A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF VERBS AND VERB PHRASES
IN 9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS FROM THE CITY OF APPLES TO
THE BIG APPLE INTO DARI KOTA APEL KE THE BIG APPLE
BY IWAN SETIAWAN

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ABSTRACT
This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The research purposes are to classify the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases in “9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple” and its translation “Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple” and to describe the quality of the translation of the novel. The data of this research are verbs and verb phrases and their translation. The data sources are novel “9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple” and its translation “Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple”. The writer uses documentation and questioner as the method of collecting data in this research. The results of the research show that first, there are 5 shifts of English verb. They are: 1) structure shift 1 data or 0.11%, 2) class shift 17 data or 2.01%, 3) intra-system shift 105 data or 12.41%, 4) unit shift 3 data or 0.35%, 5) level shift 46 data or 5.44%, and 324 data or 38.30% that is not analyzed. There are 2 shifts of English verb phrase. They are 1) Structure shift 8 data or 0.94%, and 2) level shift 126 data or 14.89%, and 217 data or 25.65% that is not analyzed. Second, there are 3 shifts of quality translation. They are 1) Accuracy that are divided into 3, Accurate 115 data or 24.00%, less accurate 316 data or 65.97%, and inaccurate 48 data or 10.02%, 2) Acceptability that are divided into 2, acceptable 377 data or 78.70%, and less acceptable 102 data or 21.29%, 3) Readability that is divided into 2, high readability 416 data or 96.24%, and medium readability 18 data or 3.76%.

Keyword: translation, shift, verb and verb phrase, quality
1. Introduction

Translation is the process of transferring of written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Translation is very important, especially to people who find some difficulties in understanding the message or do not understand about English. It is very important to help the reader to get the message. According to Catford (1965: 20) “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language”. The researcher has studied a foreign literature (English language) included novel, with the translation into Indonesian. In the Indonesian translation, it was found that the meaning of verbs and verb phrase is less accurate and also there are many shifts.

This research aims at (1) classifying the translation shift of verb and verb phrase in the novel and its translation and (2) describing the quality of the translation of the novel.

Here, the researcher would like to show previous study related to the present study. It aims at showing the difference between previous study and the present research. It is conducted by Valeria (2006) in (http://papers.gunadarma.ac.id/files/journals/6/articles/1941/public/1941-5417-1-PB.pdf) entitled The Shift in Translating English Verb Phrase into Indonesia. The researcher analyze the shift in form and meaning of the Indonesian translated verb phrase from English, and to analyzed the type of shift in form and meaning in the Indonesian translate verb phrase from English. The result shows that the unit shift occurs more than class shift, structure shift and the intra-system shift from total number data that is 100. The different with this research is on the novel and the data.

For supporting the data of the research, the writer applies several theories related to the case. Catford (1965: 2-3) stated that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language). Transferring the messages and expressing into the target language by considering the style of language is a part of translation process that cannot be separated each other. According to Nida in
Bassnett (1991: 16), there are three stages in transferring a text namely: analyzing, transferring, and restructuring. Added by Catfort (In Bassnett, 1991: 6) explain that “in translation, there is substitution of TL meanings for SL meanings not transference of TL meanings into SL. Transference there is an implantation of SL meanings into the TL text. These two processes must be clearly differentiated in any theory of translation.” Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that in making good translation the translator needs to pay attention to the message of source language and then restructuring it using the style of language. Since a translator uses of target language (TL) closely the same as source language (SL), it is common that some changes and variations happen in translation. According to Catford (1965: 141), there are two major types of shifting namely: level shift and category shift. The category shift is divided into four. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. To make sure that the translation is good, the translator should know first about the quality translation. Nababan et. al states “translation is considered to be good when it meets three criteria; those are accuracy, acceptability, and readability”. Each of them has 3 levels they are high, medium and low with score 3, 2 and 1. Related to the language form, Katamba (1994: 11) said that “language form consists of word, phrase, clause and sentence”.

Related to the object of the study, verb and verb phrase, Frank (1972: 47) stated that verb is verifying arrangement with nouns determine the different kinds of sentence-statement, question, commands, exclamation”. There are two types of verb based on the form. They are auxiliary verb or lexical verbs and finite or non-finite verbs while verb phrase consists of auxiliary, a main verb, and a complement. We shall first deal with the auxiliary, and then with the verb and their complements, (Whitman, 1975: 76).

