

## The Intra System Shift And Level Shift in English- Indonesian Subtitle Of Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone Film by Chris Columbus

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to describe what are the intra system shift and level shift in subtitle of *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* Film by Chris Columbus, the causal of intra system shift and level shift in subtitle of *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* Film by Chris Columbus, and which one is that more dominant between intra and level shift in subtitle of *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* Film by Chris Columbus. Object in this research is *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* Film by Chris Columbus.

This research employs qualitative research with descriptive method. The object of this research is *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* Film by Chris Columbus. The data used is subtitle in *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* that contains intra system and level shift. The data is classified based on J.C. Catford theory about translation shift. They contain intra system shift, level shift, and the causal of intra system shift and level shift. The findings of research show about intra system shift. The researcher found all sentence that contained intra system shift, level shift, and causal of intra system shift and level shift that used by characters in *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*, the intra system that was found in subtitle were 12 data, level shift that was found in subtitle were 10 data, and the causal of intra system shift and level shift that was found in subtitle were 7 data. In conclusion, intra system shift was mostly dominant used in sentence by characters in *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* Film.

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### Introduction

Translation is the activity related to sharing ideas in different languages, which may have different rules and different background cultures. According to Peter

Newmark translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message in one language by the same message in other language<sup>1</sup>. The writer concludes that translation is not only changing or transferring words, but more importantly, it has to take into consideration the meaning or message behind the words and without change the meaning, translation is so important to make people understand about language that has so many varieties in each country and also translation is very needed to translate the meaning from SL to TL with the manner. Translation shift are changes that occur during the process of translation from SL to TL. In contrasting text in different languages, translation shifts are observable every where. Newmark defined shifts as a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL<sup>2</sup>. It means that shift is the process of going from the SL to the TL, there are two main types of translation shifts: level shifts and category shifts. Level Shifts are shifts from grammar in to lexis. It is a grammatical unit in English, such as noun and affix, has a lexical unit in Indonesian language as its translation equivalent. For example, John has stopped smoking and its translation *John sudah berhenti merokok*. The form “has” as a unit in English grammar is translated into Indonesian language by the lexis “*sudah*”<sup>3</sup>. While category shift is about unbounded and rank-unbounded translation. In unbounded translation equivalences are not tied to a particular rank and may additionally find equivalences at sentence clause and other levels, while in rank-unbounded translation an equivalent is thought in the Target Language (TL) for each word or for each morpheme encountered in the Source Language (SL) Category shifts are divided in to four subgroups: structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and intra system shift<sup>4</sup>. Intra System Shifts refer to those changes that occur internally within a system. They are regarded only on the assumption that is formal correspondence between the two languages, SL-TL should possess approximate systems. The equivalence is said to occur at a non-corresponding term in the TL system. All languages have their systems of number, deixis and articles. Intra-System shifts happen when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural. However, to avoid the excessive discussion of category shift, the shifts becoming the main focus in this research is Intra System Shift and Level Shift.

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<sup>1</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, (London Prentice Hall, 1987), p. 85

<sup>2</sup> Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, p. 85

<sup>3</sup> J.C. Catford, *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, p. 73-80

<sup>4</sup> J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), p.

## **Review of Literature**

### **a. Definition of Intra system shift and level shift**

Intra system shift refer to those changes that occur internally within a system. They are regarded only on the assumption that is formal correspondence between the two languages, i.e. SL-TL should possess approximate systems. The equivalence is said to occur at a non-corresponding term in the TL system. All languages have their systems of number, deixis, articles, etc. Intra-system shifts happen when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural. For instance, both indonesia language and english language have a system of number, but the numerical system is not always have the same. Some nouns in English are always in plural form, but if it translated translation equivalent in indonesian language may take form of singular noun

Level shift is a shift from grammar to lexis<sup>5</sup>. It means that a grammatical unit in English, such as noun, affix, etc, has a lexical unit in Indonesian language as its translation equivalent. The other hand, level shifts means a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. This shift commonly occurs with shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa.

