A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE FOUND IN “THOR 2: THE DARK WORLD” MOVIE BY JOSEPHERMLASE

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A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE FOUND IN THOR 2: THE DARK WORLD MOVIE BY JOSEPHERMILASE

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Abstract

The objectives of the study are to identify the subtitling variations of noun phrase and to describe the readability of subtitling in Thor 2: The Dark World Movie. The research applies descriptive qualitative research. The data of the research are subtitling variations of noun phrase and readability questionnaire. The researcher uses documentation method in collecting the data of noun phrases from English and Indonesian subtitle also interviewing the readers to get the information related to the subtitle. The researcher also used comparison method to analyze the data taken from both subtitles. The results of the research present; first, the researcher finds 46 subtitling variations in Indonesian, they are; NP₁ (N + PP) translated into NP₉ (N + AP) and Verb, NP₂ (Adj + N) translated into NP₃,₅ (N + N, N + Adj, and N + AP) and Adjective, NP₃ (Demonstrative + N) translated into NP₇ (N + Adv, N + demonstrative), Noun and Suffix, NP₄ (Article + N) translated into NP₈ (N + Demonstrative), Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Demonstrative, NP₅ (Quantifier + N) translated into NP₉ (N + Adv) and Noun, NP₆ (Possessive + N) translated into NP₈,₉ (N + N + N + Pron1, N + Pron3, Particle + N), Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, and Sentence, NP₇ (Article + Adj + N) translated into NP₈,₉ (N + Adv, N + AP, Numeralia + N + Adv), Verb and Adjective, NP₈ (Article + N + N) translated into NP₉ (N + N + Adj) and Verb, NP₉ (Possessive + Adv + N) translated into NP₈, H (N + Adv, N + Adj + Pron1) and Noun, NP₁₀ (Article + Adj + N + PP) translated into NP₉, L (N + N + N, N + N + Adv + Adv) and Noun, NP₁₁ (Quantifier + Article + N) translated into Verb and Adjective, NP₁₂ (Possessive + Possessive + N) translated into NP₉ (N + N) and Noun, NP₁₃ (Article + Quantifier + Adv + N) translated into NP₉ (N + AP) and Verb Phrase. Second, the researcher found 2 levels of readability subtitling in Thor 2: The Dark World movie. From 370 data, there are 354 data or 95.7% which are categorized as high readability level and 16 data or 4.3% which are categorized as medium readability level.

Keywords: Subtitling Shift Analysis, Subtitling Variation and, Readability.
1. Introduction

Nowadays, movie is familiar affairs that can be founded in this modern era. Movie is commonly consumed by all variety of people, they can be adults, teenager and even children. Foreign movie usually used English language, so it makes the viewers who do not used that language in their daily life rather difficult to understand the content of the movie. English is a foreign language, especially for Indonesian people. There are only a few that can understand English language. In this case, translation/subtitling plays an important role as tool to help people especially Indonesian easily understand it. Besides, translation involves a skill, an art, and science for understanding the knowledge. For that reason, the researcher concerns the study on the translation of noun phrase. However, many people are still confused in differentiating the word order in head word of the English and Indonesian noun phrase. It is because between the English and Indonesian noun phrase have different head word. In Indonesian noun phrase, the head word precedes modifier, whereas the English noun phrase, the head word is in the end of modifier. Thus, the core of the phrase is head word which is used to determine the meaning and the word class.

Here are the examples of analysis of noun phrase as the object of the study.

(SL) These devices were made to detect anomalies, not cause them.
(TL) Alat ini dirancang untuk mendeteksi anomali, bukan menimbulkannya.

The English noun phrase *these devices* is translated into Indonesian noun phrase *alat ini*. The phrase *these devices* is categorized as English noun phrase because it has constituents of article (*these*) as determiner and noun (*devices*) as head word. Whereas *alat ini* belongs to Indonesian noun phrase because consists of noun (*alat*) as head word and demonstrative (*ini*) as determiner. In this case, an occurrence of translation shift occurs due to the difference linguistic system. Based on the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford, this shift is called structure. Both of English and Indonesian noun phrase function as subjects in those sentences. So, it is clear that English noun phrase is also translated into Indonesian noun phrase.
Form the phenomena above, this research intent to (1) identify the subtitling variations of noun phrase in *Thor 2: The Dark World Movie*, (2) describe the readability of subtitling in *Thor 2: The Dark World Movie*.

The researcher would like to present the previous study related to this study. It is done to prove the difference between the previous study and this research. First belongs to Damayanti (2012) in Journal Language and Literature, Vol 7, No 1 entitled *Theme Shift and Theme Equivalence found in Indonesian-English Translation of Thesis Abstract*. Second comes from Wijanarko (UMS, 2013) entitled *A Translation Shift of Verbs and Verb Phrases in Subtitling The Adventure of Tintin (2011) Movie*. The difference is that the types of object study would be analyzed. First study aims to analyze types of theme, theme equivalence, theme shifts in the Indonesian-English translation of abstract thesis. The second aims to classify kinds of translation shift and the equivalence. Whereas in this research aims to analyze translation variation of noun phrase and readability of translation.

Some theories are taken to support the data. The researcher involves some theories related to the case of the study. According to Lever (2008: 10) “Subtitles is a transcription of a film or TV dialogue, presented simultaneously on the screen”. Whereas Cintas and Remael (2007: 8) “Subtitling may be define as a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of screen, that discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off). Lever (2008: 30) states that there are two categories of subtitling; intralingual and interlingual subtitling. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source language text by means of an equivalent target language text. Nida and Taber (1982: 2) stated that “translating consists in 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”. Moreover, according to Bell (1991: 6) “Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. Thus, the translators have to understand both of source language and target language. As stated by Nida and
Taber (1982: 8) “The translator must attempt to reproduce the meaning of a passage as understood by the writer”. Process of translating has three stages, it is stated by Nida and Taber (1982: 33) that there are three stages of translation, namely analysis, synthesis, transferring, and restructuring. In analysis stage, the translator should pay attention on semantic, morphology, syntactic or phonemics point of view attentively. Transfer is the stage in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A into language B. Restructuring, the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. In the process of translating of source language to target language, shift is commonly occurs within the translation. Dealing with the theory of translation shift, Catford (1965: 80) defined that “shifts is departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL”. According to Catford, there are two major types of shift, namely level shift and category shift. Catford (1965: 73) explains level shift is a shift that “the SL item has a translation equivalent at a different linguistic level item form its own (grammatical, lexical, etc)”. Category shift have four parts, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Structure shift involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. As stated by Catford (1965: 77) “These are amongst the most frequent category shifts at all ranks in translation: they occur in phonological and graphological translation as well as in total translation. Class shift is the translation of an item in SL translated into a different class from the original item in TL. “Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item.” (Catford, 1965: 78). Unit shift is the change of rank of SL is translated into a unit at different rank in TL. It also stated by Catford (1965: 79) that “departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL”. While intra-system shift is usually a plural is translated into a singular or the opposite. In Catford (1965: 79) stated “departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating in) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different-non-corresponding-system in the TL”.
Besides, the subtitling should be equivalent between SL and TL. Thus, readability is needed to measure the quality of translation. As stated by Nababan (2004: 108) “The assessment of the readability precedes the assessment of the accuracy of the translations”. The quality of a translation refers to how accurately the messages of the source text are transferred into the target text and how readable the target is for the target readers. These two criteria are considered to be the most important feature of a quality translation. A translation which is accurate in content, will not be able to fulfill its practical objective as a means of communication between the original author and the target readers if it is not readable for the target readers. Moreover, as stated by Nababan (2004: 130) “An evaluation of the accuracy of translations at the sentential level is intended to find out whether the content of the source language sentences are accurately rendered into the target language sentences.

