A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE IN *A GOOD DAY TO DIE HARD* MOVIE BY SYARIF HIDAYATULLOH

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment on the Requirement

for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education

in English Deparment

by:

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SEPTEMBER, 2015

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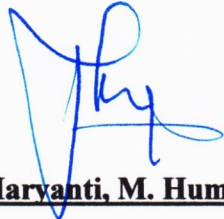
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Surakarta, 31 Agustus 2015

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ABSTRACT

Aryan Wijayanto. A 320110114. A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF ADJECTIVE IN A GOOD DAY TO DIE HARD MOVIE BY SYARIF HIDAYATULLOH. Research Paper. Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. 2015.

The research paper analyzes adjective in subtitling A Good Day To Day Hard movie. The study aims (1) to classify the translation shifts of adjective in A Good Day to Die Hard movie and (2) to describe the equivalent translation shifts of adjective in A Good Day to Die Hard movie. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is the movie entitled A Good Day to Die Hard and its subtitling. The data of this study is clauses and sentences consisting adjective found in A Good Day to Die Hard movie. Data source used in this research are English and Indonesian subtitling of A Good Day To Die Hard movie. Based on the analysis, there are 55 or 83,34% data of adjectives that translated using class shift from 8 variations are covered by Adj_1 translated into verb, Adj_1 translated into noun, Adj_1 translated into adverb, Adj_2 translated into noun, Adj_2 translated into adverb, Adj_2 translated into numerical, Adj_3 translated into demonstrative, and Adj_4 translated into pronominal. Then, there are 11 data or 16,66% data of adjective that uses translation level shift from variations adjective that translated into adjective phrase and adverb phrase. From 66 data which found in this subtitle, all of the data 100% equivalent. It can be concluded that all of the translation shifts of adjective in A Good Day To Die Hard movie are equivalent.

Keyword: translation, subtitling, adjective, shift, equivalent

A. Introduction

Nowadays, most people in Indonesia like watching a movie, Indonesian movie or English movie. For Indonesian people have no difficulty to understand Indonesian movie. On the other hands, there are only little people that can understand the language used in English movie, because they do not know what the actors had said and little bit in mastering English vocabularies. Therefore, the translation effort in movie and subtitle have a benefit to help Indonesian people in understand it.

Translation is a process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL), but a result of transferring sould be equivalence in target language. According to Nida and Taber (1982: 12) "Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." Bell (1991: 6) stated :

> Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Text in different language can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence).

Bell (1991: 6) said that "translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences". He also states that "translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language" (1991: 6). From these statements above, the writer concludes that the translation is important process of expressing content of the message from source language to the target language by determining the appropriate equivalent.

The branch of translation studies is also sutibtitle. According to Thompson (2000) subtitle is a printed translation of the dialogue of a source language audio visual shown at the bottom of the screen. On the other side, Luyken et al. (1991: 31) defined subtitle is condensed written translations of original dialogue which appearas lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen. Subtitles appear and

disappear to coincide in time with the corresponding portion of the original dialogue and are almost always added to the screen image at a later date as a post-production activity.

According to Catford (1965: 80) "translation shifts mean departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of 'shift': level shifts and category shifts." Level shift is on SL item at one linguistic level which has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In other word, category shift occurs if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language (TL). The category shifts is divided into into *structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift,* and *intra-system shifts.* Structure shift as the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit-shift means change of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL, a unit at a different rank in the TL. Intra-system shift is a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different – non – corresponding-system in the TL.