### **b. Function of translation**

Translation functions as medium of communications. As Robinson states that translation means communication, because it has three essential elements to form a process of communication.<sup>6</sup> The three essential elements are source, message, and receptor, and these elements must be found in all communication activities

### **c. Process of translation**

According to Larson when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language<sup>7</sup>. According to Nida and Taber they distinguished translation process into three stages: (1) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning

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<sup>5</sup> J.C Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), p. 73

<sup>6</sup>Dauglas Robinson, *Becoming A Translator an Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Translation*, p. 3

<sup>7</sup> Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning Based Translation*, (New York, 1984), p. 3

of the words and combinations of words, (2) Transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) Restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language<sup>8</sup>.

#### **d. Types of Translation**

According to Lawrence Venuti the types of translations are also varied. Here, the writer quotes some experts and types of translation issued by them. They are as the following:<sup>9</sup>

##### **1. Literal translation**

Vinay and Darbelnet in Lawrence Venuti book's stated that literal, or word for word translation is a direct transfer of the source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate target language text in which the translators task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. If after trying the first three procedures, translators regard a literal translation unacceptable, they must turn to the methods of oblique translation.

For example<sup>10</sup>:

SL: This train arrives at Union Station at ten.

TL: *Kereta ini tiba di stasion union jam sepuluh*

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

It is unacceptable if the message, when translated literally<sup>11</sup>:

- a. Gives another meaning
  - b. Has no meaning
  - c. Is structurally impossible
  - d. Does not have corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the target language or has a corresponding expression, but not within the same register
- ##### **2. Transposition**

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<sup>8</sup>Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies*, (New York, 2011), p.40

<sup>9</sup>Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p. 84

<sup>10</sup> Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p. 84

<sup>11</sup> Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p. 86

The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Beside being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language. There are two types of transpositions: obligatory and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition is when the target language has no other choices because of the language system. For example<sup>12</sup>:

**SL:** As soon as he gets up

**TL:** *sesegera mungkin dia bangun*

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

**SL:** After he comes back to Bali.

**TL:** *setelah kedatangannya kembali ke Bali*

### 3. Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet in Lawrence Venuti's book stated that modulation is a variation of form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, but is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic and awkward in the target language. There are two types of modulation: free or optional modulation and fixed or obligatory modulation.

Free or optional modulation can be done because of non-linguistic reasons. It is mostly used to stress the meaning, to make coherence or to find out the natural form in the target language.

For example<sup>13</sup>:

**SL:** By the will of God

**TL:** *Di luar kemampuan manusia*

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

**SL:** I grew up in Jakarta

**TL:** *Saya dibesarkan di Jakarta*

### 4. Equivalence

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<sup>12</sup> Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p. 88

<sup>13</sup> Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p. 89

One and the same situation can be rendered by two text using completely different stylistic and structural methods. For example<sup>14</sup>,

**SL:** as like as two peas

**TL:** *seperti dua kacang*

From the explanation above, it can conclude that the process of translation in this research will help the writer to know how the process of translation itself.

#### **e. Shift in Translation**

Lawrence Venuti defines '*shifts*' as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language to the Target Language. There are two kinds of translation shifts<sup>15</sup>.

##### **1. Intra System Shifts**

A system is available in each system in one language can show fundamental differences from the terms of the same system in another language. This can be considered as a major source of shift at this level of language description. Intra-System shift happen when a term is singular in the source text and its textual equivalent is plural. For Example<sup>16</sup>:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Victories	<i>Kemenangan</i>

Victories in the source language text is plural form. It is translated in to kemenangan in the target language text and it is a singular form. The word in target language should be in plural too but if it is transferred into "*kemenangan-kemenangan*", the meaning will sound weird. But it should be in singular (vice versa). The changes from plural to singular is called intra-system shift.

##### **2. Level Shift**

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<sup>14</sup> Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p. 90

<sup>15</sup> Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p.141

<sup>16</sup>Herman. *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*. International Journal of European Studies. Vol. 1, No. 3, 2017, p 72-77.

As pointed by Catford in Lawrence Venuti's book, it may occur because the translation between these levels of phonology and graphology - or between these levels of grammar and lexis – is impossible.<sup>17</sup> For example<sup>18</sup>:

Source Language	Target Language
He is eating	<i>Dia sedang makan</i>

In this translation, there is a shift from grammar to lexis in which the patterns *to be +v-ing* (grammar) in the source language text is translated into lexicon *sedang* in the target language text.

a. Category Shift

Catford refers it to the unbounded and rank-bound translation. The first being approximately 'normal' of 'free' translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Usually, but not always, there is sentence equivalent, but in the course of text, equivalences may shift up and down the rank scale, often being established at rank lower than the sentence.

b. Structure Shift

Structure shift is indicated by a situation when there are two languages which have different element of structure besides, the source language and target language should have formal correspondence.

