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Shifts in form and meaning in the translation of the subtitles of *Battle Trip* (배틀 트립) variety show ep 114 *Trip to Bandung*

Rio Abdu Rojak[1,]*, Dianni Risda[1], Velayeti Nurfitriana Ansas[1]

[1]Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
Corresponding author: E-mail address: rioabdurojak@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T

The process of conveying meaning between two languages is called translation. This qualitative research study aims to depict changes in form and meaning during the translation of subtitles from the Korean variety show "Battle Trip (배틀 트립) episode 14," titled "Trip to Bandung," as it transitions from Korean to Indonesian. Additionally, this study delves into the underlying factors that contribute to these translation shifts. This research used a theory of translation shift and translation meaning shift. The data were collected by jotting down the phrases, clauses, or sentences in the subtitles that contained form and meaning shifts and classifying them into an analysis table, based on the type of translation shift. The results showed that from 147 units of analysis, there were 167 translation shifts. Almost all types of form shifts were found in this study. The most commonly occurring type of translation shift was category shifts, especially the structure and unit shifts. This was due to the differences in grammatical rules, sentence structure, and language units between the Korean and Indonesian languages. Meanwhile, the concept of meaning shift is categorized into two distinct groups: generic-to-specific transitions and shifts stemming from divergent cultural perspectives. The most dominant meaning shift was the generic-to-specific category because the translator used equivalents that were not too close but the meaning conveyed did not change. In addition, the difficulties in finding the close equivalents due to the differences in the cultural background were another factor in the occurrences of translation shifts.

A R T I C L E I N F O

1. INTRODUCTION

Translating is the process of presenting meaning between two languages (Latifah, et al., 2022). The intention is to present the meaning or content to be conveyed from the source language so that the message conveyed can be understood by the translator and recipient of the target language. This opinion is also supported by Catford in the book entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied in 1965; Istiqomah, et al., 2021; by Machali in the book entitled *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah: Panduan Lengkap Bagi Anda Yang Ingin Menjadi Penerjemah Profesional* (Guidelines for Translators: A Comprehensive Guide for Those Who Want to Become Professional Translators) in 2009) who defines translation as the replacement of text material in the source language with equivalent text material in the target language. Then according to Hartono in the book entitled *Pengantar Ilmu Menerjemah* (Introduction to Translation Studies) in 2017 in the translation process must consider other aspects besides only retransmitting the original form of the source language text, the translator must pay attention to aspects such as emotional aspects, style and cultural nuances of the original author so that the process of transforming the content messages from the source language to the target language can achieve equality. Therefore, it is very difficult to be able to transfer messages from the source language into the target language as a whole without adding or subtracting due to differences in cultural points of view and language structure (syntax) in each language.

Furthermore, Hartono in the book entitled *Pengantar Ilmu Menerjemah* (Introduction to Translation Studies) in 2017 argues that translation is an activity to transfer a message or intent from the source language to the target language, taking into account two things, namely, (1) the meaning born of the two texts is the same and (2) the structure of the source language is also as much as possible. may be retained. Translation is no longer seen as an activity that only transfers the source language text to an equivalent target text in the target language alone, but it is also necessary to consider aspects of the meaning and sentence structure of the source text as much as possible (Hassan, 2020). From several theories regarding translation, it can be concluded that translation has the goal of diverting written messages from the source language into the target language which prioritizes equality of meaning. Translators position as readers and bridge the message that the writer wants to convey so that the meaning conveyed is right on target. Therefore, the translator must master two languages, namely the source language and the target language (Lefebure, 2019).

Translation as a process implies that a series of activities in translation is carried out through stages. However, the stages in translation are not always sequential, linear and hierarchical, but can also be circular and integrative as discussed on the following pages. The stages of the translation process discussed here are the stages that are generally passed by translators. Translators are believed to have a dual role, namely not only as readers but also as writers.

As explained by Newmark in the book entitled A Textbook of Translation in 1988; Hartono in the book entitled *Pengantar Ilmu Menerjemah* (Introduction to Translation Studies) in 2017 classifies the stages in the translation process into three stages, namely:

1) Identify and analyze the source language text.
   This activity aims to understand and analyze the source text thoroughly, whether the type of text, language style, syntax or grammar, so that the message or content conveyed can be right on target.
2) Choose the equivalent at the right word level.

This activity aims for translators to be able to find and decide which equivalents are suitable by looking at the cultural context in the target language that is in accordance with the terms referred to in the source language text.

3) Rearrange the text.

In this stage, the translator reviews the previous stages if discrepancies are found in the translation results. Such as reviewing whether the translated text is in accordance with the author's intent, the expectations of the target language text readers, and the norms of the target language.