The translator must know the parts of speech, such as: verb, noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, proposition, conjunction and interjection. Yule (2006: 75) said that the adjective are words used, typically with nouns, to provide more information about the things referred to (**happy** *people,* **large** *objects, a* **strange** *experience).* Srijono (2001: 64) states an adjective is to designate a property or attribute of the entities denoted by nouns, e.g.: *tall, big, wide,* etc. Baskervill and Sewell (1896: 2) state that adjectives are divided into four classes: (a) descriptive adjectives, which describe by expressing qualities or attributes of a substantive, such as *safe*, *happy*, *deep*, *fair*, *rash*, *beautiful*, *remotest*, *terrible*, etc, (b) adjectives of quantity, used to tell how many things are spoken of, or how much of a thing, such as *little*, *much*, *some*, *no*, *any*, *considerable*, sometimes *small*, joined usually to singular nouns to express an indefinite measure of the thing spoken of, (c) Demonstrative adjectives, pointing out particular things, such as *this*, *that*, (plural *these*, *those*), *yonder* (or *yon*),

former, *latter*, also the pairs *one* (or *the one*)- *the other*, *the former- the latter*, used to refer to two things which have been already named in a sentence, and (d) pronominal adjectives, words primarily pronouns, but used adjectively sometimes in modifying nouns instead of standing for them. There are two kinds of pronominal adjective; relative and interrogative. They are used to join sentences or to ask questions, just as the corresponding pronouns do.

These problems are also found out in movie translation. In this research, the writer analyzes the adjective in the *"A Good Day To Die Hard"* movie that has been translated in Indonesian subtitle, because the researcher finds many translation shifts of adjective in the subtitle.

The movie tells John Mc. Clane (Bruce Willis) to go to Russia in the Die Hard 5 movie. John Mc. Clane goes to Moscow to meet his son, Jack (Jai Courtney). John did not know that Jack is a CIA agent that was on duty to stop the thief of nuclear weapons hunted by the underground movement of Russia and race against the time to prevent a war, both Mc. Clane and his son come together with different styles and make them invincible hero.

In the translation *"Die Hard 5: A Good Day To Die Hard",* the writer finds the occurrences of translation of adjective. In brief, the researcher analyzes the adjective translation that are found in *"Die Hard 5: A Good Day To Die Hard".* In this movie, the researcher finds some translation variations of adjective.

The example of analysis of adjective translation:

0008/AGDTDH/SL1/TL1/CS
SL: some of whom view **his** incarceration as a political maneuver.
TL: Sebagian kalangan melihat penahanannya **dirinya** sebagai Manuver Politik.

The sentence **some of whom view his incarceration as a political maneuver** is translated into *Sebagian kalangan melihat penahanannya dirinya sebagai Manuver Politik*. The adjective **his** is translated into *dirinya*. The adjective **his** as possessive adjective. So, it is clear that **his** as SL is the adjective. Then, *dirinya* is the noun. So, the datum shows that there is translation shift, adjective (his) from SL is

translated into noun in Indonesian (*dirinya*) in the TL. The translation shift is categorized as class shift.

Beside that, the researcher also analysis the translation equivalent of shifts. Baker (1992) distinguished five types of equivalence. Those are defined by Baker as follows; equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, pragmatic equivalence.

The study aims (1) to classify the translation shifts of adjective in *A Good Day to Die Hard* movie and (2) to describe the equivalent translation shifts of adjective in *A Good Day to Die Hard* movie.

There are some previous studies that have been done related to the translation analysis of adjective. The first previous study is done by Hastyanti (UMS, 2012) with her research entitled *A Translation Analysis Of Passive Voice Sentences In Journey And Its Translation.* The objectives of the study are to classify the translation shifts of sentence structure English Passive voice into Indonesian novel *Journey* and to describe the equivalence of passive sentence in the novel *Journey* and its translation. The problems of her research are what the translation shifts of English passive voice into Indonesian in *Journey* novel and how the equivalence of the passive sentence in the novel *Journey* and its translation. The result of the study, the writer found eight translation shifts. They are: simple passive voice sentence translated into simple passive voice sentence, simple passive voice sentence translated into simple active voice sentence, complex passive voice sentence is translated into complex active voice sentence, compound-complex passive voice sentences translated into complex passive voice sentence, compound-complex passive voice sentence translated into compound passive voice sentence, compound passive voice sentence translated into complex passive voice sentence, complex passive voice sentence translated into simple passive voice sentence, complex passive voice sentence translated into simple passive voice sentence, compound-complex passive voice sentence translated into simple passive voice sentence. Then, based on the analysis, the writer found 61.53%

data passive voice sentences in *Journey* are equivalent and 38.46% are non equivalent.