For example:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Old man	<i>Laki – laki tua</i>

<sup>17</sup> Lawrence Venuti, *The Translation Studies Reader*, p.142

<sup>18</sup>Herman. *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*. International Journal of European Studies. Vol. 1, No. 3, 2017, p. 72-77. 11

Old man in the source language text is constructed of modifier (old) + head (man), meanwhile in target language it becomes *laki – laki tua* which is constructed of head (*laki-laki*) + modifier (*tua.*)<sup>19</sup>

c. Class Shift

In this term, Catford is following definition on class. Class is defined as that grouping of in the structure of the unit next above.<sup>20</sup> Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item due to the logical dependence of class on structure, it is clear that structure shift usually involve class shifts, though this may be demonstratable only at a secondary degree of delicacy. For example<sup>21</sup>:

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Medical student	<i>Mahasiswa kedokteran</i>

In this example, medical in the source language text is an adjective, meanwhile *kedokteran* in the target language text is a noun.

d. Unit shift

In this term, kind of shifts involves change in rank. It departs from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is the unit at a different rank in the TL. For example<sup>22</sup>: a phrase into a clause.

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
The boy buy banana	<i>Anak laki – laki yang membeli pisang</i>

The boy buy banana in source language is a phrase and translated into *anak laki-laki yang membeli pisang* as clause, since it has a subject (anak laki-laki) and a

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<sup>19</sup> Herman. *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*. International Journal of European Studies. Vol. 1, No. 3, 2017, pp. 72-77. doi: 10.11648/j.ijes.20170103.11

<sup>20</sup> Lawrence Venuti, p. 141

<sup>21</sup> Herman. *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*. International Journal of European Studies. Vol. 1, No. 3, 2017, p. 72-77.

<sup>22</sup> Herman. *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*, p. 72-77.

predicate ( yang ). The change of group in the source language (SL) to sentence in the Target Language (TL) is called Unit Shift.

### **The Causal of Intra System Shift and Level Shift**

#### **1. Intra system shift**

Intra system shift is occur when translation involves selection of a non corresponding term in the target language system. There are several reason that can be identified as the cause of intra system shift, there are<sup>23</sup>:

##### **a. The use of the noun as a generic**

It means that when we will refer to anything of words in general the writer can declare a generic reference it by using singular noun. For example, “a cat is an intelligent animal”. In this sentence, it does not refer to a specific cat, but only revealed a concept generally accepted that cat are intelligent animals. The statement, in indonesian language it can translated as a formally equivalent become “*seekor kucing adalah seekor binatang yang cerdas*”. But this expression do not acceptable in indonesian language, so the writer need shift function to make it clear and the translate become “*kucing (adalah) binatang yang cerdas.*”

##### **b. The use of the plural noun after plural pointer.**

In Indonesian and English there are singular and plural, so a correspondence. For example:

**SL** : houses in downtown area are very expensive.

**TL** : *rumah-rumah di pusat kota sangat mahal.*

In this case, word “houses” has formal correspondence with the word “*rumah-rumah*”. However, when the plural was preceded by the plural number, which indicates that the noun more than one, then there is a difference in the grammatical system of the language.

##### **c. Different concept on plural of word.**

Intra system can also occur when translate the words were viewed differently by the two communities users of this language. the difference is because the one of them understand it as a whole, while others understand it as two parts in to one.

#### **2. Level Shift**

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<sup>23</sup> J.C Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), p. 80

Level shift is the shift which happened from level of grammar into lexis or vice versa. It means that a grammatical of language (like in English which has pattern Have+V3), because every language has different grammar. As we know that in English use tenses to identify the time of the event whereas in Indonesian language does not know about tenses. Then, to solve the problem of the differences pattern between English and Indonesia, translator needs a change of grammatical pattern. Examples<sup>24</sup>:

1) **SL**: I am working hard.

