A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES
IN THE BOOK BY ANDREA HIRATA "EDENSOR"

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ABSTRACT
The purposes of this research are to classify the translation shifts of verbs and verb phrases in “Edensor” by Andrea Hirata and to explain the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in “Edensor” by Andrea Hirata. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data of this research are sentences contain the verbs and verb phrases found in “Edensor” by Andrea Hirata. The researcher uses documentation to collect the data. The researcher also uses comparative method to analyze the data of the research. The result of this research shows that there are 200 data that found by researcher. First, the data of translation of verb, there are 21 data or 10,5%; 3 data or 1,5% verb are translated into noun, 17 data or 8,5% verb are not translated, 1 datum or 0,5% verb are translated into noun phrase. Second, the data of translation of verb phrase, there are 179 data or 89,5%; 168 data or 84% verb are translated into verb phrase, 11 data or 5,5% verb phrase are translated into verb. Third, the researcher finds 197 data or 98,5% show equivalence of translation and 3 data or 1,5% show non-equivalence of translation.

Keyword: Translation, Shift, Equivalence.
A. Introduction

Most people in Indonesia like reading a novel, Indonesian novel or English novel. There are only little people that can understand the language used in the novel, especially English language. So, some of novels have two versions, there are novel in Indonesian Language and novel in English language. The process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL) is called translation. It is appropriate with definition of translation according to Meetam and Hudson (1972:713) state that “Translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a replacement of an equivalent text in a second language”. According by Catford, in his Linguistic Theory of Translation (1965:20) defines “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language”.

From these above statements, the writer concludes that the translation is important process of expressing content of the message from source language to the target language by determining the appropriate equivalent. It is appropriate with Bell’s statement. Bell (1991:5-6) says that “Translation is the expression in another language (or the target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. In here, the translator must know about the principle of translation and equivalence in translation. Nida and Taber (1969:12-13) divide the principles of translation into six: reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, natural equivalent, the closest equivalence, the priority of meaning and the significance of style.

Equivalents in translation have been explained by Munday (2001:47). He describes these five different types of equivalence as follows: Denotative equivalence, Connotative equivalence, Text-normative equivalence, Pragmatic equivalence, Formal equivalence. And Baker (1992) also classifies various problems of equivalence in translation and suggests some strategies to deal with them. Adopting a bottom-up approach, she begins with simple words and phrases and continues with grammatical, textual and pragmatic equivalences. In finding equivalent, translator often changes the class word or level of word. This matter is called as translation shift. In 1965 the term “shift” was first applied to the theory
of translation by Catford in his work *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Here Catford discusses two types of shift: Shift of level, where a grammatical concept may be conveyed by a lexeme (the French future tense endings are represented in English by the auxiliary verb ‘will’) and Category shifts, of which there are four types – structural shifts (in French the definite article is almost always used in conjunction with the noun); class shifts (a shift from one part of speech to another); unit or rank (longer sentences are broken into smaller sentences for ease of translation); selection of non-corresponding terms (such as count nouns).

The translator must know the parts of speech, there are: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the proposition, the conjunction and the interjection. In this research, the writer examines verbs and verbs phrases in the novel. Verb is the part of speech (or word class) that describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being. And the simple predicate, or verb, may consist of two or more words. These words are called the verb phrase. A verb phrase is made up of a main verb and one or more helping verbs.

The writer uses translation shifts of verbs and verbs phrases in *Book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”*. The writer uses *Book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”* because the book has good story, and unique plot. And also the novel is the third novel of *The Rainbow Troops*, and the author Andrea Hirata winner in the author bestselling novel *The Rainbow Troops*.

In the *Book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”*, the writer finds many changing of class word and level word of verb and verb phrases. Some of them are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Class of Word (Indonesia)</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Class of Word (English)</th>
<th>Classification of Translation Shift</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Kembali</td>
<td>Went back</td>
<td>Verb Phrase</td>
<td>Level Shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *kembali*. The verb *kembali* is translated into English became *went back*. The word *went*
is verb phrase in the target language. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb to Verb Phrase.

SL : I am mengawasi kami
TL : He was watching us

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Mengawasi</td>
<td>Was</td>
<td>Verb Phrase</td>
<td>Level Shift</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is mengawasi. The verb mengawasi is translated into English became was watching. The word was watching is verb phrase in the target language. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb to Verb Phrase.

Because of the reason above, the writer wants to conduct a research entitled **A TRANSLATION SHIFT ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES IN THE BOOK BY ANDREA HIRATA “EDENSOR”**.

The researcher discusses the previous studies which relation to this research. First, this research is compared with Safitri’s research. The previous studies analyzes the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *Novel’s Jodi Picoult: My Sister’s Keeper into Penyelamat Kakakku*. Meanwhile, this research analyze of translation shift verbs and verb phrases in *the book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”*. Moreover, Safitri’s research uses the *Novel’s Jodi Picoult: My Sister’s Keeper* as the object. Second, this research is compared with Janatiyah’s research. The previous studies analyzes the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in *Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi Subtitling*. In addition, Janatiyah’s research uses *Life of Pi into Kehidupan Pi Subtitling* as the object of her research. Meanwhile, the researcher of this research uses *the book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”*. Both of the research use translation shift analysis to analyze the data.
The researcher uses some theory related to the topic, such as notion of translation, process of translation, principle of translation, equivalent in translation, translation shift, part of speech, part of phrase and definition of novel.

