

## Category Shifts in the Translation of Verb Phrases in English Cookbook into Indonesian

Kadek Ayu Ekasani<sup>1</sup>, Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya<sup>2</sup>, Ketut Artawa<sup>3</sup>, Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bali Internasional

<sup>2</sup>Udayana University, Bali

<sup>3</sup>Udayana University, Bali

<sup>4</sup>Udayana University, Bali

**Corresponding Author:** Kadek Ayu Ekasani, E-mail: [ekasani@stpbi.ac.id](mailto:ekasani@stpbi.ac.id)

---

### ARTICLE INFO

Received: October 07, 2018

Accepted: October 20, 2018

Published: November 30, 2018

Volume: 1

Issue: 4

DOI: 10.32996/ijllt.2018.1.4.10

### KEYWORDS

*Category shift, translation, verb phrase, cookbook*

### ABSTRACT

This paper examines category shifts in the translation of verb phrases in English cookbook into Indonesian. Some theories are used to support the analysis, the theory of translation shift by Catford (1965) and also verb phrases by Quirk (1976) and Brinton (2010). The data source was taken from English cookbook entitled *The Essential Book of Sauces & Dressings* from Murdoch Books published by Periplus, Singapore and its translation into Indonesian titled *Saus dan Dressing yang Esensial* by Hadyana P. published by Periplus, Indonesia. This study is descriptive qualitative method, and the method of data collection is documentation. The finding of the analysis shows that there are two category shifts occur in the cookbook namely unit shift and class shift.

### INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text from source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Catford (1965:20) proposed that translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” In other words, translation is the change of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). To make the meaning of a text in SL as the closest equivalent as its translation in TL, the translator should have the understanding of the structure and the culture in both languages so the translator can have the ability to grasping the meaning in the text accurately and transfer the same meaning. In transferring the best meaning, the translator sometimes needs to change the structure in translation process that is why translation shift occur to make the meaning more understood by the target reader. Catford (1965:73) stated that shift is the changes which are occur in the process of translation from SL into TL. The translation shift is a shift or changes that happened in the process of transforming the message from Source language into Target Language.

This research focuses on the translation shifts of verb phrases in English Cookbook into Indonesian. Cookbook is a part of procedural text and has some linguistic features such as using imperative sentence patters (command), using active verbs, using connectives (conjunction) to sort of activities, using

adverbials (adverbs) to express the time, place, manner accurate, and using the simple present tense. The uses of active verbs in the method of cooking are very dominant. The verbs in cookbook are not only consisted by a verb, but also followed by some modifiers and complements. To make the target reader understand about the meaning from the English cookbook, so the translator needs to apply the translation shift in the process of translation.

Some researches have discussed the translation of verb phrase . for example, Endahwarni (2016) discussed about the translation of verb phrases from Russian into Indonesian on Novel *Voskresenie* by Leo Tolstoj and its translation by Koesalah Soebagyo. Also, Toer discussed Russian verb phrases and their translations in Indonesian in terms of syntax and semantics. The verb phrases that are found in Russian-Indonesian translations then are analyzed by translation procedures of Catford's theory (1965), namely transposition and modulation. There is no shift of meaning found in the translation, only shift of form, they are the adverb is equivalent by noun, the adverb is equivalent by verb and the adverb is equivalent by the adjective. This study provides a very important context in translating the verb phrase in terms of syntactic and semantic fields, so it has contribution to the present study.

Herman (2017) in his research discussed shift in translation from English into Indonesian on Narrative Text. The data were analyzed through a

translation theory stated by Catford They were structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift from English (as the source language) into Bahasa Indonesia (as the target language). The data were taken from each paragraph written in English (as the Source Language/SL) into Indonesian (as the Target Language/TL). The results of the study are the unit shifts occurred in the translation into target language is the forming from high level to lower level and from low level to higher lever. The shifts are usually created from phrase into word, verb phrase into verb, and word into phrase.

To make the same concept of verb phrases in this research, so the verb phrases here consists of a core verb with all the complementary elements such as auxiliary, complement and modifier consisting of adjective phrases (AdjP), noun phrases (NPs), and adverbial phrases (AP).

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### The Concept of Translation Shift

Translation shifts are small linguistic changes occurring in translation of the source language into the target language. According to Catford (1965:73), 'Shifts' are the departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. Shifts in translation are known as those changes which occur or may occur in the process of translation. Catford (1965:80) classified the translation shift into two major types of shift are identified: Level Shift and Category shift. In this paper, the analysis will be focused on the category shift in translation of verb phrases in English cookbook into Indonesia.

### Category Shifts

According to Catford in A Linguistic Theory of Translation (1965), category-shifts, which are departures from formal correspondence in translation, consist of structure-shift, class-shift, unit-shift (rank-changes), and intra system-shift. Here the explanation as follows:

1. Structure-shifts involve a change in grammatical structure between the source language and the target language. Structure shift means a change construction from the SL phrase from MH (Modifier + Head) to TL phrase HM (Head Modifier) or vice versa.