**TL**: *Saya sedang bekerja keras*

2) **SL**: I have worked hard.

3) **TL**: *Saya sudah bekerja keras*

From the text in the source language above, it is found that In the Data 1, the sentence shows that the activity was temporary activity, it may happen before the speaker speaks. In English pattern it called present continuous tense the grammatical item tobe + v-ing (pattern of Present Continuous Tense in English) in the source language is translated into *sedang* in the target language. So the level shift in the translation is indicated by grammar in the source language which is translated into lexis in the target language.

Level shift also happens in the example (2) because the forms have + Perfect Tense marker (pattern of Present Perfect Tense in English) in the source language is translated into target language by using the lexis *sudah*. All of the sentences above can conclude that they have different pattern but it was a grammar. Since in level shift need the change from grammar to lexis and those grammar was translated become lexis (there is lowering level) also.

### **Review of Related Research**

In this research, there are researchers that have been found by the writer who have discussed about intra system and level shift.

Firstly, the student of Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan-Pematangsiantar, Indonesia 2010, named Herman, thesis entitled “Category Shifts in the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone film Subtitle into Indonesia”<sup>25</sup>. The data of this research were taken from the movie subtitle of Harry Potter from

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<sup>24</sup> Margono, *Essentials of Theory and Practice of Translation*, (Denpasar, 1999), p. 21

<sup>25</sup> Herman, *Category Shifts in the English Translation of “Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone” by J.K.Rowling*. Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Medan-Pematangsiantar, Indonesia 2010. P.3

English into Indonesia by Togap. The writer uses the combination of way of using descriptive qualitative and quantitative approach. One indispensable and important tactic to Indonesian translation of Newmark's eight translation methods which then becomes a reasonable choice and the quality of translation are decided by the translator's cultural awareness and creativity. The writer finds that Category Shifts found in Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone Movie Subtitle.

Secondly, Student of State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta 2010, Named Suhaila, Entitle Unit-Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of the Tale of The Three Brothers by J.K. Rowling<sup>26</sup>. The objective of this research to find out the patterns of unit shift in English-Indonesian translation and also to figure out what are the factors that can cause or affect each unit shift. The theory of unit shift used in this research is based on translation shift theory by J.C. Catford. The methodology used in this research is qualitative descriptive method.

Thirdly, Student of University Sumatera Utara, Medan 2010, named Citra Nora Selviana Simanjuntak, entitle of thesis an Analysis of Unit Shift in Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix Movie Subtitles into Bahasa Indonesia<sup>27</sup>. The problem of the analysis in this thesis is how the unit shifts occur in Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix movie subtitles.

Finally, in this case the writer discuss about what do intra system shift and level shift and also the causal of both of them and the more dominant between intra system shift and level shift that found in subtitle from English to Indonesian. In this case the writer try to found what the factor that can influence Intra System and Level Shift while do translate from English to Indonesian, and try to know what are the significant factor that become dominant factor while translated. The writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to translate English Indonesian subtitle and how the Intra System and Level Shift influence the proses of translated from English to Indonesian subtitle.

### **Design of Research**

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<sup>26</sup> Suhaila, *A Unit-Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of "The Tale of the Three Brothers" by J.K. Rowling*. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2010. p.3

<sup>27</sup> Citra Nora Selviana Simanjuntak, *An Analysis of Unit Shift in Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix Movie Subtitles into Bahasa Indonesia*. University Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2010. p.3

The writer used qualitative research with descriptive method because that was suitable with the aim of this research. Qualitative research may be in descriptive form. The data were collected in the form of words as a descriptive explanation than a number.

Primary data are the main data directly related to the discussion. In this research the writer takes the primary data From *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* film, a film which was directed by Chris Columbus and rilis on 4 November 2001, with the duration 152 minutes. The writer used the text and subtitle, the data which support this research such as some internet, books, dictionaries, and the other source that have correlation with the research.<sup>28</sup>

In an effort to get the data and fact, in this research the writer used qualitative research, the techniques in qualitative research. The writer used documentation.

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data. In qualitative research, technique analysis data are used to answer the formulation of the problem in analysis data, the writer used a technique of data analysis.