Then, another study related to this study is conducted by Mina (UMS, 2013) completes a research entitled *Translation Shift Analysis Of Verb And Verb Phrase In Subtitling Of The Hunger Games Movie.* The result of the study shows that, there are two translation shifts of verb and verb phrase, namely; category shifts and level shifts. Secondly, the equivalence of translation divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. The equivalent translation is 161 or 70.61% data and non equivalent translation is 67 or 29.39% data from 228 data. From these percentages, it can be concluded that the translation shifts of verb and verb phrase in subtitling of The Hunger Games Movie is an equivalent translation. The corellation between this research with second previous research is that both of this study has similarity in the result that found 2 shifts, there are class shift (category shift) and level shift. Beside that, the researcher also analysis the translation equivalent of shifts. But, the result of the study is different because the object and the data source are different.

B. Research Method

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. This study is proposed to identify the translation variations of adjective and describes the equivalence of adjective in the *A Good Day To Die Hard* Movie. The object of this study is adjective in sentences found in the subtitling of *A Good Day To Die Hard* Movie. The data of this research are all sentences containing adjective found in the subtitle of *A Good Day To Die Hard* Movie. The data source is English and Indonesian subtitling of *A Good Day To Die Hard* Movie is an American action film, directed by John Moore. In collecting data, the writer used documentation method by using the following steps: watching, reading, underlying the adjective in the movie script of *A Good Day To Die Hard* movie, and then coding the data.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

This chapter presents the analysis of the data based on the problem statements in previous chapter. The data source of the research is the subtitle of *A Good Day To Die Hard* movie and its translation. This finding focuses on the translation shifts of adjectives in the source language and the translation of *A Good Day To Die Hard* movie and the equivalence of itself.

1. Translation Shift of Adjective

In this section, the researcher analyzes translation shift of adjectives that consist of English adjectives and Indonesian adjectives. The writer finds 2 translation shifts of adjective in *A Good Day To Die Hard* movie; class shift and level shift. Based on the theory, English adjectives are divided into:

a. Adj_1 : Descriptive Adjectives

b. Adj_2 : Adjectives of Quantity

c. Adj_3 : Demonstrative Adjectives

d. Adj_4 : Pronominal Adjectives

While, Indonesian adjectives are divided into:

a. Adj_a : Adjective of Quality

b. Adj_b : Adjective of Size

c. Adj_c : Adjective of Color

d. Adj_d : Adjective of Time

e. Adj_e : Adjective of Distance

f. Adj_f : Adjective of Inner Attitude

g. Adj_g : Adjective of Senses

1) Class Shift

From 66 data analyzed, there are 55 data or 83,33% that use translation class shift and the researcher found 8 variations are covered by Adj_1 translated into verb, Adj_1 translated into noun, Adj_1 translated into adverb, Adj_2 translated into noun, Adj_2 translated into adverb, Adj_2 translated into numerical, Adj_3 translated into demonstrative, and Adj_4 translated into

pronominal. Each translation variations of class shift is elaborated in detail below.

a) Adj$_1$ (Descriptive Adjectives) Translated into Verb

Adj$_1$ is descriptive adjective. There are 13 English adjective type Adj$_1$ which are translated into Indonesian verb. The example of Adj$_1$ that is translated into verb can be seen as follows:

0719/AGDTDH/SL862/TL862/ Adj$_1$/ V/CS
SL: As soon as they get in that vault, Komarov's a **dead** man.
TL: Setelah mereka sampai ke Brankasnya, Komarov akan *mati*.

