

## TRANSLATION ACCURACY OF TRANSLATION SHIFT AND METHOD FOUND IN SELECTED TED TALK SUBTITLES (ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN)

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### Abstract

*The purposes of this research were to figure out the translation accuracy of translation shift, and the method found in the subtitle of the Ted Talk video English into Indonesian under the title "How to Stop Screwing Yourself Over, by Mel Robbins". The researcher uses mixed-method approaches to figure out the purpose of the research. It is analyzed based on three theories, Translation Shift by Hatim (2014), Method of Translation by Vinay (2013), and Nababan et al. (2012) theory for Translation Accuracy. Meanwhile, the data was collected through questionnaires distributed to the informants. The research finding showed that the translator applies five translation shifts and seven methods of translation. There are two kinds of data in this research: affective and objective data. The effective data are from key informants in the form of scale. Objective data are from the transcript of the subtitle of the Ted Talk video chosen randomly sampling in the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and text. The findings of this research show that The dominant translation shift is unit shift 74, structure shifts 73, intra-system shift: 26, level shift: 18, and, class shift: 16. The dominant translation method is modulation method: 61, equivalence: 60, literal: 36, borrowing: 23, transposition: 10, calque: 1, adaptation: 1. Meanwhile, the average score for the accuracy of the translation is 2,6 out of 3. Which indicates that the translation is accurate.*

**Keywords:** *Subtitle; translation accuracy; translation method; translation shift; translation quality*

### Abstrak

*Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui akurasi penerjemahan dari pergeseran terjemahan, dan metode yang ditemukan dalam subtitle video Ted Talk bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dengan judul "How to Stop Screwing Yourself Over, by Mel Robbins". Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran untuk mengetahui tujuan penelitian. Penelitian ini dianalisis berdasarkan tiga teori, Translation Shift oleh Hatim (2014), Method of Translation oleh Vinay (2013), dan Nababan et al. (2012) teori Akurasi Terjemahan. Sedangkan pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui kuesioner yang dibagikan kepada para informan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah menerapkan lima pergeseran terjemahan, tujuh*

*metode penerjemahan. Ada dua jenis data dalam penelitian ini: data afektif dan data objektif. Data afektif berasal dari informan kunci berupa skala. Data objektif diperoleh dari transkrip subtitel video Ted Talk yang dipilih secara random sampling berupa kata, frasa, klausa, kalimat, dan teks. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Pergeseran terjemahan yang dominan adalah pergeseran unit 74, pergeseran struktur: 73, pergeseran intra-sistem: 26, pergeseran level: 18 dan, pergeseran kelas: 16. Metode penerjemahan yang dominan adalah metode modulasi: 61, ekuivalensi : 60, literal: 36, meminjaman: 23, transposisi: 10, calque: 1, adaptasi: 1. Sedangkan nilai rata-rata akurasi terjemahan adalah 2,6 dari 3. Yang menunjukkan bahwa terjemahan tersebut akurat.*

**Kata kunci:** *Teks video; akurasi terjemahan; metode penerjemahan; pergeseran terjemahan; kualitas terjemahan*

## A. INTRODUCTION

Language becomes one of the most vital roles in social life. It has long been a means of communication for mankind until now. Along with the development of times, it has slowly created civilization and state life as we know it today. Civilizations in each country produce their own cultures and languages. Nowadays, online media have become a fast alternative to present any information entire world. Therefore, the information provided is based on language in each country and because they have their language systems and structures, the role of translation is very needed. Nevertheless, Translators often face difficulties because of several factors such as the different structures between the source and the target language, the different cultural contexts, the rules of language, and the styles of language. To minimize the difficulties, the translators occasionally make some changes in terms of method and shift. Translation shift and translation method are categorized in the technic of translation that is used by the

translator. Catford (1965) pointed out that translation shifts mean the changes in small linguistic forms that occur between source text and target text.

The accuracy of translation cannot be separated from translator dependence and competence on translation shift. Similar to translation shifts, translation methods are also optional and mandatory actions of the translator. The method is a particular way to do something, in this context is a way to translate a text. According to Vinay (2013) in his book "Comparative Stylistic of France and English" there are seven methods of translation found in this research. Namely; borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, equivalent, modulation, and adaptation.