According to Catford in the book entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied in 1965 translation shift is the deviation of formal correspondence or linguistic forms from the target language to the source language as a result of the translation process. In other words, this translation shift occurs if syntactic units such as words, phrases, clauses or sentences in the target language are not commensurate with their linguistic form in the source language. In addition to differences in linguistic forms, shifts can also occur because of the translation method used by the translator so that the translation results are not rigid even though they use equivalent words that are not too close to the original meaning. Furthermore, Catford classifies translation shifts into two, namely level shifts and category shifts.

The level shift referred to here is that a word that is at one level in the equivalent source language has a different level in the target language. The level shift in question is a shift that occurs from the grammatical level to the lexical level or vice versa. That is, because of grammatical differences, the grammatical level in one language must be translated into word level (lexis) in another language. For example in Korean 아침에 빵을 먹었어요 *(achime ppangeul meokeosseoyo)*. Translated into Indonesian, '*Saya sudah makan roti tadi pagi*'. The -었 form in the word is a grammatical level that shows an event or activity in the past. However, the grammatical level shifted to the lexical level in Indonesian, namely 'sudah'. Shift categories are divided into four types, namely:

(1) Structural shift is a shift that occurs due to a change in the word level in a phrase or clause in the translation process, for example from an adjective + noun phrase to a noun + adjective or a change in sentence structure from Subject + Predicate +Object to Subject + Object+ Predicate. Example: 하얀 집 *(Hayan jib)* becomes 'rumah putih' in Indonesian. In this example, the phrase has an adjective + noun structure, while in Indonesian the structure is noun + adjective. The changes that occur still have the same meaning,

(2) Class shifts occur when certain types of words in the source language shift to other types of words in the target language, for example from noun word classes to verbs or adjectives and vice versa. The following example will clarify the meaning of word class shift. Example: 너무 슬퍼 *(neomu seulpheo)* becomes 'menyedihkan'. In this example, the equivalent of the adjective changes into verb in Indonesian. Thus there is a shift from the adjective class to the verb class.

(3) Unit shift is a change that occurs at the grammatical level (words, phrases, clauses, sentences) in translating the source language into the target language. The equivalence sought from the language level in the source language is different in the target language. If the shift occurs from a lower unit to a higher unit, it is called an Upward Rank Shift. On the other hand, if the shift occurs from a higher unit to a lower unit, it is called a Downward Rank Shift. Example: 외동딸 *(wedongttal)* being 'anak perempuan tunggal'. In Korean

외동딸 *(wedongttal)* is included in the word level, but in Indonesian anak perempuan tunggal is included in the phrase.

(4) Intra-system shift, Catford uses the term intra-system shift for cases where there is a shift caused by the different grammar of the two languages involved. In this case, actually the two language systems in the source language and the target language have systems that are formally equivalent to each other. The source language and the target language sometimes have almost the same systems, however, a shift in the language system can occur when the translator involves different language systems. An example is the singular and plural word systems. example: 안경 *(angyeong)* in Indonesian is defined as 'kacamata'. The word 안경 *(angyeong)* which is singular in Korean has the equivalent of kacamata in Indonesian which is a plural form.

Then as explained by Simatupang in the book entitled *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan* (Introduction to Translation Theory) in 1999; by Ningtyas in the research entitled *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Komik Detective Conan Vol 8 dan 85* (Form and Meaning Shifts in Detective Conan Manga Volumes 8 and 85) in 2018 that the shift in the semantic field occurs due to two things, namely:

(1) This shift from generic to specific meaning or vice versa occurs because the exact equivalent of a word in the source language is not found in the target language. For example, a source language word has a generic meaning and the equivalent of the word in the target language does not refer to a generic meaning but to a more specific meaning of the word. For example, translating the words 다리 *(dari)* dan 발 *(bal)* in Korean into kaki in Indonesian. The shift that occurs is a shift from a specific meaning to a generic meaning. In Indonesian, the concepts of 다리 *(dari)* dan 발 *(bal)* are expressed in one word which means more generic or general or general, namely kaki. The shift from a more generic meaning to a more specific meaning or vice versa that may occur in the translation process is not limited to noun classes, but includes verbs, adjectives and others. This shift in the field of meaning also means that it is not always possible to transfer the meaning contained in the text or source language into the text or target language correctly or remain intact.

(2) Shifts or differences in meaning also occur due to different perspectives and cultures of speakers of different languages. For example, in Korean to say the name of the interlocutor who has a close relationship, always add ~아/야 after the name of the other person. This is done to give the impression that the speaker has a very close relationship with the other person or gives the impression of being informal. Whereas in Indonesian, to mention the name of someone who has a close relationship with the speaker usually only mentions the name of the interlocutor, although there are some who use a special call to mention the other person but most of them only mention the name.