Based on the analysis of the datum above, the translator translated English adjective **dead** into verb *mati*. **Dead** in the datum above is stated as descriptive adjective where the word **dead** is attributes of a substantive. That is translated into verb as *mati. mati* is a verb marked by function as predicate. There is translation class shift in that case because the class is different and there is no change of message that occurs between SL and TL. The function of that adjective is as predicative.

The other examples of Adj$_1$ that is translated into verb can be seen as follows:

0048/AGDTDH/SL67/TL67/ Adj$_1$/ V/CS
SL: He'll be **lucky** to get life**.**
TL: Dia pasti *beruntung* bisa hidup.

Lucky in the datum above is stated as descriptive adjective, because it is marked by expressing quality. That is translated into verb as *beruntung*. *Beruntung* is a verb composed of the word *untung* and prefix *ber-* and it is marked by the function as predicative adjective. There is translation class shift in that case because it has different class and there is no message that changes. The researcher finds 13 data or 19,7 % of Adj$_1$ which are translated into verb.

The other data that include to this category are:

0071/AGDTDH/SL93/TL93/ Adj$_1$/ V/CS
0217/AGDTDH/SL288/TL288/ Adj$_1$/ V/CS
0236/AGDTDH/SL313/TL313/ Adj$_1$/ V/CS

0299/AGDTDH/SL389/TL389/ Adj_1/ V/CS
0349/AGDTDH/SL441/TL441/ Adj_1/ V/CS
0449/AGDTDH/SL551/TL551/ Adj_1/ V/CS
0491/AGDTDH/SL604/TL604/ Adj_1/ V/CS
0546/AGDTDH/SL673/TL673/ Adj_1/ V/CS
0696/AGDTDH/SL838/TL838/ Adj_1/ V/CS
0737/AGDTDH/SL880/TL880/ Adj_1/ V/CS
0758/AGDTDH/SL908/TL908/ Adj_1/ V/CS

b) Adj_1 (Descriptive Adjectives) Translated into Noun

The descriptive adjective is also translated into noun. There are 4 data or 6,06% belong to Adj_1 translated into noun. The example occurs this variation is:

0749/AGDTDH/SL896/TL896/ Adj_1/ N/CS
SL: You've underestimated us, Daddy **dearest**.
TL: Kau telah meremehkan kami, Ayah *tersayang*.

Dearest is descriptive adjective which describe by expressing quality,then translated into *tersayang*. *Tersayang* is translation of **dearest** belong to noun. *Tersayang* is a noun composed by the word *sayang* and prefix *ter-*, because the prefix *ter-* indicated of a noun. The function of that is as predicative. It consists of translation class shift because the class of adjective tobe noun changes.

The other examples occurs this variation is:

0812/AGDTDH/SL978/TL978/ Adj_1/ N/CS
SL: **Armored** cases.
TL: Baju *baja*.

Based on the data above, *baja* is translation of **armored.** The word **armored** is explain the word *baju*, baju is a noun. So, the word armored is categorized as descriptive adjective. Then translated into *baja* belongs to noun, because referring to the objects. The adjective above is translation class shift, where the adjective changed into noun, and there is no change of message that occurs between SL and TL. It has function as attributive.

The writer finds the other data as follows:

0427/AGDTDH/SL531/TL531/ Adj_1/ N/CS
0478/AGDTDH/SL589/TL589/ Adj_1/ N/CS

c) Adj_2 (Adjectives of Quantity) Translated into Noun

Adj_2 is adjective of quantity. Adj_2 is translated into noun is the one of the variation of adjective type 2. The writer finds 2 data or 3,03% Adj_2 translated into noun. This variation finds in the data:

0495/AGDTDH/SL608/TL608/ Adj_2/N/CS
SL: But like **any** professional, I have a plan.
TL: Tapi sebagai *seseorang* professional, aku punya rencana.

