

# The Application of Translation Shift of English Verb Phrase to Indonesian in Translation Teaching

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## Abstract

*This article aims at classifying translation shifts of English verb phrase into Indonesian and describing the application of the translation shift in translation teaching. The data are in the form's phrases, clauses, and sentences containing verb phrases and their Indonesian translation. The data were collected using content analysis, questionnaire, and interview. They were analysed using Catford theory of translation shifts. The first result indicates that there are three translation shifts. They are structure shift, rank or level shift, and intra-system shift. Second finding shows that there are thirteen steps in translation teaching. Most procedures in teaching translation activated students as the approaches used were project-based learning and students centred learning. The process of teaching and learning by applying research results and doing directly as found in the examples makes it easier for students to understand the material provided.*

**Keywords:** verb phrase; translation shift; translation teaching

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Translation is an activity that cannot be separated from transferring messages from the source language to the target language. The transfer of the message will always be carried out automatically by the translator, consciously or unconsciously, the translator will use several translation strategies, including addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation and translation shift.) (House, 2014 and McGuire, 1991). Translation shifts cannot be avoided because they always occur in existing translation results, both manual translations and translations using applications (Machali, 2020). This needs to be conveyed to translation students because the results of observations of the translation course learning process and interviews show that they do not know and cannot classify translation shifts in the data. Therefore, classification, even though research on translation shifts has been carried out previously (Haryanti, 2016 and 2021), still needs to be carried out again in different data sources, data and lingual units. The results of this research can be used to understand English students, especially translation course students. Previous research related to translation shifts

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as was done on noun phrases (Haryanti et al, 2019) and the research in this article was conducted on verb phrases and their application in teaching translation courses, especially verb phrase shifts. Therefore, this article aims to categorize the shift in translation of English verb phrases into Indonesian and explain its application in teaching translation in the form of procedures.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This sub will explain specifically related to translation, message equivalence, translation shifts, and verb phrases.

### 2.1. Translation and Message Equivalence

Translating from the source language to the target language to achieve equivalence is always done because not everyone understands all languages. As explained by experts, translation is the transfer of a message from the source language to the target language in a comparable manner. Message equivalence is the main goal of translation activities. Translators use several strategies, including addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, and shift to achieve equivalence. (Catford, 1974, Munday 2009, Munday, 2019, Machali, 2000, Davis 2001, Flotow, 2007, Munday, 2016). Equivalence is the main keyword in translation and this theory was coined by Nida, 1969 and developed by Baker from 1992 to 2019 in his book by dividing equivalence into eight types, namely word equivalence, equivalence above the word level, structural equivalence, textual equivalence, pragmatic equivalence, and semiotic equivalence, and equivalence (Baker, 2018).

### 2.2. Translation Shift

Shifts or shifts in translation are divided into five, namely category shift, intra-system shift, level/rank shift, structure shift, and meaning shift (Catford, 19774; Shuttleworth, 2000; Munday, 2016). A category shift occurs when there is a shift in the class of words or word categories from one type to another, for example from noun to verb, to adjective to verb, verb to adjective, adverb to adjective, and so on. It is necessary to understand that word classes or categories of words in English and Indonesian include nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, articles, prepositions, and conjunction (conjunction). Category shifts can occur in all types of words or word categories. The second shift is an intra-system shift which occurs due to system differences between the source language and the target language. English knows tense, so there are changes in verbs that function as predicates by adjusting the time. For example, to say about an event that has just been led, I just found it over there, the verb find is changed to found. Apart from that, plural markers in English must have the addition of s/es even though they already mention the number, for example in Indonesian five rooms in English five rooms. These two examples are included in the language system so that if there are differences in translation, there is a shift in the system (intra-system shift). Third, a shift in level, namely the source language in a particular lingual unit is translated into a lower and/or higher lingual unit, for example from word to phrase or vice versa, phrase to clause, phrase to sentence or vice versa. Fourth, structural shift is a change in the position of words or other lingual units in both languages (word order change). The final shift is a shift in meaning that occurs when the meaning of a word or expression in the source language does not have an accurate equivalent in the target language (Haryanti, 2019).

### 2.3. Verb Phrases

Phrase A verb phrase is a syntactic unit consisting of an auxiliary verb before the main verb. A verb phrase consists of a main word or core verb (a head verb), complements, objects, and modifiers as its dependents. English verbs as core verbs

have four core parts. Most English verbs are in the regular form they have a past tense and past participle with –ed (worked, played, listened). But many of the most frequent verbs are irregular. English verb phrases with be and -ing express being or continuous aspect. Verbs with am/is/are+verb-ing express the present continuous while was/were +verb-ing describes the past tense. The function of a verb phrase in a clause or sentence is as a predicate and the predicate itself is the core part of the sentence. A verb phrase with have and the past participle expresses perfect aspect. A verb with have/has expresses present perfect and a verb with had expresses past perfect (Morley, 2000; Haryanti, 2021; Carnie, 2022).