In the process of translating a language, there will always be a a shift in form and meaning because every language has rules, grammar, sentence structures, and rules that are not necessarily the same as those in other languages. There are many shifts in form and meaning in literary works such as comics, novels, poetry, song lyrics, drama texts and film texts. This research was previously conducted by (Saraswati in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Kategori dalam Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada Film Black Swan* (Analysis of Category Shifts in the Translation from English to Indonesian in the Film 'Black Swan) in 2018; Soemargo in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Subtitle Film Apple of Mye Eye (Bahasa Mandarin ke Bahasa Indonesia)* (Analysis of Form and Meaning Shifts in Subtitles of the Film 'Apple of My Eye' (from Mandarin to Indonesian)) in 2017; Dini in the

book entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Makna Teks Terjemahan Film Okuribito dari Bahasa Jepang ke Bahasa Indonesia* (Analysis of Meaning Shifts in the Translation of the Film 'Okuribito' from Japanese to Indonesian Language) in 2019; Luukka, 2019) who examined translation shifts in film texts.

The translation of film subtitles or subtitles of various programs from foreign languages to Indonesian is often found shifting due to using everyday language. This is also the case with the Battle Trip variety program.

For example 1 :

BSu "생두리안 먹어 **봤어요?**"

　　　*Saengdurian meogeo **bwasseoyo?***

BSa "Apakah kamu **pernah** mencoba durian?

In the source language there is the word '봤어요' which is translated into 'ever' in the target language. Changes in level in this sentence occur because of grammatical or grammatical changes to lexical or words in the target language. This shift is called a level shift or level shift.

Contoh 2:

BSu "한국에서 **새우 과자**가 있죠!"

　　　Hangukeso saeu gwajaga itjyo!

BSa " Di Korea kan ada **snack udang**."

In the source language there is the word which translates to 'snack prawns' in the target language. The word snack can be adapted to its equivalent into kerupuk. Because in Korea, the word 'kerupuk' has no equivalent. This change in the meaning of the word is also known as a shift in the meaning of translation due to differences in cultural points of view. Based on previous research, there is a need for a study regarding translation shifts between Korean and Indonesian languages. This is due to the frequent occurrence of translation shifts in subtitles, which can lead to differences in meaning. Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying the shift in translation more deeply and will conduct a study entitled "Shifting the Form and Meaning of Subtitle Translation in the Battle Trip Variety Program ep 114 Trip to Bandung".

2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative method, as defined by Creswell in the book entitled Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches in 2016, involves engaging in active participation that positions the observer within the real world. Qualitative research starts with underlying assumptions and employs an interpretive or theoretical framework that guides the exploration of research issues, focusing on understanding how individuals or groups attribute meaning to a societal human issue. While the method used in this research is descriptive which aims to describe the shift in the form and meaning of the translation of various programs of Battle Trip ep 114 Trip to Bandung. Descriptive research is one type of research whose purpose is to present a complete picture of a social setting or is intended to explore and clarify a phenomenon or social reality. The trick is to describe a number of variables related to the problem and the unit under study between the phenomena being tested. This is a consideration for researchers to choose this method and this method is considered suitable for research related to linguistic elements.

Data analysis involves the systematic deconstruction, investigation, comparison, conceptualization, and categorization of data (Jacelon and O'Dell, 2005; as described by Strauss and Corbin in the book entitled Basics of qualitative research: Techniques and procedures for

developing grounded theory in 1998). The approach to data analysis in research is influenced by the research questions and directed by the theoretical foundation of the study. Nevertheless, there are shared strategies across the diverse traditions within qualitative research. Data is a collection of information obtained from the results of an observation. The data in this study are words, phrases, clauses or sentences that contain shifts in form and meaning in the subtitle text or the translated text of the Battle Trip ep 114 Trip to Bandung variety program. The data is categorized and analyzed based on the types of translation shifts proposed by Catford in the book entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied in 1965. The source of data in this study is the recording of several videos of the Battle Trip episode 114 variety program which is accessed through the KBS World TV youtube channel with the title "Trip to Bandung". Internet and other supporting documents will be used as a reference in this research.

In collecting data for this research, the main goal is to gather trustworthy information and facts. This involves a few important steps: First, the researchers review relevant literature to better understand the topic. Then, they watch a video of the 114th episode of the "Battle Trip" show, titled "Trip to Bandung," on the KBS WORLD TV Indonesia YouTube channel. While watching, they note down any sentences in the translated text that have changed in both form and meaning from the original. After that, the researchers sort out these changes in meaning and organize them in a table for analysis. In short, data collection is done carefully and thoroughly. The researchers study literature, analyze a video, record translation changes, and categorize these changes for a complete understanding of the translation process they're studying.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis, almost all types of shifts, both form shifts and translation meanings were found in this Battle Trip (배틀) program. Of the 147 data studied, there were 167 data on translation shifts. Among them are 118 data that experience a shift in form and 49 data that has a shift in meaning.