Based on the sentence above, the adjective type 2 is **any**. **Any** is classified to adjective of quantity, because the function is used to tell how many person are spoken of. That adjective translated into *seseorang* belongs to noun. Seseorang is refers to human or person. So, that is a noun. The function of that adjective in sentence is as attributive. Then, it also has a translation class shift because the class word of source and target language is difference.

The other case belong to this variation can be found in the below:

0002/AGDTDH /SL6/TL6/Adj_2/N/CS
SL: The case against Mr. Komarov has caused widespread division amongst the Russian public, **some** of whom view his incarceration as a political maneuver orchestrated by this man, defense minister candidate Viktor Chagarin.
TL: Kasus perkara Tn. Komarov Yang menyebabkan perpecahan diantara masyarakat Russia, *Sebagian* kalangan melihat penahanannya dirinya sebagaia Manuver Politik Yang direkayasa oleh, Menteri Pertahanan Calon Presiden bernama Viktor Chagarin.

Some belongs to Adj_2 adjective of quantity, marked by the function of **some** is used to tell how many person. That is translated into *sebagian* that included noun, because the function that noun is as subject noun. The word above consists translation class shift because the adjective changes tobe noun. Then, from that shifts above there is no message to be change. It has function as attributive.

d) Adj$_1$ (Descriptive Adjective) Translated into Adverb

The other variation of Adj$_1$ is also translated into adverb. A lot of kinds of adverb itself, such as adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner, and the other else. There are 8 data or 12,12% are found in this variation. The sample of Adj$_1$ is translated into adverb:

0597/AGDTDH/SL736/TL736/ Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS
SL: It's **fine**.
TL: *Tak apa***.**

Fine is descriptive adjective marked by expressing quality that is feels. It is translated into adverb tobe *tak apa. Tak apa* is a combination of adverb from the adverb word *tak* with *apa*. That adjective consists of a translation class shift because the class of word, from adjective to be adverb change. The function of adjective in that sentence is as predicative because it is being used as complement.

Another example of Adj$_1$ is translated into adverb:

0802/AGDTDH/SL967/TL967/ Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS
SL: I'm **good**.
TL: Aku *tak apa*.

From the datum above, **good** is descriptive adjective translated into *tak apa.* **Good** is expresses a condition that is feel by someone. The word *tak apa* belongs to adverb of combination of the adverb word *tak* and *apa*. The adjective above consists of translation class shift because the adjective tobe adverb is different class and there is no change of message that occurs between SL and TL. The function of that adjective is as predicative adjective.

The other data that belong to this variation as follows:

0055/AGDTDH/SL75/TL75/ Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS
0234/AGDTDH/SL311/TL311/ Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS
0363/AGDTDH/SL459/TL459/ Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS
0385a/AGDTDH/SL485/TL485/Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS
0595/AGDTDH/SL734/TL734/ Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS
0603a/AGDTDH/SL742/TL742/ Adj$_1$/ Adv/CS

e) Adj$_2$ (Adjectives of Quantity) Translated into Adverb

Adverb is the other translation of Adj$_2$. The writer finds 5 data or 7,57% Adj$_2$ translated into adverb. The example Adj$_2$ translated into adverb such as:

0420b/AGDTDH/SL522/TL522/Adj$_2$/Adv/CS
SL: Any **more** questions?
TL: Ada pertanyaan *lagi*?

Based on the datum above, the adjective type 2 is **more** as adjective of quantity, because it has function to tell how many of a thing. Then, it is translated into *lagi* where the word *lagi* belongs to singular adverb. The translation shift of that is class shift because the adjective in source language changes into adverb in target language. It has function as an attributive of a noun.

The other examples Adj$_2$ translated into adverb such as:

0836a/AGDTDH/SL1005/TL1005/ Adj$_2$/ Adv/CS
SL: Chagarin was the **only** one with enough power and influence to get me out of jail.
TL: *Hanya* Chagarin yg punya kekuatan untuk mengeluarkanku dari penjara.