Translation involves a source language and target language. Source language of this study is an English language, while the target language is an Indonesian language. In English linguistic form, there are four kinds as stated by Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 46-121) namely, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Word is divided into two parts, open and closed classes. The open classes include noun, adjective, main verb, and adverb. Whereas closed classes include pronoun, determiner, auxiliary (verb), conjunction, and preposition. Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 46) divided the phrase into five types, namely noun phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase, adjective phrase and preposition phrase. Phrase is a group of word that has main word and the modifier, in this case is noun phrase which head of word is commonly a noun. Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 47) states “the main word in a noun phrase is a noun or pronoun”. It is equal with theory proposed by Leech, Deuchar and Hoogenrad (1982: 60-61) stated that noun phrase is composed of head and modifiers, premodifiers tend to be single words and postmodifiers tend to be phrases or clauses. The head of noun phrase may be a noun, pronoun, adjective, enumerator or genitive phrase. Furthermore, noun phrase act as subject, object and complement. Greenbaum divided into specific function as subject, object (direct and indirect object), subject complement, object complement, complement of a preposition and pre-modifier of a noun or noun phrase. Greenbaum and Nelson (22: 152) also divided clause into
independent (main) clauses and dependent (sub) clauses. Meanwhile, sentence divided into five major types, they are; declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamative (Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002: 121). According to Alwi Indonesian linguistic form has four parts, namely word, phrase, clause and sentence. There are eleven parts of speech stated by hasan alwi; verb (verba), adjective (adjektiva), noun (nomina), pronoun (pronominal), numerals (numeralia), adverb (adverbia), article (artikula), preposition (preposisi), conjunction (konjungsi), particle (partikel penegas), interjection (interjeksi). Indonesian phrase has nine kinds, they are; verb phrase (frasa verbal), adjective phrase (frasa adjektiva), noun phrase (frasa nomina), adverb phrase (frasa adverbia), pronoun phrase (frasa pronominal), numerical phrase (frasa numeralia, and coordinative interrogative phrase (frasa introgativa koordinatif).

Related to the object of this study, Alwi (2003: 251) stated a definition of noun phrase that “Frasa nomina adalah kelompok kata benda yang dibentuk dengan memperluas sebuah kata benda ke kiri dan ke kanan; ke kiri menggolongkan, ke kanan sesudah kata (inti) berfungsi mewatasi (membatasi).” Alwi (2003: 252-254) defines some types of noun phrase, that noun can be followed by noun(s), adjective, pronoun, pronoun phrase, prepositional phrase, clause, appositive, element yang and demonstrative ini or itu.

Based on the case above, the researcher aims to study the subtitling variation of noun phrase from the English Indonesian subtitles of Thor 2: The Dark World Movie and the readability of subtitling, entitled “A Subtitling Analysis of Noun Phrase found in Thor 2: The Dark World Movie by Josephermlase”.

2. Research Method

In relation to this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research which is proposed to identify the subtitling variation of noun phrase and the readability subtitling of Thor 2: The Dark World subtitle. The subject is noun phrase analysis while the objects are English Indonesian subtitles of Thor 2: The Dark World Movie. The data are all sentences containing noun phrases taken from the data source English Indonesian subtitle of Thor 2: The Dark World Movie. Technique of
collecting data, the researcher uses documentation method by open questionnaire and interview with the rater. It is done by (1) watching the movie, (2) Reading the script, (3) Underlying the noun phrase in the script, (4) Coding the data, (5) Giving questionnaire to three raters, and (6) Interviewing the raters. Data validity is to examine the data are valid. The researcher uses triangulation of source and technique to make the data valid. Besides, the researcher also takes the data from raters. The raters are three students of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The technique of analyzing the data is by (1) Identifying the subtitling variations of noun phrases in *Thor 2: The Dark World Movie*, the writer uses the theory of translation shift by Catford. (2) Classifying the score of readability and determining high, medium, and low using the theory of readability by Nababan (2012), (3) Describing the readability translation of subtitle using the theory of readability translation by Nababan (2012).

3. Research Finding and Discussion

A. Subtitling Variations of Noun Phrases in *Thor 2: The Dark World Movie*

English noun phrases can be translated into several variations of Indonesian noun phrases. There are forty six subtitling variations, they are; NP₁ (N + PP) translated into NP₅ (N + AP) and Verb, NP₂ (Adj + N) translated into NP₆ (N, N + Adj, and N + AP) and Adjective, NP₃ (Demonstrative + N) translated into NP₇ (N + Adv, N + demonstrative), Noun and Suffix, NP₄ (Article + N) translated into NP₈ (N + Demonstrative), Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Demonstrative, NP₅ (Quantifier + N) translated into NP₉ (N + Adv) and Noun, NP₁₀ (Possessive + N) translated into NP₁₁, NP₁₂, NP₁₃ (N + N + N + Pron1, N + Pron3, Particle + N), Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, and Sentence, NP₁₄ (Article + Adj + N) translated into NP₁₅, NP₁₆ (N + Adj, N + AP, Numeralia + N + Adj), Verb and Adjective, NP₁₇ (Article + N + N) translated into NP₁₈ (N + N + Adj) and Verb, NP₁₉ (Possessive + Adj + N) translated into NP₂₀ (N + Adj, N + Adj + Pron1) and Noun, NP₂₁ (Article + Adj + N + PP) translated into NP₂₂ (N + N + N, N + N + Adj + Adv) and Noun, NP₂₃ (Quantifier + Article + N) translated into NP₂₄ (N + AP) and Verb Phrase.
3.1 Subtitling Variation of NP₁

NP₁ in this variation is composed by the components of noun as head noun and prepositional phrase as post-modifier. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 2 subtitling variations of NP₁ (N + PP), they are as follows.