3.1 Shifts in Form

As explained by Catford in the book entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied in 1965; Juliarta, 2021; by Ningtyas in the research entitled *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Komik Detective Conan Vol 8 dan 85* (Form and Meaning Shifts in Detective Conan Manga Volumes 8 and 85) in 2017; Simanjuntak, et al. 2021 that form shifting is a translation process that involves shifting grammatical forms from the source language to the target language. In other words, this translation shift occurs if syntactic units such as words, phrases, clauses or sentences in the target language are not commensurate with their linguistic form in the source language. Overall, there were 118 data that experienced a shift in form, consisting of 52 data that experienced a level shift and 66 data that experienced a category shift. The category shifts found include structural shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts. Fig. 1 below presents shifts in form.
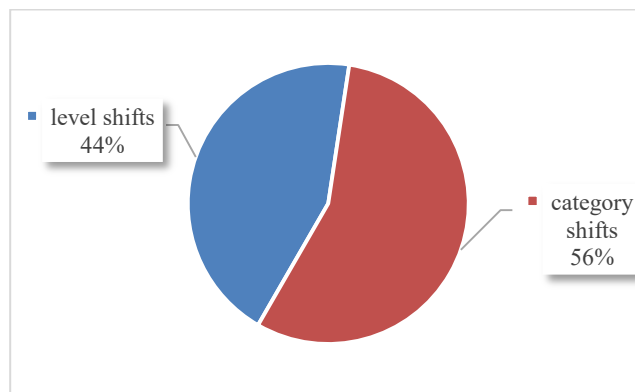
Fig. 1 - Shifts in form

3.1.1 Level Shifts

As explained by Catford in the book entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied in 1965; by Ningtyas in the research entitled *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Komik Detective Conan Vol 8 dan 85* (Form and Meaning Shifts in Detective Conan Manga Volumes 8 and 85) in 2017 that level shifts are shifts that occur from grammatical to lexical levels or vice versa. That is, because of grammatical differences, the grammatical level in one language must be translated into word level (lexis) in another language. The following is an example of some data that has experienced a level shift in the Battle Trip (배틀) variety program. The following is an analysis of level shifts from the example sentences found, namely BT.K4 and BT.K77 data:

(BT.K4)

TBSa : 나는 진짜 반둥의 매력이 이미 **홀릭됐어.**

*Naneun jinjja bandungeui maeryeoki imi **hollikdwaesso.***

TBSu : Aku **sudah** jatuh cinta bahkan sebelum kita mulai dengan Bandung.

In BT.K4 data, there is a shift in level, namely, 홀릭됐어 *(hollikdwaesso)* is translated into 'sudah jatuh cinta' in the target language. Lexically, 홀릭됐어 (hollikdwaesso) comes from the verb 홀릭되다 *(hollikdveda)* which changes the past form, marked by the addition of the particle –았/었 at the end of the word. Whereas in Indonesian the past form can be marked by the addition of the word 'sudah'. In addition, the translator uses a free method or free translation which can be seen in the addition of 'sebelum kita mulai'.

(BT.K77)

TBSu: 처음에 그냥 수상시장에 **들을 때**

*Cheoeume geunyang susangsijange **dereul ttae***

TBSa: Awalnya **saat** aku mendengar bahwa ini adalah pasar terapung

In BT.K77 data, there is a level shift, namely, 들을 때 *(dereul ttae)* which is translated into 'saat' in the target language. Lexically, the verb comes from the verb attached to the particle –을 때 . But in Indonesian the particle is included in the word which means 'saat'. Therefore, it can be seen that in the target language in the form of particles or grammar, but when translated into words. Translators use the semantic method because it is more flexible with the target language.

From the two data above, which have presented the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the factors that influence the level shift are due to differences in grammar rules from Korean to Indonesian. This opinion is also supported by (Permadi, 2017;

Saraswati in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Kategori dalam Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada Film Black Swan* (Analysis of Category Shifts in the Translation from English to Indonesian in the Film 'Black Swan) in 2018; Nurmala and Purba, 2017) in previous research which said that the shift in form was caused by differences in structure and grammar from the source language to the target language.

3.1.2 Category Shifts

As explained by Catford in the book entitled A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied in 1965; Saraswati in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Kategori dalam Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada Film Black Swan* (Analysis of Category Shifts in the Translation from English to Indonesian in the Film 'Black Swan) in 2018, and Sholekhah (2019) classified category shifts into 4 types, namely: (1) structural shifts; (2) word class shift; (3) unit shift; and (4) intra-system shift. In this study, there were 66 data that experienced a category shift. Among them, 20 data experienced a structure shift, 0 data experienced a word class shift, 40 data experienced a unit shift, and the last 6 data experienced an intra-system shift. The table 1 below explains about tabulation data.

