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini mengumpulkan data menggunakan telaah dokumen. Selain itu, teknik yang digunakan untuk analisis dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik analisis deskriptif. Baris subtitle yang berisi pergeseran kelas dianalisis menggunakan teori pergeseran kelas Catford. Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 28 pergeseran kelas yang ditemukan. Semua kelas pergeseran yang ditemukan meliputi verba ke adjektiva, adjektiva ke verba, nomina ke verba, verba ke nomina, preposisi ke verba, adverbial ke verba, dan verba ke adverbial. Perbedaan sistem gramatikal bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia menyebabkan terjadinya pergeseran ini. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah tidak selalu perlu mempertahankan kelas kata yang sama antarbahasa. Pergeseran kelas kata merupakan strategi yang diperlukan untuk menghasilkan terjemahan yang alami dan bermakna ketika padanan langsung tidak tersedia.

Kata kunci: Terjemahan, Penerjemah, Pergeseran, Makna, Catford

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Taking the meaning of a text as the author meant it into another language with different words or forms is called translation (Newmark, 1988: 5). Translation helps deliver messages from one language to another. Translation involves the relocation of something, involving movement between language traditions (Roberts, 2023). Translation bridges the communication gap between different languages. Every language has their own structures, encompassing vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation (Gohchiyeva & Nazarova, 2023). This process not only transfers meaning but changes aspects of the language to be consistent with the target language's grammar. In other words, the translation process can involve structural changes in the language elements. Thus, in translation, there is a transition between languages that brings changes in how words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs are formed (Putri, 2019). Therefore, when translators translate something, they can change the form of certain language elements from one language to another.

Incorrect translation will result in readers not understanding the text they are reading. Reader misunderstanding will not occur if the message or meaning of a text is translated correctly. Although the translators have the ability to adjust word forms across different languages, the translator must not change the message or meaning of the source text. Therefore, in the translation process, differences in the

rules of each language can cause shifts to occur (Pratama & Hartono, 2018). Shifts can be found due to differences within the language structures and cultural contexts between the two languages (Widiastuti & Savitri, 2016). In the translation process, "shifts" means a process of changing formal correspondences, such as structure and grammar, throughout the transition between languages (Catford, 1965: 73). Thus, translators can get into trouble when translating because the sentence forms or elements in those two languages are not always the same. However, this problem can be overcome by following the translation procedure, and the procedure is the shift procedure. The rules of the target language must be observed and followed by translators so that the meaning transferred does not confuse the reader.

In Indonesian and English, grammar rules are different. For example, in English, '*environmental issue*' consists of adjective + noun, but in Indonesian the word is translated as '*masalah lingkungan*' which is a phrase consisting of noun + noun. In this case, the translator cannot translate the word '*environmental*' into an adjective in Indonesian. The phrase that can mean '*environmental issue*' in Indonesian is '*masalah lingkungan*'. The translator does not always have to translate words that are adjectives into adjectives according to the case. The translator can change the word class as long as the result of the translation does not change the meaning of the source language. This process is called translation shift, and the example shown above reflects a class shift.

The selection of this movie as the study's object is because the variety of language and style in this movie. The dialogue in this film reflects a variety of language styles, including formal, informal, slang, and even specific terms related

to punk culture and religion. In addition, the reason the researcher studied class shift in the movie subtitles is because class shift often occurs in subtitles as a result of variations in grammar between English and Indonesian. Focusing on class shift allows for an in-depth exploration of how word class changes are used to maintain continuity of meaning. Moreover, by focusing on class shift, the research can be more focused and in-depth without being too distracted by other types of shifts.

Analysing class shifts in the subtitle of the movie *The Taqwacores* based on Catford's theory is the primary interest of the researcher in this study. It is very interesting when there are differences in rules between the source language and the target language.

1.2 Research Questions

The researcher formulated these questions to conduct this research:

1. What type of class shift that appears in the subtitles of *The Taqwacores* movie according to Catford's theory?
2. How does the class shift appear in the subtitles of *The Taqwacores* movie?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Referring to the problem statement above, this thesis outlines several research objectives.

1. To find out the form of class shift that appears in the subtitles of *The Taqwacores* movie according to Catford's theory.
2. To find out how the word class changes when the shift occurs in the subtitle *The Taqwacores* movie.

1.4 Significance of Study

The expected outcome of this study is to provide insight to readers that there are challenges that must be faced by translators. In this study, data analysis is expected to provide knowledge for those who want to be good translators. This study will contribute to translation studies by helping translators understand how differences in language structures affect the way a message is conveyed. Moreover, this study helps to reveal how the differences in English and Indonesian language systems can affect the translation process. This study shows how class shift is used to adjust the grammatical structure between the two languages so that the message can still be received well.