1. NP₁ (N + PP) → NPₓ (N + AP)
2. NP₁ (N + PP) → Verb

Example 1

001/T2TDW/SL₂₄/TL₂₃/NP₁-NPₓ/SS
SL : But, after *eternities of bloodshed*
TL : Tapi setelah *perang yang panjang*

The example above shows that the phrase *eternities of bloodshed* in the source language text above is the English noun phrase NP₁. It occurs because it consists of noun (*eternities*) as head noun and prepositional phrase (*of bloodshed*) as post-modifier. This phrase is translated into *perang yang panjang* in the target language text which is the Indonesian NPₓ because it has noun (*perang*) and adjective phrase (*yang panjang*). Both noun phrases above function as complements of a preposition. The translation shift here is not analyzed due to the English noun phrase is also translated into Indonesian noun phrase.

Example 2

002/T2TDW/SL₂₇/TL₂₆/NP₁-V/LS
SL : Heimdall had lost *sight of you.*
TL : Heimdall tidak bisa *melihatmu.*

As seen above, *sight of you* is translated into *melihatmu.* The phrase *sight of you* is stated as English NP₁ because it composed from noun (*sight*) as head noun and prepositional phrase (*of you*) as post-modifier. Whereas *melihatmu* belongs to Indonesian verb. English noun phrase above functions as direct object. Thus, level shift occurs in this translation because noun phrase in SL is translated into a verb in TL. Moreover, unit shift is also occurs in this data due to the English phrase is translated into Indonesian word.
3.2 Subtitling Variation of NP₂

NP₂ in this variation is composed by the components of adjective as modifier and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 4 subtitling variations of NP₂ (Adj + N), they are as follows.

1. \( NP₂ (\text{Adj} + \text{N}) \rightarrow NP \rightarrow NP_A (\text{N} + \text{N}) \)
   \( \rightarrow NP_B (\text{N} + \text{Adj}) \)
   \( \rightarrow NP_F (\text{N} + \text{AP}) \)

2. \( NP₂ (\text{Adj} + \text{N}) \rightarrow \text{Adjective} \)

Example 1

004/T2TDW/SL₅₄/TL₅₃/NP₂-NPₐ/SS
SL : All the work you’ve been doing on gravimetric anomalies, everything.
TL : Semua risetmu tentang anomal gravitasi, semuanya.

The datum above belongs to NP₂ translated into NPₐ. The English NP₂ gravimetric anomalies consists of adjective (gravimetric) as modifier and noun (anomalies) as head noun. Meanwhile the Indonesian NPₐ anomal gravitasi consists of noun (anomali) as head noun and noun (gravitasi) as post-modifier. Both noun phrases in the datum above function as complement of a preposition. It can be concluded that shift occurs in the datum above, as showed by the translation of gravimetric anomalies into anomaly gravitasi. The phrase is shifted from modifier (noun, gravimetric) + head noun (noun, anomaly) into head noun (noun, anomali) + post-modifier (noun, gravitasi). Thus structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian.

Example 2

012/T2TDW/SL₂₃/TL₂₃/NP₂-Adj/SS
SL : except your confused and distracted heart.
TL : Kecuali hatimu yang bingung dan teralihkan.

As showed by the translation above, English noun phrase distracted heart in SL is translated into Indonesian adjective teralihkan in TL. The phrase distracted heart is stated English NP₂ because it has constituents of adjective (distracted) as modifier.
and noun (*heart*) as head noun. Meanwhile in the TL, the phrase *teralihkan* is stated as Indonesian adjective. The function of English noun phrases in the SL above is as direct object. However, level shift occurs in this translation because the noun phrase in SL is translated into Adjective in TL. Moreover, unit shift also occurs in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

### 3.3 Subtitling Variation of NP3

NP3 in this variation is composed by the components of demonstrative as determiner and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 4 subtitling variations of NP3 (*Demonstrative + N*), they are as follows.

1. NP3 (*Demonstrative + N*) \( \rightarrow \) NP \( \rightarrow \) NP\(_C\) (N + Adv)  
   \( \rightarrow \) NP\(_E\) (N + Demonstrative) 
2. NP3 (*Demonstrative + N*) \( \rightarrow \) Noun 
3. NP3 (*Demonstrative + N*) \( \rightarrow \) Suffix

**Example 1**

029/T2TDW/SL62/TL61/NP3-NP\(_E\)/SS

SL : I will protect Asgard and all the realms with my last and every breath, but I cannot do so from *that chair*. 

TL : Aku akan melindungi Asgard dan seluruh dunia dengan setiap napasku tapi tak bisa kulakukan dari *kursi itu*.

Based on the datum above, the English NP\(_3\) *that chair* is translated into Indonesian NP\(_E\) *kursi itu*. English noun phrase *that chair* has two components, namely demonstrative (*that*) in which the function as determiner and the noun (*chair*) as head noun. Meanwhile, Indonesian noun phrase *kursi itu* consists of noun (*kursi*) and demonstrative (*itu*). Both noun phrases above are function as complement of a preposition. It can be concluded that shift in translation namely structure shift occurs in this data because the phrase is shifted from determiner (demonstrative, *that*) + head (noun, *chair*) into head (noun, *kursi*) + post-modifier (demonstrative, *itu*). This structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian.
Example 2
031/T2TDW/SL23/TL23/NP3-N/LS
SL : Their leader Malekith made a weapon out of that darkness and it was called the Aether.
TL : Pemimpin mereka Malekith menciptakan senjata dari kegelapan dan disebut Aether

The English NP3 that darkness is translated into Indonesian noun kegelapan. The phrase that darkness in SL belongs to English NP3 because it has determiner (demonstrative, that) and head noun (noun, darkness). The word kegelapan belongs to Indonesian noun. Complement of a preposition is functions on English noun phrase above. However, referring to the theory of Catford, translation shift namely level shift occurs. It occurs because the English noun phrase in SL is translated into Indonesian noun in TL. Unit shift also occurs in this translation due to the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

Example 3
032/T2TDW/SL41/TL41/NP3-Suffix/LS
SL : I thought you said you knew how to fly this thing.
TL : Katamu kau tahu cara menerbangkannya.