In addition, according to Nida and Taber (1969: 22), the translator is placed to find the equivalence which is not always appropriate in the target language. It means that the translator's creativity in negotiation and transaction is needed to

solve the inappropriate or nonequivalence in the target text. In negotiation on meaning, translation shift and method cannot be avoided as a consequence to achieve better translation accuracy. According to Nababan et al. (2012), Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalency or not.

Based on the discussion, Researcher feels very interested in analyzing the shifts, method of translation, and accuracy aspects in the form script of Ted Talk's video which is known as one of the most popular speech videos in the world. "Ted Talk" is a speech presentation video that has been translated into many languages including Indonesia. So, this research is discussing the text in English and Indonesian versions of the video. Besides that, researchers feel challenged to figure out all the things in the translation process that generally can make people misunderstand the language differences that often occur. The researcher hopes it will be useful, and add insight for people who will research the same field.

## B. LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Translation

Translation is the transfer of text from the source language to the equivalent text in the target language. Catford (1965: 20). From a teleological point of view: translation is a communication process, which has the aim of conveying information from the source language to the target language

readers. From a pragmatic point of view: translation is a process of choosing because, at the time of translating, a translator must decide on one equivalent from several possible equivalents Jiri Levy (2011). Related to the perspective above, it concludes that the equivalent of a text from the source language to the target language must be relevant so it does not change the meaning and quality of the translation.

### 2. Translation Shift

In Catford's book "A Linguistic Theory of Translation" (1965) states translation shift is the leaving from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Based on the book of Hatim and Munday (2004) "Translation: An Advanced Resource Book", there are two main kinds of translation shifts: level shifts and category shifts. The level shift is the shift from grammar to lexis and vice versa. Level shift occurred when the source language item at one linguistic level (grammar) has a target language equivalent at a different level (lexis), and the category itself consists of Structure shift, Class shift, Unit shift, and Intra-system shift. A shift occurs when the source language text is translated into a different grammatical or phonological form in the target language.

#### 1) Level Shift

#### 2) Category Shift

Category shift is a departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. The Author gives a brief discussion and illustration of category shifts, Here are four types of



category shifts: Structure-shifts, Class-shifts, Unit-shifts (rank changes), and Intra-system-shifts.

- a) Structure shift
- b) Unit shift
- c) Class Shift
- d) Intra-system Shift

### 3. Method of Translation

From Vinay's book "Introducing Translation Studies Theories-and Applications" (2013). The methods can be in the form of:

- 1) Borrowing

The SL word is conveyed in a straight line to the TL. There are 2 types of this translation, those are pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

- Pure borrowing
- Naturalized borrowing

- 2) Calque.

- 3) Literal

- 4) Transposition

- 5) Equivalence

- 6) Modulation

- 7) Adaptation

### 4. Translation Accuracy

Nababan et al. (2012) propose 3 criteria for translation quality, such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability as measured by giving a composition that is greater in accuracy. Related to the perspective above Nababan et al. (2012) states Accuracy is a term used in evaluating translations to refer to whether the source language text and target language text are equivalence or not. He made it clear with the argument that in actual translation practice, the addition technique is intended to make explicit or clarify a source language

concept especially if the concept does not have a one-to-one correspondence in the target language.

According to Nababan et al. (2012), Translation Parameters of Accuracy are as follows:

- 1) Not accurate

Messages in the source language text are inaccurately transferred to the target language or even deleted.

- 2) Less Accurate

The source language text's messages and meaning have mostly been transferred to the target language properly and accurately. However, distortions or even missing meanings still exist, causing the message to be disrupted.

- 3) Accurate

Messages in the source language text are correctly and accurately transferred into the target language without distortion of meaning.

### C. METHOD

This research is a combination of both quantitative and qualitative research. On one side, this research belongs to quantitative research. The data was analyzed numerically to obtain the average score of the accuracy of translation shift and method of translation by scoring them according to a particular scale by using the formula developed by Nababan et al. (2012). Creswell (2009:4) termed this method as a Mixed-Methods approach. As defined by Creswell, this kind of method employs quantitative and qualitative methods. The objectives of the research influence the consideration of combining these two approaches.