### **3. METHODS**

Qualitative descriptive research method with data in the form of phrases, sentences and clauses which contain verb phrases and their translations in Indonesian. Data was collected using content analysis, interviews and questionnaires. The data source is the novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows and its translation in Indonesian. Next, the data was analysed using the translation shift theory written by Catford (1974). The analysis process is carried out by comparing all phrases, clauses and sentences in chapters 1-5 and marking the verb phrases and their translations. The next step, the researcher determines the type of shift that occurs in the translation by determining whether the message contained in each translated sentence is commensurate or not. After everything is finished, the researcher selects the data presented as an example of classification and analysis. The results of the first research related to translation shifts were used to teach the topic of translation shifts. The material is prepared in PPT and word displays of research results as well as complete articles of research results to show evidence of data analysis. After completing the learning process, the author prepares complete reports and articles.

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

The results of the research based on the objectives and data analysis show that there are two findings, namely three types of translation shifts of English verb phrases into Indonesian and there are 13 learning steps in the translation course which are described in the second finding below.

#### **4.1. Types of Phrase Verb Translation Shifts**

The results of the analysis show that there are three types of shifts in the translation of English verb phrases into Indonesian, namely structure shifts, level shifts and intra-system shifts. The following are the results of the analysis referred to in the existing data.

##### **4.1.1. Structure Shift**

Structural shifts occur because there are differences in the location or arrangement of words in the lingual unit of a verb phrase, as in the following example. Source language: He was so pale that he seemed to emit a pearly glow.

Target language: She was so pale that she seemed to give off a pearly glow.

The verb phrase in English was so pale is translated as pale, there is a shift in structure because the position of so, which means once, is placed behind the word pale, so there is a difference in the position of the word, which in shift theory is called a structural shift. The message of the two sentences above is equivalent even though there is a shift in structure and the word was not translated from English to Indonesian. The word was is an auxiliary word because the predicate is the adjective pale. Another

shift used in this translation is the intra-system shift seemed to emit, the past tense form is translated as apparently emitting without a past tense marker because this term is not known in Indonesian.

Source Language: Snape, however, looked calmly back into Voldemort's face and, after a moment or two, Voldemort's slip less mouth curved into something like a smile.

Target language: But Snape looked back at Voldemort's face calmly and, after a moment, Voldemort's lipless mouth curved into a smile.

The English sentence data above contains the past tense verb phrase, looked calmly back, which is translated into the Indonesian verb phrase looked back. If the two phrases are compared, it is found that there is a difference in structure because the translation of the word behind in English is translated forward, namely the word back is translated to reply and looked in the past tense is translated to look. Therefore, there is a structural shift that makes the message commensurate between the target language and the source language.

#### 4.1.2. Shifting Levels

Level shifts occur when the lingual units resulting from the translation shift to a larger or smaller size, such as phrases becoming words, phrases becoming sentences or vice versa, sentences becoming words, clauses or phrases and vice versa. The following are the results of data analysis on the translation of English verb phrases into Indonesian.

Source language: The interest around the table sharpened palpably: Some stiffened, others fidgeted, all gazing at Snape and Voldemort.

Target language: Interest around the table sharpened noticeably some people tensed, others fidgeted, everyone stared at Snape and Voldemort.

Sharpened palpably is an English verb phrase that translates to sharpen palpably. In the process of translating the phrase, the translator applies a shift in level to the word which can be translated clearly. The translation was deliberately carried out by adapting the structure of the target language by adding words with clear adverbials that explain sharply. Translated messages in the target language have no difference in meaning and message from the source language.

Source language: His red eyes fastened upon Snape's black ones with such intensity that some of the watchers looked away, apparently fearful that they themselves would be scorched by the ferocity of the gaze.

Target language: His red eyes were fixed on Snape's black eyes with such intensity that several people looking at them looked away, apparently afraid they would be burned by the ferocity of the gaze.

A shift in level occurs in the translation data for the expression above, namely in the verb phrase which functions as a predicate in the first clause. The phrase in question is looked away which is translated into the verb look which has a function no different from its function in the source language, namely as a predicate of the subject some of the watchers and several people. In this data there is also an intra-system because the past tense verb look-ed is translated looked without a plural marker. Both shifts are applied by the translator to achieve a natural target language, acceptable structure, and accurate message.

#### 4.1.3. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift is a shift in lingual units from the source language to the target language due to system differences in the two languages, such as the presence of tenses in English but not in Indonesian.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Based on the objectives, data collection, data classification and data analysis, it can be concluded that the results of the first research on intra-system shifts, structure shifts and level or rank shifts are very useful for structuring the learning and teaching process of translation courses. The learning process begins with students carrying out a translation, revising the translation results based on the lecturer's input, understanding translation shifts and translation equivalencies explained by the lecturer, classifying verb phrases, their translations and translation shifts, after doing this several times with the direction and assistance of the lecturer as a researcher. In the end, students can do their work better and it is hoped that students will practice it themselves. It is hoped that the results of this research can be continued for future research on similar topics and the results can be used as teaching material for translation courses or translation practice.

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