Only is adjective of quantity, it is refers to the object one at a time. Then, it is translated into *hanya.* The word *hanya* belongs to singular adverb. The adjective above consists of translation class shift because the adjective tobe adverb is different class and there is no change of message that occurs between SL and TL. The function of that adjective is as attributive. The writer also finds the same case of this variation in the data:

0585/AGDTDH/SL723/TL723/ Adj$_2$/Adv/CS
0764/AGDTDH/SL915/TL915/ Adj$_2$/Adv/CS
0765/AGDTDH/SL916/TL916/ Adj$_2$/Adv/CS

f) Adj$_2$ (Adjectives of Quantity) Translated into Numerical

Adj$_2$ is translated into numerical is the previous variation. The variation of Adj$_2$ translated into numerical finds 11 data or 16,66%. It can be found in the data as follows:

0041/AGDTDH/SL60/TL60/Adj$_2$/Num/CS
SL: Maybe a **few** years, even.
TL: Mungkin *beberapa* tahun lalu.

From the data above, the word **few** is Adj$_2$ marked by quantity word which used to tells the number of objects. It is translated into numerical as *beberapa*, because the word beberapa is categorized as indefinite numerical. The adjective above consists of translation class shift because adjective changes into numerical. The function of adjective in that sentence is as pre- modifier, so it is named attributive function of adjective.

Another example of Adj$_2$ translated into Numerical:

0401/AGDTDH/SL502/TL502/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
SL: **Some** American money.
TL: *Beberapa* uang Amerika.

Based on the sentence above, the adjective type 2 is **some**. **Some** is a quantity word. Then, it is translated into *beberapa* where the word *beberapa* belongs to indefinite numerical. The translation shift of that is class shift because the adjective in source language changes into numrical in target language. From that shift, it can be seen that there is no change of purpose between SL and TL. It has function as attributive.

The writer also finds same data belong to this variation such as:

0043/AGDTDH/SL62/TL62/ Adj$_2$/ Num/CS
0461/AGDTDH/SL563/TL563/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
0615/AGDTDH/SL754/TL754/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
0715/AGDTDH/SL858/TL858/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
0744/AGDTDH/SL887/TL887/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
0777/AGDTDH/SL934/TL934/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
0807/AGDTDH/SL973/TL973/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
0904/AGDTDH/SL1101/TL1101/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS
0907/AGDTDH/SL1105/TL1105/ Adj$_2$/Num/CS

g) Adj$_3$ (Demonstrative Adjectives) Translated into Demonstrative

There are 4 data or 6,06% belonging to Adj$_3$ is translated into demonstrative. The case of this type is:

0550/AGDTDH/SL680/TL680/Adj$_3$/Demonst
SL: I love **these** outfits.
TL: Aku suka pakaian *ini*.

These is a demonstrative adjective Adj$_3$. It is marked by the word these joined or demonstrated to a noun **outfits**. Then, that is translated into *ini* belongs to demonstrative. The adjective above has a function as an attributive because the word **these** is as pre-modifier. The translation shift of that is class shift because the word class is changed from adjective into demonstrative.

The other cases of Adj3 translated into Demonstrative such as:

0276/AGDTDH/SL362/TL362/ Adj$_3$/Demonst
SL: I swear to God, I will put a bullet in you **this** time.
TL: Aku bersumpah, kali *ini* akan kutembak kau.

This is demonstrative adjective because the word **this** follows a noun **time** translated into *ini.* The word *ini* belongs to demonstrative. The adjective above consists of translation class shift because the adjective tobe adverb is different class and there is no change of purpose that occurs from source language to target language. The function of that adjective is as predicative because that adjective used as complement.