## D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Translation Shift

#### 1. Level Shift

The table above shows that 18 Level Shifts occurred in the subtitle of the Ted Talk video and its Indonesian translation. Hatim (2014) stated that a source language at one linguistic level in this shift has a translation equivalent at a different level in the target language. The extracts below show level shifts occur in both subtitles.

##### 1.) To be + V-ing

###### Extract 102 :

SL: Dinner is coming (*to be + ing*)  
TL: Makan malam sedang disiapkan  
*lexis*

##### 2.) To Be + going to

###### Extract 19 :

SL: I'm going to tell you everything  
*to be + going to + VI*  
TL: Saya akan memberi tahu semua  
*Lexis*

##### 3.) To Have + V3

###### Extract 51:

SL: Scientists have calculated the odds  
*to have + V3*  
TL: Ilmuwan telah menghitung  
kemungkinan  
*Lexis*

### 2. Category Shift

According to Hatim (2014), the Category shift is changing from the formal correspondence in translation. Furthermore, this shift is divided into four types of shifts, those are structure shift, unit shift, class shift, and intra-system shift.

#### a. Structure Shift

Structure shifts are indicated by a situation when two languages have different elements of structure. Besides, the source language and target language should have formal correspondence. This is one most common structure shift in English translation

to Indonesian. English use the headword final for noun phrases while Bahasa Indonesia is the headword initial as shown from the data found: For a clearer discussion, let us see the following analysis.

#### 1.) Structure shift in word order

##### Extract 108 :

SL: emergency brake  
*Adj + N*  
TL: rem darurat  
*N + adj*

#### 2.) Element of Subtraction

##### Extract 63 :

SL: I guarantee you  
*S V O*  
TL: Saya jamin.  
*S V*

#### b. Unit Shift

It is similar to rank shift. The language ranks may change among the morpheme, word, phrase/group, clause, sentence, and sometimes even further up including paragraph and text. The occurrence of unit shifts is also high. The data proved that there is no correlation between the source and the target language. There are a lot of English expressions that would not be exactly translated into Bahasa Indonesia in the same rank.

Unit shift found in this research includes changes from a lower to a higher rank and from a higher to a lower rank.

#### 1.) Lower rank to higher rank (Upward rank shift)

##### Extract 20 :

SL: elders

TL: para orang tua

#### 2.) Higher rank to lower rank (Downward rank shift)

##### Extract 35 :

SL: It all comes down to one word

TL: Semuanya karena satu kata

#### c. Class Shift

The class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a target language item is a member of a different class from the source language item. There are only 16 cases of class shifts found in the subtitled video of the Ted Talk.

**Extract 72 :**

SL : inner

TL : dalam diri

#### d. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift occurs internally within the system of a language, for example, the system of singular-plural form in both languages. This change occurs because of the differences in grammatical systems between the SL and TL.

**Extract 57 :**

SL: You have **ideas**

TL: Anda punya **ide**

## 2. Method of Translation

### 1. Borrowing

This method is applied by borrowing a word or expression in the source language to overcome an unknown concept in the culture of the target language. The application of the borrowing procedure is shown in the data as follows;

**Extract 10:**

SL: I host a syndicated **radio** show.

TL: saya membawakan acara siaran **radio**.

### 2. Calque

A special kind of borrowing but the main characteristic of the Calque is that it can translate words or phrases (phrase) while the borrowing technique can only translate words. The second characteristic of the Calque technique is to adapt the target language structure. The application of the borrowing procedure is shown in the data as follows;

**Extract 84 :**

SL: activation energy

TL: energi aktivasi

### 3. Literal translation

The literal translation is the straight transfer of source language text into grammatically and idiomatically proper target language text, with the translator's only responsibility being to conform to the target language's linguistic phenomena.

**Extract 70 :**

SL : You're fantastic! You have life-changing ideas for a reason, **and it's not to torture yourself**

TL : Anda fantastis! Anda punya ide besar untuk sebuah alasan, **dan itu bukan untuk menyiksa diri Anda**

### 4. Transposition

This is a transfer of one element of words for another without altering the sense. The transposition method is used to modify adjectives, and grammatical structures, or even convert plural forms to singular forms to match or accommodate for the structure of the target language. There are two types of transposition, namely obligatory and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the target language has no other choices because of the language system. For example, a medical student is translated into *mahasiswa kedokteran* (Machali, 2009).