Based on the reason, the researcher wants to study the translation of verb and verb phrase from English into Indonesian as in the novel: 9 Summers 10 Autumnns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple entitled “A Translation Analysis of Verbs and Verb Phrases in 9 Summers 10 Autumnns From the City of
Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple By Iwan Setiawan”.

2. Research Method

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The research purposes are to classify the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases and to describe the quality of the translation in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple and its translation Dari Kota Apel ke the Big Apple. The data of this research are verbs and verb phrases and their translation. The data sources are 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple novel. The writer uses documentation and questioner as the method of collecting data in this research. The technique of analyzing data is comparative technique. In this case, she identifies translation shift of verbs and verb phrases, and quality of translation. The researcher has following procedures: comparing the data between source language and target language, classifying the shift of English verbs and verb phrases and their translation, classifying the quality translation, and drawing conclusion.

3. Research Finding and Discussion

a. Research Finding

The research finding contains the answer of the problem statement in this study. Firstly, all the data are analyzed and classified into several classifications related to the translation shift of verb and verb phrase. Secondly, the analysis is the quality of the translation. Based on the analyzed data, the researcher are elaborated below.

1) The Translation Shift of English Verb in 9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple

In this research, there are fifth types of translation shift of English verb, they are structure shift, class shift, unit shift, intra-system shift and level shift.

a) Structure Shift

The researcher finds only 1 type of structure shift.

Verb (active verb) is Translated into Verb (passive verb)
The researcher finds only 1 data or 0,11% of English verb which is translated into Indonesian verb:

103/FCA9/DKA9
SL: He placed it in a corner of the living room, near the kitchen door, in front of my parents’ bedroom.
TL: Ranjang ini ditempatkan di sudut ruang tamu kami, di dekat pintu dapur, di depan kamar orangtuaku.

The researcher finds a verb placed in the source language that is translated into verb ditempatkan in the target language. The word placed is an active verb with suffix –ed. It functions as predicate of the subject he. While, Indonesian verb ditempatkan is a passive verb with prefix di- and suffix –an from the base word noun tempat. So it is clear that the translator changes from active into passive. Based on the Catford’s theory this shift is named structure shift.

b) Class Shift

The researcher finds 2 types of class shift verb into noun and verb into adjective. The example as follow:

**Verb is Translated into Noun**

The writer finds 16 data or 1,89% of English verb which are translated into Indonesian noun.

082/FCA7/DKA7
SL: I tell him the story of my past throughout the evening, as if introduce myself to him.
TL: Kubagikan cerita ini di sepanjang makan malam itu, seperti sebuah perkenalan.

The case above shows that the verb introduce in the source language is translated into noun perkenalan in the target language. The function of the word introduce is as predicate of the subject I. The word perkenalan in the target language is a noun that is marked by determinant sebuah in front of the word perkenalan. It functions as the object. There occurs category shift of translation from verb into noun. So, this shift is called class shift.
c) Unit Shift

The third type of translation shift is found in this research finding is unit shift. There are 3 types of unit shift. The example of the analysis as follows:

**Verb is Translated into VP<sub>d</sub>(Verb + Noun)**

The researcher finds only 1 data or 0.11% of this type.

434/FCA44/DKA41
SL: For two years, mbak Isa divided her time between caring for her family, school and tutoring students.
TL: Ia bersekolah sambil memberi les privat selama kurang-lebih dua tahun.

The word *tutoring* in the source language is a verb then translated into Indonesian verb phrase type **VP<sub>d</sub>** *memberi les privat*. The Indonesian verb phrase consists of verb *memberi* as head word and noun *les privat* as modifier. The function of both of them is same that is as predicate of the subject *mbak Isa* in the source language and *Ia* in the target language. Because of that reason so the translation shift occurs in this data, specifically unit shift.

d) Intra-System Shift

The researcher finds 3 types of intra-system shift, they are:

**Verb –ing is Translated into Verb**

There are 23 data or 2.72% of this type that is found in this research.

036/FCA3/DKA3
SL: In my panic, I see a quick glimpse of a boy *donning* red shorts and a white shirt – exactly like the uniform I used to wear in elementary school.
TL: Di tengah kepanikan, sekelebat kulihat bocah kecil *memakai* celana pendek merah dan baju putih berkerah, persis seragam SD-ku dulu, berdiri di atas jembatan.