Sager (1994:293) states that “Translation is an extremely motivated industrial activity, supported by information technology, which is diversified in response to the particular needs of this form of communication”. And according to Nababan (2003:25) “the process of translation consist of three steps, they are: 1). Analysis of the source language text, 2). Transferring the message, 3). Restructuring”.

The translator must know the principles of translation to avoid the mistake in making translation. In the book “The Theory and Practice of Translation” by Nida and Taber (1969:12-13) classify the translation principle into six parts. There are: reproducing the message, equivalence rather than identity, natural equivalent, closest equivalent, priority of meaning, significance of style.

One language (source language) with other language (target language) are different. Therefore, the translator must find appropriate word in target language. Barnstone (in Nababan, 2003:93) states that “equivalent is a main part of translation theory, and practice of translation as a realization of translation process, it always engages equivalent”. Baker (1997:5) splits the equivalence be five parts, they are: 1). Equivalent at word level, 2). Equivalent above word level, 3). Grammatical equivalent, 4). Textual equivalent, 5). Pragmatic equivalent.

Catford (1965:73) in the field of translation introduced the actual term of shift. Catford (1965:73) also divided translation shift into two types: category shifts and level shifts. Machali, (1998:13) gives statement that “Category shiftrefers to departures from formal correspondence in translation”. The category shift is divided again into structure shifts, class shifts, unit shift, and intra-system shifts. And Catford (1965:73) gives explanation about level shift, “level shift is SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent a different level”.

The translator must know the parts of speech. Frank (1972) in her book “Modern English” divided English part of speech into 8 parts, there are: the verb,
the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction and the interjection. And Indonesian part of speech, Chaer (2011:86) explains that “the words can be differentiated into some types, there are: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, greeting, indication, numbering words, denier words, preposition, conjunction, adverb, question words, interjection, article, particle, phatic words”.

Another theory is part of phrase, According to Murdiyono (2007:229) the popular of English phrases are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. And in Indonesian part of phrase, Chaer (2011:303) also divided phrase into four parts, there are noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase.

The last is definition of novel. Singleton and Millet in their book “An Introduction to Literature” give definition that “Novel is prose fiction of considerable length showing characters in action and capable of greater complexity both character and plot than the story”.

B. Research Method

The data used in this research are translation book of translation shift analysis found in the book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”. The researcher uses Edensor novel as data source. The data is translated by John Colombo.

This research, the researcher uses documentation method to collect data. There are some procedures to collect the data: first, reading books that have relation with theory, methodology and the problems that being researched in this research; second, underlying and bolding the data in The Book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor” that will be analyzed; third, typing them in the paper; fourth, Coding and analyzing the data into translation analysis.

The researcher used comparative method to analyze the data, the researcher classifies the translation shift in book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”. She uses some steps to analyzing the data as follows: classifying the translation
shift of verbs and verbs phrases in *The Book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”*, explaining the equivalence of verbs and verb phrases in *The Book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”*.  

C. Result and Discussion

The researcher finds some types of translation shift that found in book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor” as follow:

1. Verb is Translated into Noun

The first shift is “verb is translated into noun”. The writer found some verbs that are translated into noun. The following are those examples of the analysis:

043/ED/SL.025/TL.029

*SL:* Di sana, bukan sekedar tempat *shalat* dan mengaji, tapi tempat bermain dan membuat janji-janji.

*TL:* It wasn’t simply a place for *prayer* and *qur’an* recitation, but also for playing around, discussion, deal-making.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *shalat*. The word *shalat* is a verb because it functions as predicate in source language. And the verb *shalat* is translated into noun *prayer*. The meaning of *prayer* in target language is noun *orang yang sedang sembahyang*. So, there is translation shift that belongs to category shift that is changing form from Verb to Noun.

032/ED/SL.014/TL.016

*SL:* Bujang-bujang di rumah kami hanya bisa diredam dengan *menerapkan* manajemen mandor kawat.

*TL:* The young men of our house could only be hushed through *enforcement* of a hard-line management style.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *menerapkan*. The word *menerapkan* is derived from noun *terap* that is added by
prefix *me-* and suffix *−kan* and changes into *men-kan*. In target language, the word *menerapkan* is translated into noun *enforcement*, the meaning of *enforcement* is *penerapan*. The word *enforcement* is a noun, because it functions as adverb of manner. So, there is translation shift above that belongs to category shift that is changing form from *Verb* to *Noun*.

2. **Verb is not Translated**

   The second shift is ”verb is not translated”. The writer found some verbs that are not translated in target language. The following are those examples of the analysis:

**047/ED/SL.027/TL.031**

*SL*: Kebenaran sederhana ini *membuat* hatiku ngilu.