**Extract 63 :**

SL: **Scientists** have calculated the odds of you being born.

TL: **Ilmuwan** telah menghitung kemungkinan Anda dilahirkan

### 5. Equivalence

This method is utilized when an entirely different structure with a different meaning than that of the source language text is considered acceptable in the communicative context equivalent to that of the source language. For illustration, the proverb Does not cry over spilled milk is translated into *nasi sudah menjadi bubur*.

The translation's structure and meaning differ from those of the source language, yet it is regarded as equivalent in the target language. One identified data applied the equivalence method of translation. The data is presented and discussed as follows.

**Extract 73 :**

SL: **Oh my gosh!** Okay, so... My name is Mel Robbins

TL: **Ya ampun!** OK. Nama saya Mel Robbins

**6. Modulation**

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a shift in the point of view. This alteration may be acceptable if the close translation produces grammatically proper text but is considered inappropriate, unidiomatic, or uncomfortable in the target language. For example, the sentence I cut my finger is translated into *Jariku teriris*. It is an example of the shift in the point of view since there is a structural change from active voice to passive voice. The application of the modulation method is presented and discussed as follows.

**Extract 140 :**

SL : **You would not hang out with people** that talk to you the way you talk to yourself

TL : **Anda menjauhi orang** yang berbicara seperti percakapan diri Anda sendiri

**7. Adaptation**

This method is adopted when the object or situation referred to in the source language is unknown in the target language culture. In such a case the translator has to create a new expression for a new situation that can be considered equivalent. For example, the expression as white as snow is translated into *seputih kapas* to make the translation more familiar to the target readers. One identified data applied the

adaptation method. The data is presented and discussed as follows.

**Extract 30 :**

SL: you want to figure out how to take care of the elders and start a new **hospice center**, you want to move to Africa and build a school... Guess what?

TL: Anda ingin merawat para orang tua, dan membuat **panti jompo**, Anda mau pindah ke Afrika dan membangun sekolah; tebak?

**3. Translation Accuracy**

**1) Accurate**

The translation belongs accurate when the meaning and messages of subtitles in the source language text are correctly and accurately transferred into the target language without distortion of meaning. Based on the results of data analysis, forty-four (74%) of the data are considered accurate. Determination of translation score that is considered accurate if the score ranges between 2,5 – 3. The following are some examples of data categorized as accurate because the average data score ranges from 2,5 – 3.

a.) Translation shift

Number of Data	Data of Translation Shift	
	Source Language	Target Language
1.	Whatever room you want to be in, if I'm there, I will help you	Di mana pun itu, jika ada saya, saya akan membantu Anda
2.	Do you know that a third of Americans feel <b>dissatisfied</b> with their lives right now?	Tahukah Anda, sepertiga orang Amerika <b>tak puas</b> dengan hidupnya saat ini?
16.	We move them into the same house, <b>I verbally assassinate</b> everybody	Kami kumpulkan mereka ke satu rumah, <b>saya membunuh mereka secara verbal</b>
17.	Thanksgiving dinner, and talk about <b>the real stuff</b>	Thanksgiving, dan membicarakan <b>hal yang nyata</b>

**Table 8** Accurate (translation shift)

The data shown above are the samples of Translation shifts that are categorized as accurate by Informants. On datum 1, the clause “*Whatever room you want to be in*” is translated into the phrase “*Di mana pun itu*” and gets a score of 2,6 on average which indicates that the translation is accurate.



Although the score is not 3 and there is a significant change, that is because the translator chose to make viewers in the target language easier to understand the meaning by focusing on using daily conversation in the target language but still keeping the meaning.

Meanwhile, on datum 2, the translator did not have any other option because the morpheme “dis” in the word “*dissatisfied*” has an equal meaning to the word “*tidak* or *tak*” which means that this is an obligation to translate “*dissatisfied*” into “*tak puas*” in the target language. It can be proved by the score that every informant gave 3 in scoring this translation.

On datum 16 this shift gets 2,8 in the average score which means that the translation is accurate because the form “I verbally assassinate” is not translated word to word by the translator. It can be seen that the translator focused on the target language’s structure and made the clause comfortable and easy to be understood while reading the subtitle.