As showed by the translation above, this thing belongs to English NP3, because it has demonstrative (this) as determiner and noun (thing) as head noun. It translated into suffix (-nya) in the verb menerbangkannya. English noun phrase functions as direct object. According to the theory proposed by Catford, level shift occurs in this data in which the noun phrase in SL is translated into suffix in TL. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into suffix in TL.

3.4 Subtitling Variation of NP4

NP4 in this variation is composed by the components of demonstrative as determiner and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 5 subtitling variations of NP4 (Article + N), they are as follows.

1. NP4 (Article + N) → NP_E (N + Demonstrative)
2. NP4 (Article + N) → Noun
3. NP₄ (Article + N) → Verb  
4. NP₄ (Article + N) → Adjective  
5. NP₄ (Article + N) → Demonstrative  

Example 1  
041/T2TDW/SL₂₃/TL₂₂/NP₄-NP₅E/SS  
SL : The infection... It's defending her.  
TL : Infeksi itu membela dirinya sendiri.  

English NP₄ the infection is translated into Indonesian NPₑ infeksi itu. English noun phrase the infection has two components, namely article (the) in which the function as determiner and the noun (infection) as head noun. Meanwhile, Indonesian noun phrase infeksi itu consists of noun (infeksi) as head noun and demonstrative (itu) as post-modifier. Both noun phrases above are functions as subjects. It can be concluded that shift in translation namely structure shift occurs in this data. It can be shown by the translation of The infection into Infeksi itu. The phrase is shifted from determiner (article, The) + head (noun, infection) into head (noun, Infeksi) + post-modifier (demonstrative, itu).

Example 2  
051/T2TDW/SL₄/TL₄/NP₄-N/LS  
SL : You will spend the rest of your days in the dungeons.  
TL : Kau akan menghabiskan hidupmu dalam penjara.  

The translator translated English noun phrase into Indonesian noun. The dungeons in the example above is stated English NP₄ because it consists of article (the) as determiner and noun (dungeons) as head noun. Meanwhile, penjara in TL belongs to Indonesian noun. The English noun phrase in SL functions as complement of a preposition. In this translation, the phrase is shifted from noun phrase into noun. Therefore, translation shift occurs in this data namely level shift, according to the theory proposed by Catford. The unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

Example 3  
186/T2TDW/SL₂₁/TL₂₀/NP₄-V/LS  
SL : And I will put an end to this poisoned universe.  
TL : Dan akan kuakhiri alam semesta yang beracun ini.
An end is translated into kuakhiri. The phrase an end is stated as English NP, because it composed from determiner (article, an) and head noun (noun, end). This phrase is translated into Indonesian verb kuakhiri. English noun phrase in the SL above is functions as direct object. Thus, level shift occurs in this translation because the noun phrase in SL is translated into a verb in TL. Moreover, unit shift is also occurs in this data due to the English phrase is translated into Indonesian word.

Example 4

180/T2TDW/SL18/TL18/NP4-Adj/LS

SL: I was a fool.
TL: Aku bodoh.

The translator translated English NP, into Indonesian adjective. A fool consists of article (a) as determiner and noun (fool) as head noun. Meanwhile, bodoh in the TL belongs to Indonesian adjective. English noun phrase in SL above functions as subject complement. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this data namely level shift, because the noun phrase in SL is translated into adjective in TL. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

Example 5

183/T2TDW/SL17/TL16/NP4-Dem/LS

SL: "Area 51-ing" the place.
TL: "Area 51" ini.

English NP, the place is translated into Indonesian demonstrative ini. Noun phrase the place consists of article (the) as determiner and noun (place) as head noun. Meanwhile, the word ini belongs to Indonesian demonstrative. English noun phrase above is functions as object complement. Thus, translation shift occurs here because the noun phrase is translated into demonstrative in which according to the theory of Catford, it is called level shift. Beside it, unit shift also occurs in this data in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

3.5 Subtitling Variation of NP

NP, in this variation is composed by the components of quantifier as determiner and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 2 subtitling variations of NP, (Quantifier + N), they are as follows.
1. NP5 (Quantifier + N) \(\rightarrow\) NP_C (N + Adv)
2. NP5 (Quantifier + N) \(\rightarrow\) Noun

Example 1

184/T2TDW/SL\_50/TL\_48/NP5-NP\_C/SS
SL : About any of you?
TL : Soal *kalian semua*?

English NP5 *any of you* is translated into Indonesian NP_C *kalian semua*. The phrase *any of you* has the constituents of determiner (quantifier, *any of*) and head noun (noun, *you*). In contrast, the phrase *kalian semua* is constructed of noun (*kalian*) as head noun is followed by adverb (*semua*) as post-modifier. Both noun phrases functions as complement of a preposition. The phrase is shifted from determiner (quantifier, *any of*) + head (noun, *you*) into head (noun, *kalian*) + modifier (adverb, *semua*). According to the theory of translation shift by Catford this phrase belongs to structure shift. This structure shift occurs due to the different linguistic system between English and Indonesian.

Example 2

185/T2TDW/SL\_9/TL\_9/NP\_5-N/LS
SL : Hi. Could we get *some wine*, please?
TL : Boleh kami minta *anggur*?

The phrase *some wine* belongs to English NP3 because it consists of determiner (quantifier, *some*) and head noun (noun, *wine*). It translated into *anggur* in which it belongs to Indonesian noun. English noun phrase functions as direct object. According to theory proposed by Catford, it is called level shift because noun phrase in SL is translated into noun in TL. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

3.6 Subtitling Variation of NP6

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Possessive} \\
\text{Determiner} \\
\text{Noun} \\
\text{Head noun}
\end{array}
\]

NP6 in this variation is composed by the components of possessive as determiner and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 9 subtitling variations of NP6 (Possessive + N), they are as follows.
1. $\text{NP}_6 (\text{Possessive} + \text{N}) \rightarrow \text{NP} \rightarrow \text{NP}_A (\text{N} + \text{N})$
   $\downarrow \text{NP}_{D1} (\text{N} + \text{Pronomina persona pertama})$
   $\downarrow \text{NP}_{D3} (\text{N} + \text{Pronomina persona ketiga})$

2. $\text{NP}_6 (\text{Possessive} + \text{N}) \rightarrow \text{Noun}$

3. $\text{NP}_6 (\text{Possessive} + \text{N}) \rightarrow \text{Verb}$

4. $\text{NP}_6 (\text{Possessive} + \text{N}) \rightarrow \text{Adjective}$

5. $\text{NP}_6 (\text{Possessive} + \text{N}) \rightarrow \text{Adverb}$

6. $\text{NP}_6 (\text{Possessive} + \text{N}) \rightarrow \text{Sentence}$

Example 1

200/T2TDW/SL52/TL51/NP6-NP_D1/SS
SL: I quite enjoyed our lunch
TL: Aku menikmati makan siang kita

The English NP$_6$ is translated into Indonesian NP$_{D1}$, it can be seen from the phrase *our lunch* in the SL is translated into *makan siang kita* in the TL. The English noun phrase has determiner (possessive, *our*) and head noun (noun, *lunch*). In the TL, *makan siang kita* has noun/compound noun (*makan siang*) as head noun and first plural pronoun (*kita*) as post-modifier. Both noun phrases above function as direct object. However, referring to the theory of Catford, structure shift occurs in this datum. It can be seen from the translation of determiner (possessive, *our*) + head noun (noun, *lunch*) into head noun (noun/compound noun, *makan siang*) + modifier (first plural pronoun, *kita*).