Example : SL: *pabrik mainan*.

TL: toy factory. (Alzuhdy, 2014:188)

From the example above the SL construction is head (pabrik) + modifier (mainan) and the TL

construction become modifier (toy) + head (factory).

2. Class-shifts occur when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class.

Example : SL : mechanical engineering.

TL : *teknik mesin*. (Alzuhdy, 2014:189)

From the example above the adjective class (mechanical) in SL is changed to be noun class (teknik) in TL.

3. Unit-shifts mean changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. It includes shifts from morpheme to a word, word to phrase, clause to sentence, and vice versa.

Example : SL : gravity.

TL : *gaya tarik bumi*. (Alzuhdy, 2014:189)

From the example above the SL word (gravity) change to TL phrase (gaya tarik bumi).

4. Intra-system Shift. A departure from formal correspondence in which one system in the SL has its translation equivalent a different-non-corresponding-system in the TL. Intra-system shifts happen when a term is singular in the source text and plural in TL, or vice versa (a change in number even though the languages have the same number system).

Example : SL : many books.

TL : *banyak buku*. (Jayantini, 2016:22)

The word *books* in SL is plural, but in TL becomes singular, *buku*.

### English Verb Phrases

A verb phrase is a group of words with the main verb and auxiliaries as the central element (head). According to Carnie (2006: 70), "Minimally a VP consists of a single verb". This means that the minimum verb phrase consists of one verb element or can be formed according to the pattern of VP → V. Al-Ghazalli (2012: 605) said that the verb phrase is basically simple i.e. it consists of one lexical verbs. However, the construction of auxiliaries in the beginning and some phrases can combine with other lexical verbs to form compound VPs. The verb phrase in English is divided into two components: simple verb phrase and a complex verb phrase (Quirk, 1985: 151). The simple verb phrase consists of only one verb element whereas the complex verb

phrase consists of a core verb with all the complementary elements, such as auxiliary, complement and modifier consisting of adjective phrases (AdjP), noun phrases (NPs), and adverbial phrases (AP) such as the following pattern: VP → V (AdjP) (NP) (AP).

Example:

Simple Verb Phrase

a) VP → V

Ignacious left.

VP → V

Complex Verb Phrases

b) VP → V (NP) (AP)

Bill kissed his mother-in-law quietly.

VP → [V kissed NP his mother-in-law AP quietly]

(Carnie, 2006: 70)

In this study, the complexity of the verb phrase consists not only of a single head verb but may comprise a verb (V) element along with all the complementary elements, such as auxiliary, complement, and modifier, consisting of an adjective phrase (AdjP), noun phrase (NP), and adverbial phrase (AP).

Several combinations of VPs (a combination of auxiliaries and verbs), as summarized by Quirk (1985: 153) as follows:

modal + perfect + verb ... may have examined

modal + progressive + verb ... may be examining

modal + passive + verb ... may be examined

perfect + progressive + verb ... has been examining

perfect + passive + verb ... has been examined

progressive + passive + verb ... is being examined

modal + perfect + progressive + verb ... may have been examining

modal + perfect + passive + verb ... may have been examined

modal + progressive + passive + verb ... may be being examined

perfect + progressive + passive + verb ... has been being examined

modal + perfect + progressive + passive + verb ... may have been being examined

Meanwhile the category VP, the possible expansions based on Brinton (2010:211) are

|           |                               |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| VP → V NP | open a package                |
| V NP NP   | write a friend a letter       |
| V NP PP   | give an excuse to the teacher |
| V AP      | feel lonely                   |
| V NP AP   | make the dog angry            |
| V PP      | jump into the pool            |

V PP PP talk about the problem with a friend

## METHODOLOGY

This research is descriptive and qualitative in nature. The data source of this study is The Essential Book of Sauces & Dressings by Lowery, et al. published by Periplus, Singapore and its translation into Indonesian titled *Saus dan Dressing yang Esensial* by Hadyana P. published by Periplus, Indonesia. The method of data collection is documentation. The following procedures were followed to carry out the analysis of the category shift used in translating from English text into Indonesian.

(1) First, collecting the data from the source language and its translation.

(2) Classifying data to its types of category shifts.

(3) At the same time, the researcher marks down words/phrases/clauses /sentences of the translation text in which translation shifts occur.

(4) Analyzing the collected data of the category shift by the theory from Catford (1965).

(5) Presenting the data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of this study is based on the category shifts in translation of the verb phrases in English cookbook into Indonesian. The analysis of verb phrases here is verb phrase consisting of several other phrase elements or modifier accompanying the head. Here are the analyses.

1. SL : Cool completely. (p.2)

TL : *Dinginkan*. (p.2)

From the data above the construction of verb phrase in SL is verb (*cool*) + adverbial phrase (*completely*), while in its translation in TL become verb (*dinginkan*). The unit shift occurred in the translation into target language is the forming from high level to lower level that is from verb phrase into verb.

