

**TRANSLATION SHIFT OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES
ON *MARRIED TO THE VISCOUNT* BY SABRINA JEFRIES
INTO *RAHASIA SANG VISCOUNT***



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ABSTRACT

The aims of this research are to classify the types of verbs and verb phrases and to describe the equivalent translation in the novel Married to the Viscount by Sabrina Jefries into Rahasia Sang Viscount. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data are in the forms of sentences containing verbs and verb phrases. They are collected from both of the novels by using documentation method. She applies comparison method in analyzing the data of the study. The results of the research show that first, there are 12 types translation shift of verbs and verb phrases. They are 1) 6 data or 3% belong to category shift containing verb which is translated into noun, 2) 4 data or 2% belong to category shift containing verb is translated into adverb, 3) 7 data or 3,5% belong to category shift containing to verb is translated into adjective, 4) 12 data or 6% belong to category shift containing linking verb which is translated into adverb, 6) 4 data or 2% belong to category shift containing verb into particle –lah, 7) 10 data or 5% belong to category shift containing verb is not translated, 8) 52 data or 26% belong to verb which is translated into verb phrase, 9) 9 data or 4,5% belong to verb which is translated into adjective phrase, 10) 3 data or 1,5% belong to verb phrase which is translated into noun, 11) 78 data or 39% belong to verb phrase which is translated into verb, 12) 12 data or 6% belong to verb phrase which is translated into adjective, 3 data or 1,5% belong to verb phrase which is translated into adverb. Second, the researcher finds 198 data or 99% belong to equivalent translation while 2 data or 1% belong to non equivalence.

A. Introduction

Translation is one way to make understanding people whom have different language. Translation is very important to give information to the Indonesian readers, who do not really understand English. English is an international language that is used in some parts of the world. The definition

of translation would be varied as many experts in this subject have their own idea about the definition of translation.

Someone who can transfer the source language (TL) into target language (SL) is the translator. Translator needs an expert to transfer message from source language (TL) into target language (SL) properly with the writer thought or ideas. Besides, a translator should have skill on translation process and understand the content and the situation of the text. Because in translation study, translator can't translate a text word by word because the idea about the contents are important. Translation not only transferring text from one language (SL) into target language but also consider equivalent message. In carrying out this research, the writer formulates the objective of the study as follows, to classify the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases on *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries into *Rahasia Sang Viscount* and to describe the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases on *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries into *Rahasia Sang Viscount*. The method is descriptive qualitative research.

In doing translation, sometimes people find some shifts. Shifts or changes is departs from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL (Catford, 1965:73). According to Catford (1965:73), "there are two major types of shift. They are: (1) Level Shift and (2) Category Shift".

Level Shifts means that a SL item in one linguistics level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. According to Catford (1965:73), "Shift from grammar to lexis, and vice-versa is the only possible shift at Level Shift". *Category Shifts* are departures from formal correspondence in translation. According to Catford (1965:76), "there are four types of shift includes in Category Shifts. They are structure-shifts, class-shifts, unit shifts (rank-shifts), and intra-system-shifts".

In English, there are 8 (eight) parts of speech: they are nouns, pronouns, verbs, auxiliaries, adjectives, articles, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions, clauses, and sentences (Frank, 1972:1). In this research the

writer attempts to investigate the translation procedure of verbs and verb phrases in a novel. According to Frank (1978:47), "A verb is the most complex part of speech. The verb has the grammatical properties of person and number, properties which require agreement with the subject". Verb Phrase is the simple predicate, or verb, may consist of two or more words and made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs. The writer uses translation shifts of verbs and verb phrase to analyze this novel.

B. Research Method

The data in this research are verbs and verb phrases from English into Indonesian found in the novel *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries and its translation *Rahasia Sang Viscount*. The data sources are *Married to the Viscount* novel by Sabrina Jefries and *Rahasia Sang Viscount* written by Ratih Dwi.

The researcher uses documentation as the technique of collecting the data in this research. The steps of collecting data are as follows: 1. reading both of the original and its translation of the *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries into *Rahasia Sang Viscount*, 2. underlying the verbs and verb phrases their translation, 3. writing down them on the papers, and 4. giving codes of the data.

The technique of analyzing data is comparing method. In this case, she identifies translation shift of the verbs and verbs phrase. The writer has following procedure are: 1. comparing the data between source language and target language, 2. analyzing translation shift on verbs and verb phrases, 3. classifying the equivalent and non-equivalent translation, and 4. drawing conclusion.

C. Result and Discussion

The Translation Shifts of Verbs and Verb Phrases Found in the Novel *Married to the Viscount* and Its Translation.

1. Verb is Translated into Noun

No: 008 /MTV 010/ RVS 023

SL: "Oh?" Evelina Said with interest.