Table 1. Tabulation Data

No	Types of Category Shifts	Number of Category Shifts	Percentage
1	Structural Shift	20	33%
2	Class Shift	0	0%
3	Unit Shift	40	65%
4	Intra-System Shift	6	2%
Total		66	100%

In research (Nurmala & Purba, 2017; Soemargo in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Subtitle Film Apple of Mye Eye (Bahasa Mandarin ke Bahasa Indonesia)* (Analysis of Form and Meaning Shifts in Subtitles of the Film 'Apple of My Eye' (from Mandarin to Indonesian)) in 2017; by Saraswati in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Kategori dalam Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada Film Black Swan* (Analysis of Category Shifts in the Translation from English to Indonesian in the Film 'Black Swan) in 2018; & by Akhlada in the research entitled *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Terjemahan Komik L'Agent 212 (Dari Bahasa Perancis ke Bahasa Indonesia)* (Form and Meaning Shifts in the Translation of 'L'Agent 212' Comic (From French to Indonesian) in 2014) category shifts were most often found, especially shifts in structure and units due to differences in language rules from the source language to the target language. The following is an example of the results of the analysis of the data found

1) Structure Shifts

Structural shifts are shifts that occur due to changes in the level of words in phrases or clauses in the translation process (Djamaleng et al., 2022). In this study, 20 data were found that experienced a structural shift. The following is an analysis of the structural shift of the example sentences found, namely the data of BT.K22 and BT.K105:

(BT.K22)

TBSu: 수지공주가 비눗방을 보내고 있어요.

Sujigongjuga binutbangeul bonaego issoyo.

TBSa: Putri Suji mengirim balon sabun.

In the BT.K22 data, there is a shift in the word order in the sentence structure from the source language to the target language. In the source language 수지공주가 (S) + (O) +보내고 (P) the arrangement changes to Putri Suji (S) + mengirim (P) + balon sabun (O) in the target language. In addition, the translator uses the literal translation method which can be seen from the results of the translation using the equivalent word equivalent.

(BT.K105)

TBSu: 한시경 씨 그런 특별한 능력이 있어.

Hansikyeong ssi geuron teukbyeolhan neungryeoki isso.

TBSa: Sikyung punya keahlian spesial.

In the BT.K105 data, it is found that there is a shift in word order that occurs in the sentence structure of the source language to the target language. The word '특별한' which is included in the word class (adjective) is in the front position before the noun, shifting backwards after the noun in the target language. (Adjective) + (Noun) becomes a skill (Noun) + special (Adjective). The translator uses a semantic translation method that does not translate words so that the meaning conveyed seems more natural.

From the two data that have been presented with the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the shift in structure is caused by differences in sentence-forming structures that differ from Korean to Indonesian. According to (Nurmala and Purba, 2017) the shift in structure itself is quite often found due to differences in structure from the source language to the target language. Indonesian language itself has a core sentence pattern, namely Subject (S) + Object (O) + Predicate (P). whereas in Korean it has a pattern like this (Subject) + (Object) + P (Predicate) (Putrayasa (2016); As described by Ahn et al., in the book entitled Bahasa Korea Terpadu untuk Orang Indonesia (Integrated Korean for Indonesians) in 2013.)

2) Class Shifts

Word class shifts occur when certain types of words in the source language shift to other types of words in the target language, for example from noun word classes to verbs or adjectives and vice versa (Taufiqi, et al., 2019). In this study, it was found that there were 0 data in the subtitle of the Battle Trip variety program (배틀 트립).

3) Unit Shifts

Unit shift is a change that occurs at the grammatical level (words, phrases, clauses, sentences) in translating the source language into the target language (Prativi, et al., 2022). The equivalence sought from the language level in the source language is different in the target language. In this study, there were 40 data units that experienced a unit shift. The following is a unit shift analysis of the sample sentences found, namely data BT.K40 and BT.K73:

(BT.K40)

TBSu: 벨벳이야?

Belbesiya?

TBSa: Apakah baju itu terbuat dari beledu?

In the BT.K40 data, a unit shift was found, namely the phrase '벨벳이야?' changed to the clause 'Apakah baju itu terbuat dari beledu?' in the target language. Lexically the word 벨벳이야? mean is it beledu? in Indonesian. However, the translator added the word

'clothes' (subject) and made of (predicate) so that there was an increase in language units which were originally in the form of phrases into clauses.

(BT.K73)

TBSu: 잔인해!

  Janinhae!

TBSa: Kamu sangat kejam.