In this case the researcher finds English verb *donning* that is translated into Indonesian verb *memakai*. Both of them have the same function that is as predicate of the subject *a boy* in English and *bocal kecil* in Indonesian. The verb in the source language is *donning* that is formed of verb *done* and suffix –*ing*. While in Indonesian the translator translates it into *memakai*
that is formed of the base word *pakai* + prefix *me-* . So, this data belongs to intra-system shift of category shift.

e) Level Shift

The next analysis, the researcher finds two types of translation shifts of verb that included into level shift. The analysis as bellow:

**Verb is Translated into VP$_a$ (Verb + Verb)**

The writer finds only 1 data or 0,11% of this type. There is:

274/FCA28/DKA26

SL: With the car window open, I would let the breeze *caress* me.

TL: Ketika angin *berembus membelai* rambut,

The source language of this datum only consists of verb *caress*. Then it is translated in two words (verb phrase). The verb *caress* translated into *berembus membelai*. The function of them is same that is as a predicate of the subject *the breeze* in English and *angin* in Indonesian. This Indonesian verb phrase is categorized into VP$_a$ because it consists of verb *berembus* + verb *membelai* as head. The translation shift occurs in here because the translator changes verb into verb phrase. This shift is called level shift.

2) The Translation Shift of English Verb Phrases in *From the City of Apples to the Big Apple* novel

In this research finding, the writer finds that there are two types of translation shift of verb phrase, which are category shift and level shift.

a) Structure Shift

There are 7 types or 9 data (1,06%) that is categorized into structure shift,

The analysis as follows:

**VP$_2$ (Verb + Adverb) is Translated into VP$_a$ (Adverb + Verb)**

The researcher finds 1 data or 0,11% of this type.

138/FCA14/DKA14

SL: *Looking back* into those days, I always feel like sharing, seeing the world with my family, the people I love most.

TL: *Ketika mengingat* itu semua, aku selalu ingin berbagi, selalu ingin melihat dunia bersama keluargaku, bersama orang-orang yang aku cintai.
In the sentences above, it can be seen that there is English verb phrase type \( \text{VP}_2 \) *looking back* which is translated into Indonesian verb phrase type \( \text{VP}_3 \) *ketika mengingat*. English verb phrase consists of a verb *looking* as a head and adverb *back* as modifier. Indonesian verb phrase consists of adverb *ketika* as modifier and verb *mengingat* as a head. This type of translation is called structure shift. It occurs because the different linguistic system between source language and target language.

b) Level Shift

The researcher finds 15 types or 127 data (15.01%) of translation shifts of verb phrases that included into level shift, the example of the analysis as follow:

\( \text{VP}_{13} \) (Adverb + Primary Auxiliary) is Translated into Adverb

084/FCA8/DKA8

SL: We *only had* a small black-and-white television that aired TVRI (government-channel) – and we had always watched TV while being basked in the fluorescent light of a dimming bulb.

TL: *Hanya* layar hitam putih TVRI dan lampu redup di ruang tamu yang menjadi teman setia kami.

It can be seen from the translation above that the verb phrase in the source language has the constitution of adverb *only* + primary auxiliary *had*. Meanwhile in the target language has the constitution of only adverb *hanya*. There is also an occurrence of shift which can be seen from the translation of *only had* into *hanya* in which according to the theory proposed by Catford this type of shift is called level shift. It can be shown by the phrase which is shifted from modifier (adverb, *only*) + head (primary auxiliary, *had*) into adverb *hanya*.

3) The Quality Translation

There are three aspect of the quality translation, they are accuracy, acceptability and readability (Nababan et al., 2012)

a) The Accuracy Level of the Translation of *From the City of Apples to the Big Apple*. 

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The classification of accuracy is divided into three classifications. They are as follows:

(1) Accurate Translation

A translation is judged to be accurate if the message in the target language is the same as that of the source language. For example:

001/FCA1/DKA1
SL: Westchester Avenue looks more desolate than usual
TL: Westchester Avenue terlihat lebih sepi daripada biasanya

In the datum above, the sentence in the target language is accurately translated into the target language. It is considered to be accurate since the assessment shows that rewriting is not needed and its translation contains the same message of the source language. The score is 3 for this level. The information in the target language is accurate and can be understood meaning that the message of the source language has already been conveyed well.