1.5 Literature Review

The topic of change in translation has been discussed in several previous studies. The first study is about translation of children's storybook from the Skopos theory perspective by Noerjanah (2017). This research is based on a qualitative descriptive method. This study uses the Skopos theory by Hans J. Vermeer. In this study, data were obtained from texts of the bilingual children's storybook. The results of the study show that the translation of this bilingual children's storybook successfully implemented translation strategies that are in accordance with Skopos' theory. The core idea of Skopos theory is the purpose and communicative function of texts in the target culture and its contextual nature. While the shift theory by Catford focuses more on linguistic changes or structural changes between the source language and target language.

The second previous research was about category shift in the translation of English complex noun phrases into Indonesian in *The Valley of Fear* novel (Darso, 2018). This research used the qualitative descriptive method. Catford's shift approach guides this research. In this research all types of shift categories proposed by Catford were found. The types of shift categories found are structure, class, unit, and intra-system shifts. In this research, the most dominant type of shift category was structure shift. From the data, there are 507 cases. Structure shift occurred in 339 cases, class shift occurred in 75 cases, unit shift occurred in 45 cases, and intra-system shift occurred in 48 cases.

The third previous study was about the equivalence in the translation of English idiomatic expression into Indonesian written by Sari, Arifuddin, and Baharuddin (2022). This study used a mixed method. This study uses the equivalence theory by Eugene Nida. In this study, the researchers analyzed English idiomatic expressions translated by students. According to the study's findings, in translating idioms from English into Indonesian, students are more dominant in using dynamic equivalence than formal equivalence. Nida's theory emphasizes the importance of translators achieving equivalence of meaning between one language and another language. Meanwhile, Catford's theory focuses more on the phenomenon of change or shift that occurs in the translation process. In this equivalence theory, Nida categorizes equivalence into two forms, namely Dynamic Equivalence and Formal Equivalence. Unlike Nida, Catford categorizes the phenomena that occur into more types and in more detail.

The three previous studies discussed about change in translation which makes the three studies relevant to this study. From the three previous studies, the researcher chose Catford's theory as the theoretical basis to be used in this study. When compared to the Skopos theory and the equivalence theory, the shift theory focuses more on structural changes in the linguistic level in the translation process. The core idea of Skopos theory is the communicative purpose of the text in the target culture while equivalence focuses on the final result received by the reader in the Target Language, ensuring that the reader can get the message from the Source Language. Unlike the previous research, this research only focuses on class shifts that appear in all lines in the English-Indonesian subtitles in the film *The Taqwacores*. This research will not count how many times the shift appears and which ones are most frequently found, but will only focus on how class shifts can appear. This is done so that the research can be focused on one shift, class shift, in detail.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

1.6.1 Translation Shift

In the translation, "shifts" means a process of changing formal correspondences, such as structure and grammar, through the process of moving from the source to the target language. This shift is necessary to achieve a natural and accurate translation caused by the distinct grammatical rules of each language. Level and Category shifts are the two major types of shifts mentioned by Catford.

1. Level Shift

Level shift occurs when text from the source language is expressed grammatically and becomes lexical in the target language or otherwise. In this case, the meaning that might be expressed through grammar in the source language, can be expressed through lexical words in the target language. Level shift involves changing grammatical aspects to lexical aspects or vice versa to maintain meaning.

2. Category Shift

Category shift is a form of transformation that occurs when a linguistic element in the source language is translated using a different linguistic category in the target language. These changes are made to adjust the meaning and context so that it is more natural in the target language. In contrast to level shifts, category shifts are classified by Catford into structure, unit, class, and intra-system shifts.

a. Structure Shift

Structure shift occurs when a grammatical structure in the source language is changed into a different grammatical structure in the target language. This structural shift is necessary because the pattern or arrangement of elements in the original language has no exact equivalent in the target language. The translator needs to modify the structure so that the translation sounds natural in the target language. For example, in English, passive voice can be translated into Indonesian as active voice.

b. Class Shift

A class shift occurs whenever there is a change in the word class (part of speech) of an element from the source language during a translation process into

the target language. Class shift occurs due to differences in grammar and linguistic conventions between the two languages. There are situations where a direct translation of the word class does not produce an accurate or natural meaning in the target language. Therefore, to fit the target language's structure and style, the translator needs to modify the word class.

c. Unit Shift

Unit shift occurs when there is a change in language units when translating text from the source language to the target language. This shift involves a shift from one linguistic unit to another, either from a smaller to a larger level or vice versa. For example, sentences, clauses, phrases, or words from the source language are transformed into another form in the target language.

d. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift occurs when there is a change within the language system itself, especially in relation to the use of existing language varieties within a language. In translation, intra-system shift refers to the shift that occurs when a translator chooses a different linguistic form or category within a language, such as a word that is plural in the source language shifts to singular in the target language, or the opposite.

1.7 Research Method

1.7.1 Type of Research

The research is conducted using a qualitative descriptive methodology. Qualitative descriptive methods are used to identify and describe the type of class

shift that appear in the movie *The Taqwacores*. Qualitative descriptive is very well thought out in the data collection, analysis, and representation carried out by the researcher (Sandelowski, 2000). In qualitative research, there is no limit to what can be analyzed. Anything that is recorded, texts or documents, pictures, or multimedia can become a qualitative database (Thorne, 2000). The process of analyzing, synthesizing, reviewing data that aims to explain and describe a phenomenon is called qualitative analysis (Fossey et al., 2002). From all of that, it can be concluded that qualitative method is very suitable in this research. Based on Catford's theory, class shift is analyzed in this research.