## **Discussion**

This research finding source from the film titled *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* by Chris Columbus. The film was published in 2001. The writer also used English-Indonesian subtitle to analyse the data. In these research findings, the writer collected and classified the data where some of Intra system shifts and level shift, and also the causal of intra system shift and level shift that found in the data.

### **1. Intra System Shift Found in *Harry Potter and Sorcerer'S Stone* Film**

Intra-system shift is one of the kinds of categories shift. Intra system shift is a shift that occurs internally, within a system; that is, for those cases where SL and TL possess systems which approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but when translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the TL system. A system is available in each system in one language can show fundamental differences from the terms of the same system in another language.

**SL :** "Sorry about him. He does not understand what it's like, lying day after day, having people press their ugly **faces** in on you"<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup>Tim Penyusun, *Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*, (Jambi: Fakultas Adab-Sastra dan Kebudayaan Islam, 2011), p. 14.

<sup>29</sup>Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*. Duration 00:06:19

**TL:** *“Maafkan dia, ia tidak mengerti rasanya tinggal disini hari demi hari, melihat orang menempelkan **wajah** mereka yang jelek untuk melihatmu”*<sup>30</sup>

The following picture explains the writer analyzes form of English syntactic, that **Noun+S/Es** is indicated for plural things. Like *places, books, windows*, etc. That words have formal correspondence in target language, as same as indicate plural. It will be different if it translate in to TL may take form of singular noun. As the example it can be seen that from SL it is plural, but if it translated to TL it becomes singular. i.e in picture 1 : **SL** : *“Sorry about him. He does not understand what it’s like, lying day after day, having people press their ugly **faces** in on you”* and if it is translated in to TL with using the intra system shift it will become *“maafkan dia, ia tidak mengerti rasanya tinggal disini hari demi hari, melihat orang menempelkan **wajah** mereka yang jelek untuk melihatmu”*. In this translated the word **faces** refers to plural word caused of the S as a marker of plural, but it has singular meaning if it translated to Indonesian language, because in Indonesian there is no repetition word. It is the example of intra system. But if the SL translate in to TL without using the intra system shift it will become **TL** : *“Maafkan dia, ia tidak mengerti rasanya tinggal disini hari demi hari, melihat orang menempelkan **wajah-wajah** mereka yang jelek untuk melihatmu”*. The reason is, if it translated still be plural the sounds will be ambiguous and redundant and also will affect to the grammatical system because of the equivalent is not correspondent. It is based on the theory of Catford that Intra-System Shifts refer to those changes that occur internally within a system.

**SL** : *““No blasted **letters** today””*<sup>31</sup>

**TL** : *“tak akan ada **surat** hari ini”*<sup>32</sup>

The following pictures explain the word “letters” translated into “*surat*” in the target text. The morpheme-s in the word “letters” is a plural marker. The plural marker of Indonesian language is by repeating the word twice it is not realized in the target text. The word “letters” is translated into “*surat*”. It sounds strange when it is translated into “*surat-surat*”. The word “*letters*” signifies the plurality. Because of that reason, the “letters” is translated into “*surat*” and it has corresponding in SL or TL. It is the function of intra system.

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<sup>30</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer’s Stone*, Subscene Sub.

<sup>31</sup> Duration 01 :36:03

<sup>32</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer’s Stone*, Subscene Sub

## 2. Level Shift Found in *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone* Film

The writer has already pointed out that level in level shift mean a source language (SL) item at one linguistic level has a target language (TL) translation equivalent at a different level. Because translation between the levels of phonology and graphology or between either of these levels and the levels, grammar and lexis is impossible. Hence, translator needs level shifts in translation shift.

SL: "Hagrid **is bringing** him"<sup>33</sup>

TL: "*Sedang dibawa hagrid*"<sup>34</sup>

In following picture, the writer analyzes the sentence that shows the activity start in the temporary activity, it may happen before the speaker speaks that called present continuous tense. The pattern is (S + tobe + V + ing) "**is bringing**", and it has translated become "*sedang*" because in that time it is happen. The bold text, "**is bringing**" in SL is translated into "*sedang*" in TL. The level shift applied in this NP, because the level in the SL was changed in TL "**bringing**" is the head and modified by the word *is*. In this sentence "*his*" is indicate as a *word* that has changed become "*phrase*".