Example 2

213/T2TDW/SL1/TL1/NP6-N/LS
SL: The noble armies of Asgard, led by my father, King Bor,
TL: Namun pasukan Asgard, dipimpin oleh ayahku, Raja Bor

The phrase *my father* belongs to English NP$_6$ because consists of determiner (possessive, *my*) and head noun (noun, *father*). It translated into *ayahku* in which it belongs to Indonesian noun with suffix –*ku*. English noun phrase above function as indirect objects. According to theory proposed by Catford, it is called level shift. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.
Example 3

309/T2TDW/SL64/TL62/NP6-V/LS
SL : I cannot give you my blessing, nor can I wish you good fortune.
   TL : Ayah tak bisa merestuimu, atau mengucapkan selamat.

*My blessing* is translated into *merestuimu*. The phrase *my blessing* is stated as English NP₆, because it composed from determiner (possessive, *my*) and head noun (noun, *blessing*). This phrase is translated into Indonesian verb *merestuimu*. Again, English noun phrase in the sentence above is functions as direct object. Thus, level shift occurs in this translation because the noun phrase in SL is translated into a verb in TL. Moreover, unit shift is also occurs in this data due to the English phrase is translated into Indonesian word.

Example 4

311/T2TDW/SL37/TL36/NP6-Adj/LS
SL : I did not come here to share our grief.
   TL : Aku tidak kemari untuk berbagi duka.

English NP₆ translated into Indonesian adjective. *Our grief* is stated English NP₆ because it consists of possessive (*our*) as determiner and noun (*grief*) as head noun. Meanwhile, *duka* is stated into Indonesian adjective. English noun phrase functions as complement of a preposition. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift, because the noun phrase in SL is translated into adjective in TL. So, it is level shift. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

Example 5

314/T2TDW/SL26/TL25/NP6-Adv/LS
SL : I’ve done everything in my power to make you comfortable, Loki.
   TL : Aku sudah berusaha sebaiknya agar kau nyaman, Loki.

*My power* belongs to English NP₆, because it has possessive (*my*) as determiner and noun (*power*) as head noun. It translated into adverb *sebaiknya*. English noun phrase is functions as complement of a preposition. Therefore, it can be said that level shift is an occurrence of translation shift in this data, because the noun phrase in SL is translated into adverb in TL. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.
Example 6

317/T2TDW/SL/TL/5/NP6-Sentence/LS
SL : You have my thanks.
TL : Terima kasih.

The phrase *my thank* is categorized as English NP₆ because it has determiner (possessive, *my*) and head noun (noun, *thank*). Whereas in the TL, it translated into Indonesian sentence *terima kasih* include minor sentence. English noun phrase above functions as direct object. According to the theory of Catford, there is level shift in this translation in which the noun phrase in SL is translated into sentence in the TL. Thus, based on Catford, there is also a unit shift.

3.7 Subtitling Variation of NP₇

NP₇ in this variation is composed by the components of article as determiner, adjective as modifier and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 5 subtitling variations of NP₇ (Article + Adj + N), they are as follows.

1. NP₇ (Article + Adj + N) → NP₈ (N + Adj)
   NP₉ (N + AP)
   NP₁₀ (Numeralia + N + Adj)

2. NP₇ (Article + Adj + N) → Verb

3. NP₇ (Article + Adj + N) → Adjective Phrase

Example 1

326/T2TDW/SL/TL/26/NP7-NPb/SS
SL : A true king admits his faults.
TL : Raja sejati mengakui kesalahannya.

There is English NP₇ with determiner (article) + modifier (adjective) + head noun (noun) found, such as *a true king* in TL above which is translated into *raja sejati*. In the English noun phrase, the phrase consists of determiner (article, *a*), modifier (adjective, *true*) and head noun (noun, *king*). In contrast, the Indonesian phrase consists of noun (*raja*) as head noun and adjective (*sejati*) as post-modifier. This belongs to Indonesian NP₈. The function of both noun phrases above is
subjects. According to the theory proposed by Catford, this translation shows that there is an occurrence of structure shift in which the English noun phrase is shifted from modifier (true) + head (king) into head (raja) + modifier (sejati).

Example 2

353/T2TDW/SL1/TL1/NP7-V/LS
SL: waged a mighty war against these creatures.
TL: berperang melawan makhluk-makhluk ini.

A mighty war is translated into berperang. The phrase a mighty war is stated as English NP7, because it composed from determiner (article, a), modifier (adjective, mighty) and head noun (noun, war). This phrase is translated into Indonesian verb berperang. English noun phrase in the sentence above is functions as direct object. Thus, level shift occurs in this translation because the noun phrase in SL is translated into a verb in TL. Moreover, unit shift is also occurs in this data due to the English phrase is translated into Indonesian word.

Example 3

344/T2TDW/SL52/TL51/NP7-AP/LS
SL: It's been a crazy day here today.
TL: Hari ini sibuk sekali.

English NP7 translated into Indonesian adjective. A crazy day is stated English NP7 because it consists of article (a) as determiner, adjective (crazy) as modifier and noun (day) as head noun. Meanwhile, sibuk sekali in TL is belongs to Indonesian adjective phrase. Sibuk as head adjective and sekali as post-modifier. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this data, because the noun phrase in SL is translated into adjective phrase in TL. English noun phrase above functions as subject complement. So, it is class shift.

3.8 Subtitling Variation of NPs

NP8 in this variation is composed by the components of article as determiner, noun as modifier and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 2 subtitling variations of NP8 (Article + N + N), they are as follows.