(2) Less Accurate Translation

In this novel, the researcher finds 316 or 65.97% data which are included into the less accurate ones. The examples are:

073/FCA7/DKA7
SL: “How? I have only seen you two days ago. Where have you been before?” I put two slices of pizza in my hand.
TL: “How? I have only seen you two days ago. Where have you been before?” aku taruh pizza di tanganku.

The translation of the datum number 073 is less accurately transferred to the target language and some rewritings are need in the translation. The words two slices in the source language is not translated in target language. Although many words are translated well into the target language, the lost of the words two slices can changes the meaning of the source language. The rater gives score 2 for this translation. The researcher assumes that two slices can be translated into dua potong in the target language. So, this datum belongs to less accurate translation.

(3) Inaccurate Translation

This inaccurate data in this novel are 48 or 10.02% data. The example is:

044/FCA4/DKA4
SL: I did not see it coming.
TL: Tanpa aba-aba.

The sentence *I did not see it coming* in the source language is translated into
different meaning in the target language. *I did not see it coming* is translated into
*tanpa aba-aba*. It makes the translation is ambiguous so score 1 is given for this
translation. The researcher assumes that it is better translated into *aku tidak
melihat dia datang*.

b) The Acceptability Level of Translation in *From the City of Apple to the Big
Apples into Dari Kota Apel ke the Big Apples*.

The classification of acceptability is divided into three classifications. They
are as follows:

(1) **Acceptable Translation**

In this case the researcher finds 377 or 74.65% data that are acceptable. For
the example:

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277/FCA28/DKA26
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SL: The world **appeared** bigger
TL: Dunia **terlihat** lebih besar

The translation is included into the acceptable category. There is no need to
have a grammatical reconstruction. All of the words are translated well, as well
as the norms used in Indonesian language. The translator also translates with the
same message. Thus, the researcher agrees with the translation. The score is 3 for
this translation.

(2) **Less acceptable Translation**

In this novel, the writer finds 102 or 20.20% data which are included into the
less acceptable ones. The examples are:

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035/FCA3/DKA3
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SL: He **is standing** on the bridge.
TL: berdiri di atas jembatan.

The sentences above included into less acceptable. Score 2 for this translation
by the writer. The translator does not follow the source language. Moreover, the
subject is omitted in the target language so that the translation will not be clear
since it is not clearly mentioned who the actor is. It is not clear who has on the bridge. Although like that, the message is accurate and can be understood. In this sentence, it is better to retain the subject. The recommended translation is Dia berdiri di atas jembatan.

c) The Readability Level of Translation in From the City of Apples to the Big Apple into Dari Kota Apel ke the Big Apple.

In this translation are mostly readable. The classification of readability is divided into three classifications. They are as follows:

(1) High Readability Translation

The translation belongs to readable when the target language text is fully comprehended; the readers only need to read it once. There are 461 data or 96.24% which is readable. The example as follows:

120/FCA12/DKA12
SL: I bought all of her furniture
TL: Aku membeli semua furniturnya.

As can be seen in the datum above the transfer meaning in the translation into target is suitable from source language. The meaning of the translation is not changes. So, the transfer meaning of the datum is easy to understand by the readers. Because of that this translation get score 3. Therefore, the datum above is categorized as high readability translation.

(2) Medium Readability Translation

There are 18 data or 3.76% that is found in this case. The examples are bellow:

114/FCA11/DKA11
SL: It’s a brown armchair I bought(1) at Pier 1 Import which I have placed(2) next to a queensized mattress on the wooden floor. – no.
TL: Sebuah arm-chair cokelat dari Pier 1 Import yang diletakkan(2) di sebelah kasur busa queen size yang terhampar di atas lantai kayu, tanpa ranjang.

Almost words in this datum are translated well and can be understood, but there is word like arm-chair that is not translated into Indonesian language or still using English language. It will make the reader difficult to know the
meaning well, so automatically the reader will read it more than one. The score for this translation is 2, because of this reason this datum included into less readable.

b. Discussion

In this part, the researcher presents the discussion of the data analysis. In this research, the researcher analyzes the translation shift of verbs and verb phrases and the quality of the translation in *9 Summers 10 Autumns From the City of Apples to the Big Apple* into *Dari Kota Apel ke The Big Apple*.