1.7.2 Data Sources

Movie *The Taqwacores* is the data of this research, and the object is the Indonesian subtitles of the movie. *The Taqwacores* is an independent drama movie released in 2010, directed by Eyad Zahra. This movie is adapted from the novel of the same name by Michael Muhammad Knight, which was first published in 2003. The American movie *Taqwacores* examines issues like patriarchy within Islamic cultural contexts (Wicaksono, 2024). The novel and film explore themes of identity, rebellion, and the complexity of the Muslim experience in the United States. 1 hour and 20 minutes is the duration of this movie. The object, Subtitle in the movie, is important because subtitles allow the audience to understand the dialogue in the movie that uses a language they do not master. With subtitles, the audience can follow the storyline and understand the conversation between characters in the language used. Therefore, the researcher downloaded the subtitle via the Subdl website page. The website address is subdl.com. However, there is only one subtitle

that available in Indonesian. The Indonesian subtitle is written by Ella13, and the English subtitle is written by Aaiboo. Additionally, the website is suitable to be used as a source because this website is trusted and widely used by many people.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The data was obtained by document review by reading Indonesian subtitles and English subtitles. However, the English subtitles were only used as a guide, the researcher still listened to the original version in the film *The Taqwacores*. The data obtained from this analysis are all that appear in the subtitles, including: words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Therefore, there are steps taken in collecting data in this research. The researcher must watch the film *The Taqwacores*. The researcher watches the film via Prime Video. The researcher took the subtitle data from the downloaded *srt* file. The researcher will read all the subtitles and find a line occurring of class shift. The data will be entered into a table that has three columns. The first column is 'Source Language', which contains English lines taken from the English sub *srt* file. The second column is 'Target Language', which contains Indonesian lines taken from the Indonesian sub *srt* file. The third column is 'Changing Word Class' which contains class shift types.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

This research employs a descriptive analysis technique for data analysis technique. Descriptive analysis refers to the methods used in qualitative research to describe phenomena in detail and systematically, without reducing the complexity of the data (Sandelowski, 2000). This technique is used to enable researchers to identify and explain class shifts that appear in the subtitles of the movie *The*

Taqwacores. The data is analyzed using Catford's theory. After the researcher finds the line occurring of class shift before, the researcher will classify the types of class shift. In addition to analyzing using Catford's theory, words or phrases from the data will also be consulted with the English-Indonesian Dictionary, English Dictionary, and KBBI. Furthermore, researchers will conclude why the data can be categorized as a class shift.

1.8 Paper Organization

Four chapters make up this graduating paper. The first chapter is intended to be the introduction and included different parts, such as the research background, research questions, objectives, significance, literature review, theoretical approach, research methods, and paper structure. The second chapter focuses on explaining the theory utilized in the study. The third chapter presents the research findings and discussion. Finally, the fourth chapter concludes with the conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This study finds the types of class shifts in the English-Indonesian subtitles in the movie *The Taqwacores*. The researcher applies Catford's shift theory to examine the different types of class shift. The researcher explains the process of each type of class shift.

Referring question number one in chapter one, the researcher discovered data type verb to adjective, data type adjective to verb, data type noun to verb, data type verb to noun, data type preposition to verb, data type adverb to verb, and data type verb to adverb in English-Indonesian Subtitle of *The Taqwacores* movie. Total of 28 data of class shift were identified in the subtitle. Based on the 28 data of class shift, the researcher discovered that the most frequently found data was noun to verb. Additionally, referring question number two in chapter one, class shifts appear in English-Indonesian Subtitle of *The Taqwacores* movie because English and Indonesian have different grammatical rules. Every word in the target language that has a different word class from the source language is categorized as a class shift. Word classes are based on how the elements function in the structure of a sentence or phrase. In translations from English to Indonesian, class shift always involves a verb, either a word in the source or target language. Therefore, every time a class shift occurs, the structure also changes.

The researcher concluded that the translator does not always have to make the same word class involving the source and target languages in every translation process. Changing the word class of a word is not a mistake. Sometimes, there is no suitable word class in the target language. So, sometimes the process of changing the word class is needed so that the translation results in the target language gets relevant meaning, and the reader can understand the meaning.

4.2 Suggestion

1. In translating a text, it is important to recognize the rules in the source language and target language due to the fact that every language follows its own rules. Indonesian and English are the examples. Therefore, translators should not be fixated on the same word classes in both languages. The meaning conveyed in the target language should be prioritized, so the translation results are easily understood by the reader.
2. Based on the object of this study, translators should pay attention to their target audience. Indonesia is known for its politeness, so it is better to change the translated harsh words to ones that are safer to read.
3. To future researchers who intend to explore this topic further, choose a movie object that is watched more often or is popular, so that readers are more interested in reading and learning that there are challenges that must be considered in translating text.

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