1. NP8 (Article + N + N) → NP8 (N + N + Adj)
2. NP₈ (Article + N + N) \rightarrow \text{Verb}

Example 1

345/T2TDW/SL₃₄/TL₃₃/NP₈-NP₉/SS
SL : Something else went missing this week when astrophysicist Dr. Erik Selvig notable for his involvement in \textit{the alien invasion} of New York
TL : Ada hal lain yang menghilang minggu ini ketika ahli astrofisika Dr. Erik Selvig yang terlibat dalam \textit{serangan makhluk asing} di New York

English NP₈ \textit{the alien invansion} is translated into Indonesian NP₉ \textit{serangan makhluk asing}. The English noun constructed by determiner (article, \textit{the}), modifier (noun, \textit{alien}) and head noun (noun, \textit{invansion}). Whereas, the Indonesian noun phrase consists of noun (\textit{serangan}) as head noun and noun compound (\textit{makhluk asing}) as post-modifier. The noun phrases above are function as complements of a preposition. There is an occurrence of translation shift, namely structure shift. It occurs due to the phrase is shifted from modifier (noun, \textit{alien}) + head noun (noun, \textit{invansion}) into head noun (noun, \textit{serangan} + modifier (noun compound, \textit{makhluk asing}).

Example 2

346/T2TDW/SL₃₈/TL₃₇/NP₈-V/LS
SL : I did so with a \textit{glimmer of hope} that my brother was still in there somewhere
TL : aku masih \textit{berharap} adikku ada di situ.

A \textit{glimmer of hope} is translated into \textit{berharap}. The phrase \textit{a glimmer of hope} is stated as English NP₈, because it composed from determiner (article, \textit{a}), modifier (noun, \textit{glimmer of}) and head noun (noun, \textit{hope}). This phrase is translated into Indonesian verb \textit{berharap}. English noun phrase in the sentence above is functions as complement of a preposition. Thus, level shift occurs in this translation because the noun phrase in SL is translated into a verb in TL. Moreover, unit shift is also occurs in this data due to the English phrase is translated into Indonesian word.

3.9 Subtitling Variation of NP₉

\begin{equation*}
\text{Possessive + Adjective + Noun} \\
\text{Determiner Modifier Head noun}
\end{equation*}

NP₉ in this variation is composed by the components of possessive as determiner, adjective as modifier and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases
in the data, the researcher finds 3 subtitling variations of \( NP_9 \) (Possessive + Adj + N), they are as follows.

1. \( NP_9 \) (Possessive + Adj + N) → NP
   \[ \text{NP}_B (N + AP) \]
   \[ \text{NP}_H (N + Adj + Pronomina persona pertama) \]

2. \( NP_9 \) (Possessive + Adj + N) → Noun

Example 1

347/T2TDW/SL44/TL43/NP9-NP_B/SS

SL : And take us to your secret pathway.
TL : Bawa kami ke \textit{jalan rahasiamu}.

English noun phrase your secret pathway in the SL is translated into Indonesian \( \text{NP}_B jalan rahasiamu \) in the TL. The phrase your secret pathway is stated English \( NP_9 \) because it has constituents of possessive (your) as determiner, adjective (secret) as modifier and noun (pathway) as head noun. Meanwhile in TL, the phrase \textit{jalan rahasiamu} is stated as Indonesian \( \text{NP}_B \) because it consists of noun (jalan) and adjective (rahasiamu). The function of both noun phrases in the sentences above is as complement of a preposition. Structure shift occurs in this translation because the phrase is shifted from modifier (secret) + head (pathway) into head (jalan) + modifier (rahasiamu).

Example 2

353/T2TDW/SL40/TL39/NP9-N/LS

SL : Well, what then? Your lovely mortal is being guarded by a legion of Einherjar
TL : Lalu apa? \textit{Kekasihmu} dijaga oleh pasukan Einherjar

English NP\(_9\) translated into Indonesian noun. Your lovely mortal is stated English \( NP_9 \) because it consists of possessive (your) as determiner, adjective (lovely) as modifier and noun (mortal) as head noun. Meanwhile, kekasihmu in TL is belongs to Indonesian noun with suffix -\textit{mu}. English noun phrase above functions as subject. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift in this data, because the noun phrase in SL is translated into noun in TL. So, it is level shift. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.
3.10 Subtitling Variation of NP<sub>10</sub>

NP<sub>10</sub> in this variation is composed by the components of article as determiner, adjective as modifier, noun as head noun and prepositional phrase as post-modifier. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 3 subtitling variations of NP<sub>10</sub> (Article + Adj + N + PP), they are as follows.

1. NP<sub>10</sub> (Article + Adj + N + PP) → NP → NP<sub>K</sub> (N + N + N) → NP<sub>L</sub> (N + N + Adj + Adv)

2. NP<sub>10</sub> (Article + Adj + N + PP) → Noun

Example 1

355/T2TDW/SL<sub>56</sub>/TL<sub>54</sub>/NP<sub>10</sub>-NP<sub>K</sub>/SS

SL: They made use of the gravitational effects of the Convergence.
TL: Mereka memakai efek gravitasi Penyatuan.

English NP<sub>10</sub> and Indonesian NP<sub>K</sub> occurs in this data. It can be seen from the phrase *the gravitational effects of the Convergence* in which it belongs to NP<sub>10</sub> because article (*the*) as determiner, adjective (*gravitational*) as modifier, noun (*effects*) as head noun, and prepositional phrase (*of the Convergence*) as post-modifier. Whereas, the phrase *efek gravitasi penyatuan* is categorized as Indonesian NP<sub>K</sub> because of noun (*energy*) as head noun and noun phrase (*gravitasi penyatuan*) as post-modifier. Direct object is occurs as the function of both noun phrases above. Structure shift occurs in this translation because the phrase is shifted from modifier (*gravitational*) + head (*effects*) into head (*efek*) + post-modifier (*gravitasi*).

Example 2

358/T2TDW/SL<sub>56</sub>/TL<sub>55</sub>/NP<sub>10</sub>-N/LS

SL: The very fabric of reality is going to be torn apart.
TL: Realita yang kita kenal akan kacau balau.

The phrase *the very fabric of reality* is the English NP<sub>10</sub>. This phrase is composed of article (*the*) as determiner, adjective (*very*) as modifier, noun (*fabric*) as head noun and prepositional phrase (*of reality*) as post-modifier. The translation of English noun phrase is *realita* in which it belongs Indonesian noun. Noun phrases in those sentences function as subjects. The phrase is shifted from noun phrase into noun. This shift in translation is called level shift according to the theory proposed by
Catford. Moreover, unit shift also occurs in this translation due to the different rank in SL and TL. The phrase in SL is translated into word in TL.

2.11 Subtitling Variation of NP

NP in this variation is composed by the components of quantifier as pre-determiner, article as determiner, noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 2 subtitling variations of NP (Quantifier + Article + N), they are as follows.