In datum 17 which is the last datum of the translation shift, a structure shift occurred by changing the pattern when the translator transferred the phrase “the real stuff” into “*hal yang nyata*”. In the Source language, the pattern is adjective + noun, and the adjective has a role as the modifier and the noun as the head, but in the target language the pattern is noun + adjective, and the noun also has a role as the head and the adjective as the modifier. In English, the noun phrase consists of the adjective as the modifier and then followed by a noun as the head. The adjective comes before the noun. On the other hand, in Bahasa Indonesia, the adjective which is the modifier is placed after the noun it is modified. In this case, the translator has to translate the phrase into “*hal*

*yang nyata*” (Noun + Adjective) instead of keeping the same pattern “*nyata masalah*” (Adjective + Noun). All informants scored 3 for this translation.

#### c.) Translation Method

The data shown above are the samples of Translation shifts that are categorized as accurate by Informants. On datum 1, the clause “*Whatever room you want to be in*” is translated into the phrase “*Di mana pun itu*” and gets a score of 2,6 on average which indicates that the translation is accurate. Although the score is not 3 and there is a significant change, that is because the translator chose to make viewers in the target language easier to understand the meaning by focusing on using daily conversation in the target language but still keeping the meaning.

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c.) Translation Method

Number of data	Data of Translation Method	
	Source Language	Target Language
2.	So, I want to know: What do you want? <b>Do you want to lose weight?</b>	Jadi, saya mau tahu: Apa yang Anda mau? <b>Apa Anda ingin kurus?</b>
10.	<b>Do you think that somebody who needs to lose weight ever feels like going on a diet? Of course not!</b>	<b>Apakah Anda pikir orang yang gemuk pernah ingin diet? Tentu tidak!</b>
22.	Only I describe one side of your brain as <b>autopilot</b>	Satu sisi otak Anda berjalan <b>otomatis</b>
25.	Well, <b>your body is kinda cool</b>	<b>Tubuh Anda cukup keren</b>

**Table 9** Accurate (translation method)

Datum number 2 in the translation method gets 2,6 on average from 2 informants who gave a score of 2 meanwhile, 3 of them gave a perfect score. This indicates that even if the translator changes the point of view in this clause, the meaning is still possessed. The words “lose weight” by the translator changed the words become “*kurus*” in the target language. The patterns, the lexical meaning, and the point of view are changed but the translator still keeps the intention of “losing weight” in the target language by finding the equal meaning in the word “*kurus*”. So, instead of “*mengurangi*

*berat badan*” the translator chose the simpler word which is “*kurus*”.

Datum 10 in the translation method has a similar case to datum 2 above, the translator changed the point of view in this way to translate “Do you think that somebody who needs to lose weight ever feels like going on a diet?” into “*Apakah Anda pikir orang yang gemuk pernah ingin diet?*”. The translator chose to change the words “somebody who needs to lose weight” to become the simplest word in the target language which is “*gemuk*”. This translation also gets 2,6 in average score which means that the translation is still accurate.

Datum 22 gets 2,8 in average score which means four informants give the highest score. Based on merriam webster dictionary the word “autopilot” is the automatic control provided by such a device, and when we see the word “*otomatis*” in KBBI that is “*secara otomatis; dengan bekerja sendiri; dengan sendirinya*” the root of this word is from “*otomat*” that means “*alat atau mesin yang dapat bergerak dan bekerja sendiri*”. Based on that statement, the researcher can conclude that the word “autopilot” in the source language has an equivalent meaning with “*otomatis*” in the target language.

The last datum that the researcher presents in accuracy type is datum 25 of the translation method. The clause “your body is kinda cool” is transferred into “Tubuh Anda cukup keren” in the target language. the word cool actually has a literal meaning in Indonesian which is “*dingin*” but as we follow language develops, the word “cool” also can be translated into “*keren*” in Indonesian, it can be seen from the data that 4 out of 5 informants gave score 3 while one informant gave 2, it is enough to conclude that this datum has equal meaning. So, the

translator successfully occurs the equivalence method on this clause.