In the BT.K72 data, a unit shift was found, namely the word '잔인해' into the clause 'Kamu sangat kejam' in the target language. Lexically, the word 잔인해 means kejam in Indonesian. However, the translator adds the words kamu and sangat in translating into the target language so that what was originally just an adjective in the source language turned into a clause that has a subject + complement + predicate. Judging from the results of the translation, the translator uses the free translation method.

From the two data above, it can be concluded that the factors that influence the occurrence of a translation shift are the translation style or the method used by the translator which can trigger a shift in the translation unit. As stated by Widyagani in the research entitled *Pergeseran Makna Penerjemahan Komik Bleach Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia* (Meaning Shifts in the Translation of 'Bleach' Manga between English and Indonesian) in 2012 the basic reason for translators to add words or phrases is to maintain style and taste so that the original meaning of the meaning is not lost. This addition or subtraction causes a unit shift to occur.

4) Intra-system Shifts

Catford uses the term intra-system shift for cases where the shift is caused by the different grammars of the two languages involved. The source language and the target language sometimes have almost the same systems, however, language system shifts can occur when the translator involves different language systems. An example is the singular and plural word systems. Researchers managed to find as many as 6 data that experienced intra-system shifts. The following is a unit shift analysis of the sample sentences found, namely data BT.K146 and BT.K147:

(BT.K145)

TBSu: 연애들 진짜 많았어요.

  Yeonae**deul** jinjja manhasseoyo.

TBSa: Ada banyak **pasangan** disini.

In BT.K145 data, intra-system shift data is found, namely compound words which are translated into single words in the target language. The word '연 애 들' which is a compound word in Korean has turned into a single word 'pair' in Indonesian. The word has the meaning of relationship in Indonesian, but when the word is inserted with the particle , then the real meaning is many relationships or it can mean many people who have relationships here. In addition, the translator uses the literal method or literal translation without adding any words in the translation.

(BT.K147)

TBSu: 남성분들이 영화 진짜 좋아하잖아요.

  Namseongbundeuri yeonghwa jinjja johahajanhayo.

TBSa: Pria sangat menyukai film itu.

In BT.K147 data, there is an intra-system shift, namely plural words in the source language which are translated into single words in the target language. Lexically, the word means male in Indonesian, but it turns into a plural form because the particle is attached so

it should be interpreted as 'men'. But the translator translated the word as male only. This is what causes intra-system shifts to occur. Translators use the free method or free translation, which is marked with untranslated particles. However, the meaning conveyed has not changed.

From the two data above, it can be concluded that the factor that causes the intra-system shift is the difference in the classification of single and compound words in each language. According to (Permadi, 2017; Ningtyas in the research entitled *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Komik Detective Conan Vol 8 dan 85* (Form and Meaning Shifts in Detective Conan Manga Volumes 8 and 85) in 2017; by Akhlada in the research entitled Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Terjemahan Komik L'Agent 212 (Dari Bahasa Perancis ke Bahasa Indonesia) (Form and Meaning Shifts in the Translation of 'L'Agent 212' Comic (From French to Indonesian) in 2014) in his research, they stated that this shift could occur because elements of the source text were not found in the target text. This absence could be due to the differences in the systems of each language.

3.2 Translation Shifts in Meaning

Shifts in meaning in translation are often found due to differences in culture and the point of view of speakers of the language. As stated by (Simatupang in the book entitled *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan* (Introduction to Translation Theory) in 1999; Ningtyas in the research entitled *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Komik Detective Conan Vol 8 dan 85* (Form and Meaning Shifts in Detective Conan Manga Volumes 8 and 85) in 2017) translators cannot simply translate the meaning completely in the target language. According by (Simatupang in the book entitled *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan* (Introduction to Translation Theory) in 1999; Soemargo in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Subtitle Film Apple of Mye Eye (Bahasa Mandarin ke Bahasa Indonesia)* (Analysis of Form and Meaning Shifts in Subtitles of the Film 'Apple of My Eye' (from Mandarin to Indonesian) in 2017) there are two types of shifts in meaning in translation, namely shifts from generic meaning to specific or vice versa and shifts due to differences in cultural points of view. In this study, it was found that there were 40 data that experienced a shift from generic meaning to specific or vice versa, and 9 data that experienced a shift due to differences in cultural points of view. Fig. 3 below presents translation shifts in meaning.
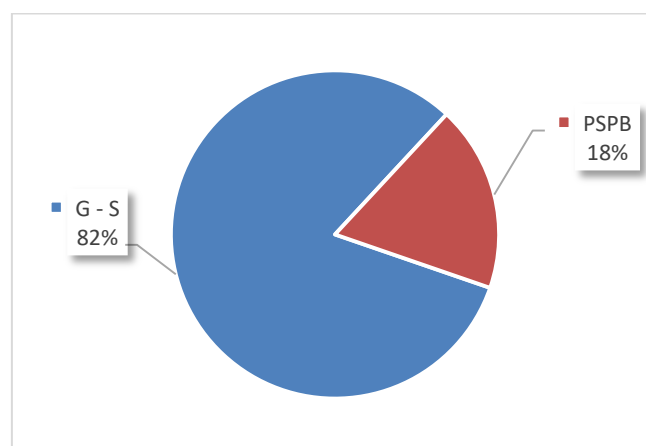