1. NP (Quantifier + Article + N) → Verb
2. NP (Quantifier + Article + N) → Adjective

Example 1

359/T2TDW/SL3/TL3/NP-V/LS

SL : I really don't see what all the fuss is about.
TL : Aku tak mengerti apa yang kalian ributkan.

All the fuss is translated into ributkan. The phrase all the fuss is stated as English NP, because it composed from pre-determiner (quantifier, all), determiner (article, the) and head noun (noun, fuss). This phrase is translated into Indonesian verb ributkan. English noun phrase in the sentence above is functions as direct object. Thus, level shift occurs in this translation because the noun phrase in SL is translated into a verb in TL. Moreover, unit shift is also occurs in this data due to the English phrase is translated into Indonesian word.

Example 2

361/T2TDW/SL4/TL4/NP-Adj/LS

SL : This is the reason we came all the way out here.
TL : Inilah alasan kita datang jauh-jauh kemari.

English NP translated into Indonesian adjective. All the way out in the example above is stated English NP because it consists of quantifier (all) as pre-determiner, article (the) as determiner and noun (way out) as head noun. Meanwhile, jauh-jauh in TL is translated into Indonesian adjective. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift, because the noun phrase in SL is translated into adjective in TL. So, it is level shift. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.
2.12 Subtitling Variation of NP_{12} \hspace{1cm} \left( \begin{array}{lll} \text{Possessive} & \text{Possessive} & \text{Noun} \\ \text{Pre-det} & \text{Determiner} & \text{Head noun} \end{array} \right) \\

NP_{12} in this variation is composed by the components of possessive as pre-determiner, possessive as determiner, noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 2 subtitling variations of NP_{12} (Possessive + Possessive + N), they are as follows.

1. NP_{12} (Possessive + Possessive + N) \rightarrow NP_A (N + N)
2. NP_{12} (Possessive + Possessive + N) \rightarrow \text{Noun}

Example 1

364/T2TDW/SL47/TL49/NP_{12}-NP_A/SS
SL : You’ll have to sign for your father’s belongings, Mr. Selvig.
TL : Kau harus tanda tangan untuk barang-barang ayahmu, Tn. Selvig.

English NP_{12} in SL is translated into Indonesian NP_A in TL. The phrase your father’s belongings is stated English NP_{11} because it has pre-determiner (possessive, your), determiner (possessive, father’s) and head noun (plural noun, belongings). Meanwhile, the phrase barang-barang ayahmu belongs to Indonesian NP_A because of plural noun (barang-barang) as head noun and noun (ayahmu) as post-modifier. Function of both noun phrases above is as complements of a preposition. However, The shift in translation occurs in this data in which the English noun phrase which formed from determiner (possessive, your father’s) + head (noun, belongings) into head (plural noun, barang-barang) + post-modifier (noun, ayahmu). This shift in translation is called structure shift according to the theory proposed by Catford.

Example 2

367/T2TDW/SL2/TL2/NP_{12}-N/LS
SL : Malekith sacrificed his own people
TL : Malekith mengorbankan bangsanya

The phrase his own people belongs to English NP_{12}, it occurs because it consists of pre-determiner (possessive, his), determiner (possessive, own) and head noun (noun, people). It translated into bangsanya in which it belongs to Indonesian noun with suffix -nya. English noun phrases above function as direct object.
According to theory proposed by Catford, it is called level shift. However, the unit shift also occurs here in which the rank is changed here. The phrase in SL is translated into a word in TL.

### 2.13 Subtitling Variation of NP<sub>13</sub>

NP<sub>13</sub> in this variation is composed by the components of article as pre-determiner, quantifier as determiner, adjective as modifier and noun as head noun. From all the noun phrases in the data, the researcher finds 2 subtitling variations of NP<sub>13</sub> which are translated into its variation. Those variations of NP<sub>13</sub> (Article + Quantifier + Adj + N), they are as follows.

1. NP<sub>13</sub> (Article + Quantifier + Adj + N) $\rightarrow$ NP<sub>F</sub> (N + AP)
2. NP<sub>13</sub> (Article + Quantifier + Adj + N) $\rightarrow$ Verb Phrase

**Example 1**

369/T2TDW/SL<sub>17</sub>/TL<sub>17</sub>/NP<sub>13</sub>-NP<sub>F</sub>/SS

SL : It’s been a very strange day.
TL : Ini hari yang aneh.

Here, the English NP<sub>13</sub> a very strange day is translated into Indonesian NP<sub>F</sub> hari yang aneh. English NP<sub>13</sub> contains pre-determiner (article, a), determiner (quantifier, very), modifier (adjective, strange) and head noun (noun, day). Meanwhile, the phrase hari yang aneh is stated as Indonesian NP<sub>F</sub> because it contains noun (hari) as head noun and adjective phrase (yang aneh) as post-modifier. Those noun phrases function as subjects complement. However, referring to the theory of Catford, there is an occurrence of shift in the process of translating SL into TL which is called structure shift. It can be seen from the translation of a very strange day into hari yang aneh which is shifted from modifier (adjective, very strange) + head (noun, day) into head (noun, hari) + modifier (adjective, aneh) by adding element yang before adjective.

**Example 2**

370/T2TDW/SL<sub>29</sub>/TL<sub>33</sub>/NP<sub>13</sub>-VP/PLS

SL : You’ve never been a very good liar.
TL : Kau tidak pernah pandai berbohong
English NP<sub>13</sub> in the SL is translated into verb phrase in the TL. The phrase *a very good liar* is stated English NP<sub>13</sub> because it consists of article (*a*) as pre-determiner, quantifier (*very*) as determiner, adjective (*good*) as modifier and noun (*liar*) as head noun. Meanwhile in the TL, the phrase *pandai berbohong* is verb phrase because it has adjective (*pandai*) as modifier and verb (*berbohong*) as head verb. The noun phrase in the sentence above is functions as subject complement. Therefore, it can be said that there is an occurrence of translation shift in which the noun phrase in SL is translated into verb phrase in TL. This type of shift is namely class shift according to the theory proposed by Catford.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the form of noun phrase mostly have subtitling variation is English NP<sub>6</sub> with the constituents of possessive + noun. It has 9 translation variations, they are; NP<sub>A</sub> (N + N), NP<sub>D1</sub> (N + Pron1), NP<sub>D3</sub> (N + Pron3), Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, and Sentence. The subtitling variations are presented in the table below:

**Table 2. Percentages of Noun Phrase Variation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Subtitling Variation of NP</th>
<th>Amount of Data</th>
<th>Percentages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>NP&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; (N+PP)</td>
<td>NP&lt;sub&gt;F&lt;/sub&gt; (N + AP)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>NP&lt;sub&gt;1&lt;/sub&gt; (N+PP)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>NP&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; (Ad + N)</td>
<td>NP&lt;sub&gt;A&lt;/sub&gt; (N + N)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>NP&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt; (Ad + N)</td>
<td>NP&lt;sub&gt;B&lt;/sub&gt; (N + Adj)</td>
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<td>Adjective</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>(Poss + N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>NP_7</td>
<td>(Art + adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>NP_7</td>
<td>(Art + adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>NP_7</td>
<td>(Art + adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>NP_7</td>
<td>(Art + adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>NP_7</td>
<td>(Art + adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>NP_8</td>
<td>(Art + N + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>NP_8</td>
<td>(Art + N + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>NP_9</td>
<td>(Poss + Adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>NP_9</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>NP_11</td>
<td>(Quant + N)</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>NP_13</td>
<td>(Art + Quant + Adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>NP_13</td>
<td>(Art + Quant + Adj + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>370</td>
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</tbody>
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B. Readability of Subtitling of *Thor 2: The Dark World Movie Subtitle*.

Dealing with Nababan (2012: 50) readability is used to measure the quality of translation whether the translation is readable or not. In this case, the subtitling variation of noun phrase should be equivalent and the message of their SL is accurately transferred in their TL. So, it can be called that the subtitling is readable. In conducting this research, the researcher involves three raters to score the readability of *Thor 2: The Dark World Movie* subtitle by open questionnaire and interview. After the raters gave the score of subtitling, then it was calculated and tabulated. The results are used to classify the readability.

**Categories 3: High Readability**
- Word, verbality, phrase, clause, sentence or translation text (target language) can be easily understood or very readable, if all the raters give point 3 for the readability scale.

**Categories 2: Medium Readability**
- Word, verbality, phrase, clause, sentence or translation text (target language) can be understood but it should be read more than once, in other word, it is less readable, if the raters give point 2 for the readability scale.

**Categories 1: Low Readability**
- Word, verbality, phrase, clause, sentence or translation text (target language) is difficult to understand or it is unreadable, if the raters give point 1 for the readability scale.

**Table 4.1 Research Finding in Terms Readability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amount of Data of 3 raters</td>
<td>Percentages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Readability</td>
<td>497</td>
<td>94,7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2,7 – 3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium Readability</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 – 2,6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Readability</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&lt;2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>525</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The researcher concluded that of 525 data, 497 data (94.7%) are high readability, 27 data (5.1%) are medium readability, and 1 data (0.2%) is low readability. To give a clear description about the research finding concerning to the readability of the subtitling, some data representatives belong to high readability, medium readability, and low readability are presented below:

3.1.1 High Readability

The mean of high readability is 2.7 – 3. The table shows that from 525 data of noun phrases, 497 data (94.7%) are readable or high readability. Here are some examples of high readability data.

010/T2TDW/SL26/TL25/NP1-NPc/SS
SL : Odin continues to bring me new friends.
TL : Odin terus membawakanku teman-teman baru

There are three raters gave the same score of 3 for the datum. The English noun phrase new friends in SL is translated into teman-teman baru in TL. Here, a structural shift and intra-system shift occur in the translation as the strategies used by the translator in order to make the message sounds natural. Moreover, the meaning of the translation from source sentence into target sentence is accurate and equivalent. Also, the meaning of the sentence above is appropriate, so it does not change the meaning of the text. Thus, it can be concluded that the subtitling in the datum above can be easily understood by the readers (readable) although there are structural shift and intra-system shift of noun phrase in the sentence. As a result, this datum belongs to high readability.

3.1.2 Medium Readability

The average score of medium readability scale from 2 - 2.6. There are 27 data (5.1%) considered to be medium readability translation. Below, the researcher presents two examples to be discussed.

256/T2TDW/SL16/TL15/NP-N/LS
SL : She's quite clever, your mortal.
TL : Manusiamu cerdas.

In the example above, the noun phrase your mortal is translated into manusiamu. In general, the transfer of meaning into TL can be understood by the
readers, but there is deletion of some elements so it needs to read more than once. Therefore, the translation is considered as medium readability. In addition, the three raters gave different rates. The first and second rater gave 3 scale without any reason. Meanwhile the third rater gave score 1 commented that this translation loose some elements. So, it can be concluded that the translation in the datum above belongs to medium readability.

The finding shows that most of the translation of this data is high readability. It is indicated that overall noun phrases has score 2.9. Thus, it can be said that the subtitling of subtitle Thor 2: The Dark World Movie is readable or it can be easily understood by the readers.

4 Conclusion

The researcher comes to some conclusions of what has been discussed in the previous. The result of the research presents that the researcher finds 46 subtitling variations in Indonesian, they are; NP_1 (N + PP) translated into NP_F (N + AP) and Verb, NP_2 (Adj + N) translated into NP_{A, B, F} (N + N, N + Adj, and N + AP) and Adjective, NP_3 (Demonstrative + N) translated into NP_{C, E} (N + Adv, N + demonstrative), Noun and Suffix, NP_4 (Article + N) translated into NP_E (N + Demonstrative), Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Demonstrative, NP_5 (Quantifier + N) translated into NP_C (N + Adv) and Noun, NP_6 (Possessive + N) translated into NP_A, D_{1, 3, i} (N + N + N + Pron1, N + Pron3, Particle + N), Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb, and Sentence, NP_7 (Article + Adj + N) translated into NP_{B, F, J} (N + Adj, N + AP, Numeralia + N + Adj), Verb and Adjective, NP_8 (Article + N + N) translated into NP_G (N + N + Adj) and Verb, NP_9 (Possessive + Adj + N) translated into NP_{B, H} (N + Adj, N + Adj + Pron1), NP_{10} (Article + Adj + N + PP) translated into NP_{K, L} (N + N + N, N + N + Adj + Adv) and Noun, NP_{11} (Quantifier + Article + N) translated into Verb and Adjective, NP_{12} (Possessive + Possessive + N) translated into NP_A (N + N) and Noun, NP_{13} (Article + Quantifier + Adj + N) translated into NP_F (N + AP) and Verb Phrase.

The readability of subtitling is one of the objectives of this study. Almost of the data coverage is score 3. It has score on the average 2.8. The researcher found 2
levels of readability subtitling in *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie, namely high readability and medium readability. From 370 data, there are 354 data or 95.7% which are categorized as high readability level and 16 data or 4.3% which are categorized as medium readability level. So, the subtitling of *Thor 2: The Dark World* Movie subtitle is readable or it can be easily understood by the readers.