SL: " I think he **has leave** the Dungeon "<sup>35</sup>

TL: *kupikir troll itu sudah meninggalkan dungeon*<sup>36</sup>

The following picture explains, the sentences "**have read**" and "**has leave**" are the pattern of present perfect (have/has+V1) which is showed that the activity has been done, but it is still happen till now. Then in target language (TL) has translated become lexis "*telah*" and "*sudah*". All of the sentences above could concluded that they have different pattern but it was a grammar. Since in level shift need the change from grammar to lexis and those grammar was translated become lexis. Hence, whatever the structure, if it was translated become lexis, it was called level shift.

### A. The Causal of Intra System Shift and Level Shift

#### 1. The use of the noun as a generic

It means that when the writer will refers to anything of words in general the writer can declare a generic reference it by using singular noun. In English when the

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<sup>33</sup> Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*. Duration 00:01:54

<sup>34</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*, Subscene Sub

<sup>35</sup> Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*. Duration 01:27:34

<sup>36</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*, Subscene Sub

writer want to indicate something that are generally, the writer can indicate it using determiner *a*, *an* and *the*<sup>37</sup>.

**SL :** “blown up? You told me my parents died in **a car crash**”<sup>38</sup>

**TL :** “*ledakan? Kau bilang dulu orangtua ku meninggal dalam **kecelakaan mobil***”<sup>39</sup>

The following picture explains the writer analyzes determiner or article “*a*” was not realistically in the translation. This phenomenon called zero translation or omission. In Indonesian Language, was not important to explicit numeral of the things like “*satu, sebuah, seekor, sabilah*” and so on. If the writer wants to indicate general things, although formally the things were a pair, it would be called formal correspondence. In a fact, in English determiner “*a*” can be realist as a plural with unchanged the meaning and function of the sentence and also to refer the generally word. But, it must be suited with another word, so the sentence has formal correspondent and it can be more logical. The translation of “*a car crash*” is “*kecelakaan mobil*” it cannot be translated as “*sebuah kecelakaan mobil*” because it become illogically in this context. And also article *a* in the sentence is refer to the generally word “car”.

## 2. The using of quantifier to show that the noun was plural

The form of English syntactic, that **Noun+s/es** was indicate for plural things. Like *places, books, windows*, etc.

That words have formal correspondence in target language, as same as indicate plural. But it will be different if there is quantifier which is show that the noun was plural. There are many kinds of quantifier: a little, a few, much, many, some, any, each, every, a lot of, most, more, enough. In English, when the quantifier was show countable noun, so the translation of noun must be singular. Intra-system shift appear to solve those problem of differences language system.

**SL :** “There's *more than were wolves* in those trees”<sup>40</sup>

**TL :** “*Bukan hanya manusia serigala yang hidup disana*”<sup>41</sup>

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80 <sup>37</sup> J.C Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), p.

<sup>38</sup> Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*. Duration 00:16:49

<sup>39</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*, Subscene Sub

<sup>40</sup> Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*. Duration 01:43:58

<sup>41</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer's Stone*, Subscene Sub

The following picture explains the writer analyzes, the word “*more than were wolves*” has translate in to TL become “*bukan hanya manusia serigala-serigala*”. Because there is a quantifier “*more*” which is to fulfill the agreement or concordance, in Indonesia language there is no expression to show plural like “*manusia serigala-serigala*” and also the quantifier “*more*” it also show that the word are plural. So, the translate from SL to TL it become “*bukan hanya manusia serigala*” to make this sentence has formal corresponden of each other. It will make natural in the target language. The reason why the translate not become “*Lebih dari manusia serigala*” because the meaning “*bukan hanya*” it is refer to meaning “*more*” as plural quantifier. In this sentence level shift does not included.

### 3. The differences of pluralities concept of certain word

Intra-system shift also can happen in the thing that has two perspectives based on the two communities with different language, like English and Indonesia. One of them sees that the thing was unity, but in other perspective sees that the thing was two things which become unity.