## 2) Less Accurate

The translation belongs less accurate when the messages and the meaning of the source language text mostly have been transferred to the target language properly and accurately. However, distortions or even missing meanings still exist, causing the message to be disrupted. In other words, the translation still requires revision or rewriting. Based on the results of data analysis, fourteen (23%) data are considered less accurate. Determination of translation score that is considered accurate if the score ranges between 1,8 – 2,4. The following table is some examples of data categorized as less accurate.

### a.) Translation shift

Number of Data	Data of Translation Shift	
	Source Language	Target Language
4.	How to take care of the <b>elders</b> and start a new hospice center	Anda ingin merawat <b>para orang tua</b> , dan membuat pantli jompo
6.	Where you've said, " <b>Oh, I'm fine</b> "	Anda sudah putus asa saat Anda katakan, " <b>Tak apa-apa</b> "
22.	You've been watching people all day and <b>I guarantee you</b>	Anda melihat orang terus, dan <b>saya jamin</b>
25.	<b>If you're going to have a party in my bathroom</b> , at least clean it up!	<b>Kalau mau mengadakan pesta di kamar mandi</b> , setidaknya bersihkan!

**Table 10** Less accurate (translation shift)

On datum 4 in the translation shift, the idiom “elders” translated as “*para orang tua*” is categorized as less accurate. The average score obtained by this datum from the 5 informants is 2,4. The messages of the source language texts have been transferred to the target language well. However, there is still a problem with the word chosen. According to the literal translation, the word “elders” must be translated into “*para orang yang lebih tua*” in the target language but the translator did not use that pattern because of the context in the conversation which refers

to “*Lansia*” in the target language. So the translator chose to slightly neglect the real meaning of “elders” to maintain the context that wanted to be conveyed to the viewers in the target language, so they will be easier to understand.

Meanwhile, in datum 6 the clause “Oh, I'm fine” that is translated into “*tak apa-apa*” gets a score of 2 on average which means that there are only two informants who gave 3 and the rest gave a score of 2 and 1. This is inseparable from the way the translator chose to transfer the meaning into the target language. As we know together, the pattern “I'm fine” has an equal meaning “*saya baik-baik saja*” However to make the expression easier to be accepted by using daily conversation, the translator chose to change the point of view. On the contrary, the expression becomes a little bit disturbed in keeping the meaning. Furthermore, because of that this datum only gets a 2 in average score.

In datum 22 the translator used the omission technique where the meaning of the object “you” in the clause “I guarantee you” is not transferred into the target language. Instead of “*saya jamin kamu*” the translator chose to translate “I guarantee you” into “*saya jamin*” in Indonesian because it is more suitable and common among Indonesian citizens. However, because of that missing meaning, all informants only gave a 2,2 average score. But the meaning is still can be accepted in the target language.

In a similar case to the previous, in datum 25 there is an omission meaning that is meant by the translator to make the expression simpler to be read. “If you're going to have a party in my bathroom” in the source language is transferred into “*Kalau mau mengadakan pesta di kamar mandi*” in the target language. It can be seen that there

is some omission meaning in the words “you and my”. The translator chose not to translate, meanwhile, this caused the translation gets a lower score that is 2 on average.

b.) Translation Method

Number of Data	Data of Translation Method	
	Source Language	Target Language
5.	I mean, <b>you don't sound smart</b> when you say it	<b>Anda tak terlihat pintar</b> ketika menyebutnya
13.	Those first three seconds when you're sitting here in a stadium like this <b>and somebody says, "Get up and come dance,"</b>	Tiga detik pertama saat <b>Anda diajak menari oleh seseorang di sini</b>
27.	If you're in your head, <b>you're behind enemy lines</b>	Jika Anda tak keluar, <b>Anda terperangkap</b>
29.	If I put a speaker on it and we broadcast what you say to yourself, <b>we would institutionalize you</b>	Nyatanya, jika percakapan diri Anda sendiri disiarkan, <b>kami akan mengubah pola pikir Anda</b>

**Table 14** Less accurate (translation method)

Here is datum 5 in the translation method. This datum is given a score of 2,4 on average which is 3 informants gave a score of 2 and the rest gave 3. The clause “you don't sound smart” in the source language already had a sense when the translator transferred the clause into “*Anda tak terlihat pintar*” in the target language. Even though the translator did not change the point of view, the word sound does not mean “*terlihat*”. That is why some informants gave a score of 2 in this translation. However, if we look at the meaning in the context, the meaning is still acceptable.