TL: "Oh?" kata Evelina tertarik.

From the datum, the word *said* is translated into *kata*. *Said* belongs to verb, it is translated into noun *kata*. The word *said* as verb and predicate of subject Evelina. *Said* in this sentence is used to inform or to give information to a person about something. The translation above belongs to category shift of verb into noun.

2. Verb is Translated into Adverb

No: 005 /MTV 009/ RVS 021

SL: *When everyone else turned their attention to her, Evelina flushed, but kept her eyes on Spencer.*

TL: *Saat semua orang mengalihkan perhatian mereka padanya, Evelina merona, tapi tetap menatap Spencer.*

Kept is translated into adverb *tetap*. The word *Kept* is a verb (past verb). *Kept* is a verb that functions as the predicate of subject *Evelina* by the object of *her eyes on Spencer*. The word *kept* in the sentence is translated into adverb that functions as modifier of clause *her eyes on Spencer*. In Indonesian the word *kept* is translated into *tetap*. *Tetap* is an adverb that functions as modifier of clause *menatap Spencer*. From that datum, there is a shift verb is translated into adverb so the datum can be categorized into verb that is translated into adverb.

3. Verb is Translated into Adjective

No: 160 /MTV 170/ RVS 373

SL: "She would no longer have to worry about what might happen if Nat was never found."

TL: "Ia tidak akan perlu lagi khawatir tentang apa yang mungkin akan terjadi kalau Nat tak pernah ditemukan."

From the data above the verb of *worry* is translated into the adjective of *khawatir*. *Worry* is a verb functions as predicate of subject *she* in this sentence. In Indonesian translation *khawatir* as adjective because it is modifier of subject *she*. Although verb is translated into adjective, it doesn't matter as far as the message of this text is

transferred from SL into TL . The translation belongs to the category shift of verb into adjective.

4. Linking Verb is Translated into Adverb

No: 012 /MTV 11/ RVS 24

SL: “You seem to know a great deal about Miss Mercer, “the gossip said. “Perhaps she wasn’t as dark and plain as you brother claim.

TL: “Kelihatanya kau tahu banyak tentang miss mercer,” kata si tukang gosip. Mungkin dia tidak segelap dan tidak cantik seperti yang dinyatakan oleh adikmu.

It can be seen the word *seem* in the source language (SL) is translated into *kelihatanya* .*Seem* belongs to linking verb and it is translated into adverb. The word *seem* in this sentence as the predicate of subject *you*. *Kelihatanya* is an adverb that is marked by *ke + lihat + anya*, it is categorized as adverb. The translator has translated freely to get equivalence in the target language. In this case translator translates linking verb into adverb, so the sentence above belongs to category shift.

5. Verb is Translated into Verb + Particle -lah

No: 157/MTV 169/ RVS 370

SL: “Damn Lady Brumley to hell,” He muttered under his breath.

TL: “Pergilah Lady Brumley ke neraka,” Gumam Spencer lirih.

Based on the datum above, the word *Damn* is a verb that is translated into *Pergilah*. In the target language, *pergilah* is from the word (*Pergi + Particle -lah*). *Pergilah* is a verb or predicate of subject *Spencer*, that is marked by imperative sentence because the word *Pergilah* orders someone to do something. Thus, this case can be called category shift from verb is translated into verb + particle *-lah*.

6. Verb is not Translated

No: 029 /MTV SL 024 /RVS 051

SL: “He didn’t know.” She gave a thin smile.

TL: “Dia tidak tahu.” Miss Mercer tersenyum tipis.

From the datum above, the word *gave* is not translated. The word *gave* as functions predicate of subject *He* and the object *a thin smile*. In spite of the word *gave* is not translated in the target language but the meaning still understandable to the reader.

7. Verb is Translated into Verb Phrase

No:014 /MTV 011/RVS 024

SL: “*There is a female waiting to see you.*”

TL: “*Ada seorang perempuan sedang menunggu untuk menemui anda*”.

Based on the datum above, the word *waiting* is translated into *yang memberikan*. There is a shift from *waiting* is translated into phrase *sedang menunggu*. The phrase *sedang menunggu* as a predicate of subject *a female*. There is shift, verb *waiting* in the source language into verb phrase *sedang menunggu* in the target language. This belongs to level shift because form verb is translated into phrase.

8. Verb is translated into Adjective Phrases

No: 010 /MTV 010 / RVS 023

SL: *As she is only child, she care fell to her, which allowed her little time for the usual courting.*”

TL: *Karena Miss Mercer-lah yang sayang ayahnya, yang menyisakan sedikit waktu untuk pendekatan yang seperti biasa*”.