*TL*: This simple truth gnawed at my heart.

   In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *membuat*. The word *membuat* is a verb because it functions as predicate in source language. In target language the word *membuat* translated into *make*. But, in the sentence above the verb *membuat* is not translated in target language. So, this data can be categorized in category shift, “verb is not translated”.

**055/ED/SL.033/TL.037**

*SL*: Sudut-sudut yang *mengandung* anomaly.

*TL*: Angles full of anomalies.

   In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is *mengandung*. The word *mengandung* is a verb because it functions as predicate in source language. In target language the word *mengandung* translated into *contain*. But, in the sentence above the verb *mengandung* is not translated in target language. So, this data can be categorized in category shift, “verb is not translated”.
3. Verb is Translated into Noun Phrase

The writer finds only 1 datum from 200 analyzed data which belongs to “verb is translated into noun phrase”. The analysis of “verb is translated into noun phrase” is:

043/ED/SL.025/TL.029

SL : Di sana, bukan sekedar tempat shalat dan mengaji, tapi tempat bermain dan membuat janji-janji.

TL : It wasn’t simply a place for prayer and Qur’an recitation, but also for playing around, discussion, deal-making.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is mengaji. The verb mengaji is translated into English became Qur’an recitation. The word Qur’an recitation is translated into noun pengajian in target language. The class of word Qur’an recitation in target language is noun phrase. So, there is translation shift that belongs to category shift that is changing form from Verb to Noun Phrase.

4. Verb is Translated into Verb Phrase

The writer finds some data analyzed which belongs to “verb is translated into verb phrase”. The example of analysis data are:

078/ED/SL.047/TL.051

SL : Ia pergi.

TL : She was gone.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is pergi. The word pergi is a verb because it functions as predicate. The verb pergi is translated into was gone in target language. In this sentence was gone is a verb phrase in target language that comes from to be was + verb gone. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb to Verb Phrase.
020/ED/SL.008/TL.009


TL : Those scaly clouds to the southeast are announcing that in just a little while, the blue-spot mullets eggs are going to hatch.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is mengabarkan. The word mengabarkan is a verb because it functions as predicate. The verb mengabarkan is translated into are announcing in target language. In this sentence are announcing is a verb phrase in target language that comes from to be are + verb announcing. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb to Verb Phrase.

5. Verb Phrase is Translated into Verb

Based on the data, the writer finds some data of “verb phrase is translated into verb” are:

015/ED/SL.004/TL.003

SL : Ia hilir mudik didepanku lalu menghunus sebilah terampang dari punggungnya sambil menunjuk gerinda didekatku.

TL : He paced about in front of me before producing a blade from behind his back and pointing toward a nearby grindstone.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is hilir mudik. The word hilir mudik is a verb because it functions as predicate. The verb hilir mudik is verb phrase in source language. In this sentence hilir mudik is translated into verb paced in target language. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb Phrase into verb.

155/ED/SL.113/TL.106

SL : Pertama-tama memancing pertengkaran, memprovokasi, lalu mengaku bersalah secara gentleman dan minta maaf dengan takzim.
TL : First he would fish for a quarrel, provoke them, and then admit fault in
gentlemanly way and apologize respectfully.

In the sentence above, there is a verb in a source language that is minta maaf. The word minta maaf is a verb because it functions as predicate. The verb minta maaf is verb phrase in source language. In this sentence minta maaf is translated into verb apologize in target language. So, there is translation shift that belongs to level shift that is changing form from Verb Phrase into verb.

The explanation above, there are 5 translation shift of verbs and verb phrases that are found in this research, they are “verb is translated into noun”, “verb is not translated”, “verb is translated into noun phrase”, “verb is translated into verb phrase”, and “verb phrase is translated into verb”.

Moreover, the researcher analyzes equivalent and non-equivalent in book by Andrea Hirata “Edensor”.

D. Conclusion

Conclusion is derived from the analysis of problem statement in this research. Based on the data analysis, the researcher illustrates the result of data analysis as follow:

1. There are two translation shifts, namely category shift and level shift. From 200 data found by researcher there are 3 translation shifts belong to category shifts, there are 21 data or 10,5%; 3 data or 1,5% belong to “verb is translated into noun”, 17 data or 8,5% belong to “verb is not translated”, 1 datum or 0,5% belong to “verb is translated into noun phrase”. There are 2 translation shifts belong to level shifts, there are 179 data or 89,5%; 168 data or 84% belong to “verb is translated into verb phrase”, 11 data or 5,5% belong to “verb phrase is translated into verb”.

2. There are two shift of translation found this research, there are category shift and level shift. In category shift, they are 21 data translation shift of verb is translated into noun 3 data, verb is not translated 17 data, verb is
translated into noun phrase 1 datum. In level shift, they are 179 data, verb is translated into verb phrase 168 data, and verb phrase is translated into verb 11 data.

3. The equivalence of translation is divided into 2 parts, namely equivalence translation and non-equivalence translation. The equivalence translation is 197 data or 98.5% and non-equivalence translation is 3 data or 1.5%.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