The writer finds the other data that has similarity of this variation, that is:

0675/AGDTDH/SL816/TL816/Adj$_3$/Demonst
0726a/AGDTDH/SL869/TL869/Adj$_3$/Demonst

h) Adj$_4$ (Pronominal Adjectives) Translated into Pronominal

The adjective is also translated into another class, that is pronominal. There are 8 datum or 12,12% belong to Adj$_4$ translated into pronominal. The example occurs this variation is:

0452/AGDTDH/SL554/TL554/Adj$_4$/Pronominal
SL : All right, Yuri, **which** part of the building is the ballroom in?
TL : Baiklah, Yuri, dibagian gedung sebelah *mana* yang terdapat ruang
      dansanya?

Based on the sentence above, **which** is pronominal adjective. The word **which** is classified into interrogative adjective of pronominal. The translation is *mana* that belongs to pronominal. It is marked by asking an option of something. The translation shift of that is class shift because the class of source and target language is different. It has function as an attributive in the sentence.

The other examples occurs this variation is:

0638/AGDTDH/SL777/TL777/Adj$_4$/Pronominal
SL: So **what** happened to rescuesque?
TL: Jadi *apa* yang terjadi dengan rescuesque?

Based on the datum above, the adjective type 4 is **what**. It is a pronominal adjective that categorized into interrogative adjective. Then, it is translated into *apa* where the word *apa* belongs to pronominal, that can be seen from the function of the word *apa* to replaced of a noun that asked. The translation shift of that is class shift because the adjective in source language changes into pronominal in target language. From that shift, it can be concluded that there is no change of purpose between SL and TL. It has function as an attributive.

The writer also finds the other data occur with this case. It is:

0003/AGDTDH /SL12/TL12/Adj$_4$/Pronominal
0005/AGDTDH /SL15/TL15/Adj$_4$/Pronominal
0454/AGDTDH/SL556/TL556/Adj$_4$/Pronominal
0603b/AGDTDH/SL742/TL742/Adj$_4$/Pronominal
0712/AGDTDH/SL855/TL855/Adj$_4$/Pronominal
0726b/AGDTDH/SL869/TL869/Adj$_4$/Pronominal

2) **Level Shift**

There are 11 data or 16,66% of adjective that use translation level shift. The writer found adjective that translated into adjective phrase and adverb phrase. Each translation variations of level shift is elaborated in detail below.

a) Adj$_1$ Translated into Adjective Phrase

Adjective Phrase is formed by adjective + modifier. And Adj$_1$ can also be translated into adjective phrase. The writer finds 10 data or 15,15% in this variation and analyzes this sample as follows:

0038/AGDTDH/SL57/TL57/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
SL: Hospital or morgue?**Worse.**
TL*:* Rumah sakit atau kuburan?*Lebih buruk* dari itu.

The adjective above is Adj$_1$ as **worse**, the word worse is a descriptive adjective that describes a situation or condition. Then, translated into adjective phrase as *lebih buruk*. Adjective phrase is formed by adjective + modifier. In its translation to be *lebih buruk*. *Lebih* is adjective (modifier) and *buruk* is as adjective (head). The datum above includes of translation level shift because the level of adjective to be a phrase change. The function of that adjective is as attributive.

Another example as follows:

0122/AGDTDH/SL158/TL158/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
SL: Security is **tight**, as there have been several attempts on Komarov's life since he's been in prison.
TL: Keamanan *sangat ketat*, dengan seiring percobaan pembunuhan Komarov.

Based on the data above, the word **tight** is descriptive adjective because it is describes of situation and translated into adjective phrase as *sangat ketat*. Adjective phrase is formed by adjective + modifier. *Sangat* is adjective as modifier and *baik* is as adjective (head). The sample above consists of translation level shift because the level of adjective to be a phrase change and there is no change of message that occurs from source language. The function of that adjective is as predicative.