Fig. 3 - Translation shifts in meaning

3.2.1   Shifting from Generic Meaning to Specific or Vice versa

This shift occurs because the exact equivalent of a word in the source language is not found in the target language. For example, a source language word has a generic meaning and the equivalent of the word in the target language does not refer to a generic meaning but to a more specific meaning of the word. In this study, there were 40 data that experienced a shift from generic to specific meaning or vice versa. The following is an analysis of the sentence data found, namely BT.K43, BT.K52, and BT.K1114 data: (BT.K43)

TBSu: 우리 나라의 약간 theme park 온 듯한 느낌 들어요.

> *Uri narae yakkan theme park on deuthan neukkim deuroyo.*

TBSa: Aku merasa seperti sedang berada di taman rekreasi di Korea.

In BT.K43 data, there is a shift from generic to specific eating which is indicated by the phrase which is translated into Korean in the target language. Lexically, the phrase means 'our country' but the translator changes the correct equivalent to be more specific, namely 'Korea'. Translators use a free method so that the translation results are easy to understand and not only fixated on the equivalent of the original word in the absorption language. (BT.K52)

TBSu: 한국에도 미쓰 코리아 선발 대회가 있잖아요.

> *Hangukedo miss korea seonbal daehwega itjanhayo.*

TBSa: Di Korea kita punya kontes kecantikan Miss Korea.

In BT.K52 data, it is found that there is a shift from generic to specific meaning marked by the phrase which translates to 'beauty contest' in the target language. Lexically the meaning of 선발 is election, but the translator prefers the equivalent of a beauty pageant because the sentence describes Miss Korea which is a beauty pageant in Korea. The translator uses a communicative method so that the audience can easily understand the content or message conveyed.

(BT.K114)

TBSu:

주말엔 관광객들로 긴 웨이팅 사전에 미리 예약하면 원하는 자리 이용 가능

Jumaren gwangwanggaekdeullo gin waiting sajeone miri yeyakhamyeon wonhaneun jari iyong ganeung.

TBSa: Tempat ini ramai pengunjung di akhir pekan. Kamu bisa pilih ruangan melalui pemesanan.

In BT.K114 data, there is a shift in specific meaning to generic which is indicated by the phrase which translates to 'a lot of visitors' in the target language. When viewed from the meaning of the word, Kata 긴 comes from the verb which means long. While the word is an absorption word from English which means to wait. actually means 'long queue' in Indonesian.

From the explanation of the two analyzes above, the researcher concludes that the factor that causes the shift from generic to specific meaning or vice versa is the translation style or method used by the translator. Translators choose various methods so that the results become more communicative so that they change the equivalent of existing words but are not so far from the real meaning. In research (by Widyagani in the research entitled *Pergeseran Makna Penerjemahan Komik Bleach Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia* (Meaning Shifts in the Translation of 'Bleach' Manga between English and Indonesian) in 2012; by Indriany in the book entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Makna Kata Dalam Penerjemahan Komik One Piece Vol.80 karya Oda Eiichiro (Analisis Semantik)* (Analysis of Meaning Shifts

of Words in the Translation of One Piece Vol. 80 Manga by Eiichiro Oda (Semantic Analysis)) in 2018) argues that the shift in the meaning of translation occurs because the translator reduces or adds words to the translation so that readers or listeners are not confused with concepts, terms or imagery that exist in the source language.

3.2.2   Shift in Meaning Due to Differences in Cultural Perspective

As explained by Simatupang in the book entitled *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan* (Introduction to Translation Theory) in 1999; by Ningtyas in the research entitled *Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Komik Detective Conan Vol 8 dan 85* (Form and Meaning Shifts in Detective Conan Manga Volumes 8 and 85) in 2017 that the shift (or difference) in meaning also occurs due to the different perspectives and cultures of speakers of different languages. In this study, researchers only found 9 data that experienced a shift in meaning due to a cultural point of view. The following is an analysis of the sentence data found, namely BT.K7, BT.K50, and BT.K53 data:

(BT.K7)

TBSu: 언니, 그거!

Eonni, geugeo!

TBSa: Suji, lihatlah!