The researcher identifies the translation shift by Catford, in analyzing the data. Based on the result of the research, there are 540 data or 64.28% of verbs and verb phrase that are not include in translation shift, and finds 306 data or 36.17% of verbs and verb phrases that are translation shift. From 306 data translation shift of verbs and verb phrases, the researcher finds 5 shifts of 173 data verbs, they are 1) structure shift there is 1 data or 0.11% of active verb into passive verb 2) class shift 17 data or 2.00% (it can be broken down as 1.89% verb into noun, 0.11% verb into adjective), 3) unit shift 3 data or 0.35% of verb into verb phrase, 4) intra-system shift consists of 105 data or 12.41% (it can be broken down as 3.90% verb –s into verb, 5.79% verb –ed into verb, 2.72% verb –ing into verb), 5) level shift consists of 46 data or 5.44% (it can be broken down as 4.96% of verb into verb phrase and 0.47% of verb into noun phrase. For data verb phrase, the researcher finds 135 data or 15.96% of level shift, they are 1) 118 data or 13.95% of verb phrase into verb 2) 3 data or 0.35% of verb phrase into noun 3) 2 data or 0.24% of verb phrase into adverb 4) 1 data or 0.11% of verb phrase into adjective, and 9 data or 1.06% of category shift especially structure shift (it can be broken down as 2.61% of verb phrase into verb phrase and 0.11% verb phrase into adverb phrase).

Although this translations there are many shift but it is included into good translation. It can be explained that based on the research findings, from 479 data the researcher finds the accurate data consists of 115 data or 24.00%, the less accurate data consists of 316 or 65.97%, inaccurate data consists of 48 or 10.02%. The acceptable data consists of 377 or 78.70%, the less acceptable
data consists of 102 or 21.29%, and there are not unacceptable datum which is found. Meanwhile the readable data consists of 461 or 96.24%, the less readable data consists of 18 or 3.76%, and there are not unreadable datum which is found.

Thus, the findings of this research deal with the theory of some writers. The English verb and verb phrase dealing with the theory of Frank (1972) and Indonesian verb and verb phrase deal with theory written by Chaer (2009). The translation shifts within the translation in the analysis dealing with the theory of translation shift written by Catford (1965) and the second finding is quality which is dealing with theory of quality written by Nababan et al. (2012).

4. Conclusion

Based on the result of the data, the writer comes to the conclusion. This research was managed to answer the two research problems. They are:

1. There are four shifts of verbs and two shifts of verb phrase in *9 Summer 10 Autumn* *s Fro the City of Apples to the Big Apple*. They are class shift, unit shift, structure shift and level shift of verbs and they are structure shift and level shift of verb phrases. Based on the result of the research, there are 540 data or 64.28% of verbs and verb phrase that are not include in translation shift, and finds 306 data or 36.17% of verbs and verb phrases that are translation shift. From 306 data translation shift of verbs and verb phrases, the researcher finds 5 shifts of 173 data verbs, they are 1) structure shift there is 1 data or 0.11% of active verb into passive verb 2) class shift 17 data or 2.00% (it can be broken down as 1.89% verb into noun, 0.11% verb into adjective), 3) unit shift 3 data or 0.35% of verb into verb phrase, 4) intra-system shift consists of 105 data or 12.41% (it can be broken down as 3.90% verb –s into verb, 5.79% verb –ed into verb, 2.72% verb –ing into verb), 5) level shift consists of 46 data or 5.44% (it can be broken down as 4.96% of verb into verb phrase and 0.47% of verb into noun phrase. For data verb phrase, the researcher finds 135 data or 15.96% of level shift, they are 1) 118 data or 13.95% of verb phrase into verb 2) 3 data or 0.35% of verb phrase into noun 3) 2 data or 0.24% of verb phrase into adverb 4) 1 data or 0.11% of verb phrase into adjective, and 9 data or 1.06% of category shift especially
structure shift (it can be broken down as 2,61% of verb phrase into verb phrase and 0,11% verb phrase into adverb phrase).

2. The quality of translation can be divided into three, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability. The accurate data consists of 115 data or 24,00%, the less accurate data consist of 316 or 65,97%, inaccurate data consists of 48 or 10,02%. The acceptable data consists of 377 or 78,70%, the less acceptable data consists of 102 or 21,29%. Meanwhile the high readability data consists of 461 or 96,24%, the medium readability consists of 18 or 3,76%.

Based on the analysis, the writer can concluded that the data in the novel is belongs to good translation, because it is dominated by acceptable and readable translation although there are many translation shift in this translation.

4. Bibliography