The others data can be found in the:

0042/AGDTDH/SL61/TL61/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
0113b/AGDTDH/SL145/TL145/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
0131/AGDTDH/SL180/TL180/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
0175/AGDTDH/SL243/TL243/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/L

0385b/AGDTDH/SL485/TL485/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
0542/AGDTDH/SL666/TL666/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
0651/AGDTDH/SL791/TL791/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS
0876/AGDTDH/SL1058/TL1058/ Adj$_1$/ Adj.P/LS

b) Adj$_1$ Translated into Adverb Phrase

The other variation of Adj$_1$ is translated into Adverb Phrase. This variation is found in 1 data or 1,51%. Adverb Phrase is sharped by adverb + modifier. That variation can be sampled:

0465/AGDTDH/SL567/TL567/ Adj$_1$/ Adv.P/LS
SL: I think it's **under** construction now.
TL: Aku rasa itu *sedang dalam* pembangunan.

The data above includes Adj$_1$ translated into Adv. Phrase. The Adj$_1$ source language is **under. Under** is descriptive adjective marked by attributes of a noun **contruction**. The adjective here is translated into Adv. Phrase marked by modifier + adverb. In target language it becomes *sedang dalam,* where it is separated to be *sedang* as adverb and *dalam* as modifier .That adjective is categorized to a translation level shift because the level of adjective to be a phrase changes. The function of that adjective is attributive.

2. **Translation Equivalent of Adjective**

In this chapter, the researcher explains the equivalent and non equivalent of adjectives found in *A Good Day To Die Hard* movie and its subtitling. The equivalent of translation can be seen from the appropriateness of the language and the meaning from the source language into target language. Non equivalent translation can be seen when the meaning of target language is different or not appropriate with the source language. In here, the researcher divide the data into two, there are equivalent and non equivalent.

a. **Equivalent Translation**

There are 66 data or 100% of adjectives that the target language is equivalent with source language, for example:

0043/AGDTDH/SL62/TL62/ Adj$_1$/ V/CS
SL : Well, there's a few **different** versions in there,
TL : Ada beberapa versi *berbeda* disana,

The target language in the datum above is translated correctly. The adjective **different** is translated into *berbeda*. The adjective is translated into verb. The translation shift of that is class shift because the adjective in source language changes into verb in target language, but it does not change the message or purpose of source language to target language. Then, it can be concluded that translation shift is equivalent.

Another example as follows:

0749/AGDTDH/SL896/TL896/ Adj_1/ N/CS
SL: You've underestimated us, Daddy **dearest**.
TL: Kau telah meremehkan kami, Ayah *tersayang*.

The adjective **dearest** is translated into *tersayang*. The adjective is translated into noun. The translation shift of that is class shift because the adjective in source language changes into verb in target language, but it does not change the message or purpose of source language. So, that translation shift is equivalent.

The other examples of equivalent translation such as:

0131/AGDTDH/SL180/TL180/ Adj_1/ Adj.P/LS
SL: It's gonna be **loud**.
TL: Ini akan *sangat berisik*.

From the sentence above, **loud** is adjective translated into adjective phrase as *sangat berisik*. *Sangat* is adverb (modifier) and *berisik* is as adjective (head). The sample above consists of translation level shift because the level of adjective to be a phrase change, but it does not change the message or purpose of source language. Therefore, that translation shift can categorized as equivalent translation.

b. Non Equivalent Translation

Based on the analysis, the writer does not find any data of adjectives in A Good Day To Die Hard movie which is included in non equivalent category. So, it can be concluded that this translation is 100% equivalent.

D. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, there are 55 or 83,34% data of adjectives that translated using class shift from 8 variations are covered by Adj_1 translated into verb, Adj_1 translated into noun, Adj_1 translated into adverb, Adj_2 translated into noun, Adj_2 translated into adverb, Adj_2 translated into numerical, Adj_3 translated into demonstrative, and Adj_4 translated into pronominal. Then, there are 11 data or 16,66% data of adjective that uses translation level shift from variations adjective that translated into adjective phrase and adverb phrase. From 66 data which found in this subtitle, all of the data 100% equivalent. From these percentages, it can be concluded that all of the translation shifts of adjective in *A Good Day To Die Hard* movie are equivalent.

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