SL : “*A pair of handsock*”<sup>42</sup>

TL : “*Sepasang sarung tangan kulit naga*”<sup>43</sup>

The following picture explains the writer analyzes, the sentence has two perspectives based on the two communities with different language especially English and Indonesian. In this sentence “*A pair of handsock*” it identified as a unity in indonesian “*sepasang*”, but it has another perspective in another language especially English as a source language that the sentence show the thing was two things which become unity. So in Indonesian “*sepasang*” means unity but become plural in English. The differences in the concept of words and tenses

Intra-system shift could occur when in Indonesian language, the writer can use expression “*saya sudah bertemu dia minggu lalu*”. In this case the choose perfective with “*have+v3*” or based on the past tense “*v2*”. So the translation become “*I have met him*” or “*I have met him last week*”. In this case the writer cannot expressing both markers perfective and past tense in english became “*I have met her last week*”, because the grammar system will say the sentence is not natural.

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<sup>42</sup> Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer`s Stone*. Duration 00:18:20

<sup>43</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer`s Stone*, Subscene Sub

**SL :** “No, you *have made* a mistake”

**TL :** *Tidak, kau telah membuat kesalahan.*

The following picture explains the writer analyzes the example of level shift. It can identify from the grammar that changed to lexis. While the meaning of the sentence depend on the context but the word “*have*” of the SL it should change as “*telah*” in the TL become lexis. Based on the explanation above, it is one of the example of level shift. It can be indicated by the meaning and also the formula that have changed become lexis “*telah*”.

## **B. The Dominant Shift Between Level Shift and Intra System Shift**

After analyzing the data above, the writer found that the dominant category shifts used in the subtitle of Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s stone movie subtitle is Intra System Shift. It can be seen by the writer in counting the data from the subtitle of Indonesia by Pein Akatsuki. Knowing that, the most difference between Indonesia and English language is the position of Head-Modifier and Modifier-Head<sup>44</sup>.

### **1. Noun (plural) Translated into Noun (singular)**

In intra system there are several data that include the noun (plural) that translated into noun (singular) that make the data of intra system more dominant than level shift data. It can be seen from the data of intra sytem in picture 3 in the point of intra system shift.

**SL:** “it *takes* a great deal of bravery to stand up to your *enemies*”<sup>45</sup>

**TL :** “*Membutuhkan keberanian besar untuk melawan musuhmu*”<sup>46</sup>

The English plural noun is translated into Indonesia to become singular noun in the datum above. The word “*takes*” was English plural noun transfer into “*membutuhkan*” in Indonesia singular noun. The word “*membutuhkan*” is Indonesia singular noun, but there was no change for the message from the source language.

### **2. Verb-ed Translated into Verb**

The verb-ed translation into verb is the second reason of intra sytem shift that make it is more dominant rather than level shift. Meanwhile, commonly the reason why intra system shift more dominant rather than level shift it also caused of the several part

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<sup>44</sup> Herman. *Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text*. International Journal of European Studies. Vol. 1, No. 3, 2017

<sup>45</sup> Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer’s Stone*. Duration 02:14:4

<sup>46</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer’s Stone*, Subscene Sub

of formula in the structure of grammatical such as **S, ES, ED,ING** that occur in the grammatical of intra system. The example of the verb-ed translation into verb it can be seen in the picture 17 of the data in point of intra system shift.

**SL :** “ *He killed* my parents, didn't he?<sup>47</sup>

**TL :** *ia yang membunuh orangtuaku, bukan ?*<sup>48</sup>

In this case the word “*killed*” is *verb-ed* in English, translated into “*membunuh*” a verb in Indonesia. It can be concluded that this data was intra system shift. The word “*killed*” is past tense but in Indonesia language there are no differences between present event and past event, so this sentence was suitable for the context from source language into the target language.

## Conclusion

The writer found the data of intra system shift and also level shift that can answer the question of number one. From the findings above the writer knew that the translated without intra system shift and level shift would make the sentence not have formal correspondence between SL to TL and also make the sentence ambiguous if it translated in to another language without natural correspondence, but in this research the writer only discussed about English and Indonesian subtitle. The writer also found the causal of intra system shift and level shift that found in English-Indonesian subtitle. And then the writer found the data that was dominant between intra system shift and level shift which is the intra sytem sift was mostly dominant and have twelve data.

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<sup>47</sup> Chris Colombus, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer`s Stone*. Duration 00:28:55

<sup>48</sup> Pein Akatsuki, *Harry Potter and Sorcerer`s Stone*, Subscene Sub

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