In BT.K7 data, there is a difference in cultural point of view because the word 언니 is translated into 'Suji' in the target language. Lexically, the word means older sister in Indonesian. In Korea, the word is usually used as a nickname for people who have close relationships with women such as friends, seniors with juniors, or siblings. In contrast to Indonesia, people usually call the person's real name or short name more often than calling him 'brother'. In addition, the translator uses the word to word technique in translating this phrase.

(BT.K50)

TBSu: 다은 씨, 저 건물 좀 보세요.

Daeun ssi, jeo geonmul jom boseyo.

TBSa: Daeun, lihatlah bangunan itu

In the BT.K50 data, there is a shift in meaning due to a cultural point of view on the word which is only translated to 'Daeun' in the target language. In Korea the word is usually used after someone's name to give the impression of respect for the person being called or it can also be used when addressing people who are not very close. The existence of this cultural difference makes the translator only translate the word 'Daeun' instead of adding the word mbak or miss. This is done in order to avoid unnatural translation results. The translator uses the semantic method because the word '좀' is not translated into the target language which has little meaning. (BT.K53)

TBSu: 저의 땅따먹기하는 것처럼.

Jeoui ttangttameokgihaneun geotcheoreom.

TBSa: Seperti permainan engklek.

In BT.K53 data, there is a shift in meaning due to different cultural points of view which is indicated by the word which translates to 'engklek game' in the target language. The traditional game, with the engklek game, has many similarities, namely a game that makes a line or pattern on the ground, then the player must step on the pattern with one foot. What distinguishes the engklek game from is the pattern that is made and the rules of

the game. This cultural difference makes translators choose the closest equivalent from the source language to the target language. The translator uses a semantic method that conveys meaning more flexibly and eliminates the equivalent of in the target language.

Based on the three data that have been analyzed, the researcher concludes that this shift in meaning occurs due to cultural differences from the speakers of the language themselves. There are also words in Korean that have no equivalent in Indonesian. In line with the research conducted by Widyagani in the research entitled *Pergeseran Makna Penerjemahan Komik Bleach Dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia* (Meaning Shifts in the Translation of 'Bleach' Manga between English and Indonesian) in 2012; Soemargo in the research entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Bentuk dan Makna dalam Subtitle Film Apple of Mye Eye (Bahasa Mandarin ke Bahasa Indonesia)* (Analysis of Form and Meaning Shifts in Subtitles of the Film 'Apple of My Eye' (from Mandarin to Indonesian)) in 2017 and by Indriany in the book entitled *Analisis Pergeseran Makna Kata Dalam Penerjemahan Komik One Piece Vol.80 karya Oda Eiichiro (Analisis Semantik)* (Analysis of Meaning Shifts of Words in the Translation of One Piece Vol. 80 Manga by Eiichiro Oda (Semantic Analysis)) in 2018 explains that this shift in meaning occurs because the target language does not find a close equivalent to the source language due to differences in cultural backgrounds. This is very common in cross-cultural translation. Therefore, this shift in meaning will continue to occur because the culture in each country is different and has its own characteristics.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis regarding the shift in the form and meaning of translation in film texts or subtitles for the Battle Trip (배틀 트립) ep 114 Trip to Bandung variety program from Korean to Indonesian, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1) The most commonly found translation shifts are form shifts, which are 118 data. Almost all types of shape shift were found in this study. Shape shift is divided into two, namely level shift and category shift. The most commonly found in this research is category shift, especially structure and unit shift. Based on the results of the study, structural shifts were found because the pattern of sentence structure in Indonesian is different from Korean. But it is not uncommon for translators to maintain the original structure so that the natural impression given remains. Meanwhile, for shifting units, the translator adds a lot of phrases and clauses so that the translation results are easily understood by the audience.

2) The result of the shift in the meaning of the translation analyzed was found to be 49 data. The shift in meaning that was found the most was a shift in meaning from generic to specific, which was 40 data. When viewed from the results of his research, this shift occurs a lot because the translator uses equivalent words that are not too close to the original meaning. This is based on the fact that the translator also pays attention to the aspects of the atmosphere presented in the scenes in the episode. This is so that the audience can easily understand the meaning to be conveyed from the target language to the source language.

3) Broadly speaking, the factors that cause shape shifts in translation are differences in grammatical and lexical units from the source language to the target language, then differences in syntactic units such as words, phrases, clauses and sentences when translated, differences in sentence-forming structures, differences in word classes, and system differences between single words and compound words. While the factors causing the shift in meaning in translation are the difficulty of finding the right equivalent because the translator must also pay attention to aspects of language style, nuance, affection, and emotion so that the translation results are more natural

and easy to understand. In addition, differences in cultural backgrounds are also the cause of a shift in meaning. Therefore, shifts in translation will always occur because each country has its own cultural characteristics and language diversity.

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