In the 13th datum, the translator bravely brings a new point of view whereas the translation in the target language is really out of the source language pattern. The clause “somebody says, "Get up and come dance,"” from English is translated into “*Anda diajak menari oleh seseorang di sini*” in Indonesian. This translation got a score of 2,4 on average which means that the

translator still maintains the meaning in the target language well.

Datum 27 in the less accuracy of translation method gets 2,4 in score average which means that the translator succeeded to find the equal meaning of “you're behind enemy lines” in the source language that is “*Anda terperangkap*” in the target language. “you're behind enemy lines” is an idiom that cannot be translated so, the translator chose “*Anda terperangkap*” that is acceptable and can be understood easily by viewers in the target language. Furthermore, the informant gave 2,4 on average. It still can be calculated as a good translation.

The last datum in this list is datum 29 which also gets 2,4 on average. The informants can accept that because the word “institutionalize” of the clause “we would institutionalize you” is successful in finding the equivalence meaning in the phrase “*mengubah pola pikir*” of the clause “*kami akan mengubah pola pikir Anda*” in the target language. The word “institutionalize” is a little bit hard to be understood, the translator tried to find an easier way to deliver the meaning. the meaning is not a hundred percent accurate but it is enough to say the accuracy still can carry the meaning.

**3) Not Accurate**

The translation belongs not accurate Messages in the source language text are inaccurately transferred to the target language or even deleted. Based on the results of data analysis, there are two data overall which means (3%) data are considered to not accurate. Furthermore, both data are from translation shifts. Determination of translation score that is believed accurate if the score ranges between 1 – 1,7. Here is the following table that shows the sample of data categorized as not accurate.



Number of Data	Data of Unit Shift	
	Source Language	Target Language
5	I don't want to burden you with the fact that I hate my life	Saya tak mau membebani Anda dengan kebencian saya
13	You watch the same kind of media, and then you go to bed	Menonton media yang sama, tidur

**Table 16** Not accurate translation of unit shift

Both data show there is a correlation between the words in the source language and the target language. Both data also get a score of 1,6 on average which can be categorized as not accurate translation. The clause “the fact that I hate my life” in datum 5 is translated into the phrase “*kebencian saya*” in the target language. From this, it can be seen that the translator wants to make a simple translation that is commonly used by people in Indonesia but it caused some deleted meanings.

In the same case, in datum 13, the translator tried to deliver a simple meaning of “and then you go to bed” to the target language by using the word “*tidur*”. We can understand what the translator's purpose is by using those words, but because of some deleted meaning make they become inaccurate translations. It can be concluded by seeing there are no informants who gave a score of 3 in these translations.

### E. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions, the researcher concludes that:

- a. All types of shifts occur in the subtitle of the Ted Talk video English translation by Judith Matz and its Indonesian translation by Nathaniel Luis Reyhan. They are level shift and category shift. Where category shift is including structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system

shift. Furthermore, the most shift found in this research regularly used is a unit shift where 74 data founded, and then followed by a structure shift with 73 data found, intra-system shift 26, level shift 18, and the less frequent one is the class shift with 16 data are found.

- b. Seven methods of translation occur in the subtitle of the Ted Talk video "How to Stop Screwing Yourself Over, by Mel Robbins", those are borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, equivalence, modulation, and adaptation. Furthermore, the most method found in the subtitle Ted Talk is, modulation where 61 data founded, then near the highest point, equivalence is in the second position with a total of 60 data found, then literal 36, borrowing 23, transposition 10 and there are two methods with the less frequent are calque and adaptation with 1 data were found.
- c. Translation is the process to find the equivalent meaning between the source language and the target language. Shift and method are the strategies that the translator uses to achieve good translation. Following that, this research aims to figure out the accuracy of translation shift and method of translation. The result of this mixed qualitative and quantitative research shows that the translation of the subtitle of the Ted Talk video is accurate. This is reflected by the overall average score of the translation results, which is 2.6 out of 3 (can be seen in Appendix 3), indicating that the translation is

accurate and easy to understand. In other words, the source language text's meaning is generally conveyed accurately to the target language. The shift and method used by translators in translating English subtitles into Indonesian generally positively impact the accuracy of the translation results.

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