The translator makes a replacement in the utterance above from source language into target language without changing the message by shift strategy. It can be seen by the diversity from the utterance SL into TL. In the source language there is a verb *care*. The word *care* as a verb predicate of subject *she*, *care* is translated into *yang sayang* as adjective phrase because it contains of two words (*yang+sayang*). Thus, there is a shift from verb into adjective phrase.

9. Verb Phrase is Translated into Noun

No: 051 /MTV 050/RVS 109

SL: *And now he's recovering at your estate in Essex.*

TL: *Dan sekarang dia sedang dalam masa peyembuhan di estatmu di Essex.*

From the datum above, the phrase *is recovering* is translated into *penyembuhan*. The phrase *is recovering* in the source language is categorized by a verb phrase because it contains two words (*is+recovering*). The phrase in source language is translated into *penyembuhan* which is categorized as noun, it is made from the word *sembuh* and which inserted by prefix *pe-* and suffix *-an*. So, It is made from the word, there is from verb phrase into noun.

10. Verb Phrase is Translated into Verb

No: 004 /MTV 009/ RVS 019

SL: *And there was still a betrothal ball to get through two night from now. Fortunately, Lady Tyndale was hosting that at her home.*

TL: *Dan masih ada pesta dansa pertungan yang harus dilalui dua malam dari sekarang. Untungnya Lady Tyndale mengadakan pesta dansa itu dirumahnya.*

In this occasion the phrase *was hosting* in the SL is a verb or predicate of subject *Lady Tyndale*. *Was hosting* is a verb phrase that is translated into *mengadakan*. The word *mengadakan* as a verb predicate of subject *Lady Tyndale*. The phrase *was hosting* is categorized as phrase because it contains two words, they are *was + hosting*. The word *mengadakan* is categorized as a verb, it is formed from added the base word *ada* added prefix *me-* + suffix *-an*. So, there is a shift from verb phrase into verb.

11. Verb Phrase is translated into Adjective

No:009 /MTV 010/ RVS 023

SL: *"Her father was ill for many years.*

TL: *"Ayahnya sakit selama bertahun-tahun.*

From the datum above the translator uses shift strategy to make naturalness to get equivalent message in translation from SL into TL. The expression *was ill*, is categorized into verb phrase and it is translated into *sakit* that is categorized into adjective. The word *sakit* is

the modifier of *Ayahnya*. From this case it can be concluded that this datum is categorized into a shift from verb phrase into adjective.

12. Verb Phrase is translated into Adverb

No: 026 /MTV 019/RVS TL 043

SL: "Thank you, my lord," she murmured". I was begining to feel...exposed.

TL: "terima kasih, My lord," bisik Miss Mercer. "Aku mulai merasa...terbuka.

From the sentence above, the expression *was begining* is categorized as verb phrase because it contains two words (*was+begining*). The expression *was begining* in source language is translated into target language into *mulai*. The word *mulai* in target language as modifier of verb *merasa*. The translator applies the shift from verb phrase into adverb.

There are 12 shifts of verb and verb phrase found in this study. They are verb is translated into noun, verb is translated into adverb, verb is translated into adjective, linking verb is translated into adverb, verb is translated into verb+partikel -lah, verb is not translated, verb is translated into verb phrase, verb phrase is translated into noun, verb phrase is translated into verb, verb phrase is translated into adjective, verb phrase is translated into adverb, and the last verb is translated into adjective phrase.

Beside the analysis above, the writer also analyzes two kinds of translation .They are equivalent translation and non equivalent translation in the Novel *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries into *Rahasia Sang Viscount*.

D. Conclusion

The conclusion is based on the problem statements of the previous chapter. Based on the data analysis, the research can draw the following conclusions.

1. From 200 data there are 6 data or 3% belong to category shift containing verb which is translated into noun, 4 data or 2% belong to category shift containing verb is translated into adverb, 7 data or 3,5% belong to

category shift containing to verb is translated into adjective, 12 data or 6% belong to category shift containing linking verb which is translated into adverb, 4 data or 2% belong to category shift containing verb into particle *-lah*, 10 data or 5% belong to category shift containing verb is not translated. 52 data or 26% belong to verb which is translated into verb phrase, 9 data or 4,5% belong to verb which is translated into adjective phrase, 3 data or 1,5% belong to verb phrase which is translated into noun, 78 data or 39% belong to verb phrase which is translated into verb, 12 data or 6% belong to verb phrase which is translated into adjective, 3 data or 1,5% belong to verb phrase which is translated into adverb.

2. From 200 data, there are 198 data or 99% belong to equivalent translation while 2 data or 1% belong to non equivalence. Based on the analysis, the writer can conclude that the data in the novel *Married to the Viscount* by Sabrina Jefries into *Rahasia Sang Viscount* is equivalence translation.

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