2. SL : Remove from the heat. (p.2)

TL : *Angkat*. (p.2)

The construction of the verb phrase in SL is verb (*remove*) + prepositional phrase (*from the heat*), and its translation become verb (*angkat*). The shift in this data is also included unit shift from high level to lower level that is from verb phrase into verb.

3. SL : Melt the butter with the pan juices. (p.5)

TL : *Cairkan mentega dengan sari daging di wajan*. (p.5)

The construction of the verb phrase above is verb (*melt*) + noun phrase (*the butter*) + prepositional phrase (*with the pan juices*). The translation of verb

phrase in TL is verb (*cairkan*) + noun phrase (*mentega*) + prepositional phrase (*dengan sari daging*) + prepositional phrase (*di wajan*). The unit shift occurs in this data from the lower level to high level. So the combination of VP in SL become VP in TL can be seen from the following illustration.

SL : VP → V + NP + PP

TL : VP → V + NP + PP + PP

4. SL : Stir in the chives. (p.5)

TL : *Masukkan kucai*. (p.5)

The combination of verb phrase in SL is verb (*stir*) + prepositional phrase (*in the chives*). The translation in TL, the verb phrase is verb (*masukkan*) + noun phrase (*kucai*). There is a class shift occur in the construction of verb phrase, from the prepositional phrase become noun phrase. The class shift of verb phrase can be seen from the following construction.

SL : VP → V + PP

TL : VP → V + NP

5. SL : Bring the gravy to the boil. (p.5)

TL : *Didihkan*. (p.5)

The combination of verb phrase in SL is verb (*bring*) + noun phrase (*the gravy*) + prepositional phrase (*to the boil*). The translation in TL, the verb phrase is verb (*didihkan*). There is a unit shift occur in the construction of verb phrase, from the verb phrase become verb.

6. SL : Season. (p.6)

TL : *Masukkan bumbu*. (p.6)

The construction of the verb phrase above consist of single verb (*season*). The translation of verb phrase in TL is verb (*masukkan*) + noun phrase (*bumbu*). The unit shift occurs in this data from the lower level to high level from verb into verb phrase.

7. SL : Refrigerated for at least 30 minutes. (p.9)

TL : *Dinginkan di kulkas dalam minimal 30 menit*. (p.9)

The construction of the verb phrase above is verb (*refrigerated*) + prepositional phrase (*for at least 30 minutes*). The translation of verb phrase in TL is verb (*dinginkan*) + prepositional phrase (*di kulkas*) + prepositional phrase (*dalam minimal 30 menit*). The unit shift occurs in this data from the lower level to high level. So the combination of VP in SL become VP in TL can be seen from the following illustration.

SL : VP → V + PP

TL : VP → V + PP + PP

8. SL : Cook 1 minute further. (p.10)

TL : *Tumis lagi 1 menit*. (p.10)

The construction of the verb phrase above is verb (*cook*) + prepositional phrase (*1 minute*) + adverbial

phrase (*further*). The translation of verb phrase in TL is verb (*tumis*) + adverbial phrase (*lagi*) + prepositional phrase (*1 menit*). The structure shift occurs in this construction of verb phrase, that can be seen from following illustration.

SL : VP → V + PP + AP

TL : VP → V + AP + PP

## CONCLUSION

As we can see from the discussion above, the category shifts that appear in the translation of verb phrases in English cookbook into Indonesian are structure shift, unit shift, and class shift. The unit shifts mostly shown in this analysis are from the lower level to the high level or vice versa. The process of shifts happened in the TL does not significantly change the message and meaning of the source language.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to acknowledge the Ministry of Research, Technology and Highest Education (*Kemenristek Dikti*) Republic of Indonesia for financial assistance through the publication.

## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

**Kadek Ayu Ekasani** is a PhD candidate in Linguistic Doctoral Program at Udayana University, Bali. She holds a Master of Linguistic in Translation Studies from Udayana University, Bali. Now she is a lecturer at Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bali Internasional.

**Ida Bagus Putra Yadnya** is a Professor in Linguistic Program, with expertise in Translation Studies at Udayana University, Bali. His research interests include cultural translation and translation procedures.

**Ketut Artawa** is a Professor in Linguistic Program, with expertise in typology of linguistic, translation studies, and syntax. He also published some books, such as *Two transitive constructions in Balinese*, *Ergativity and Balinese Syntax*, *Cohesive Devices in Indonesia*.

**Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati** is a Senior lecturer in Udayana University, Bali. She obtained her PhD in 2012 in Linguistic Typology from Udayana University, Bali. Her research interests are in linguistic typology, sociolinguistics and applied linguistics.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Alzuhdy, Y.A. (2014). *Analisis translation*

*shift dalam penerjemahan bilingual bahasa Inggris-Bahasa Indonesia*. Diksi. Vol 22, No.2 hal 185-193.  
<http://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/diksi/article/view/3188/2668>.

- [2] Al-Ghazalli, Mehdi F. (2012). A Study of the English Translations of the Qur'anic Verb Phrase: The Derivatives of the Triliteral. *Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, Vol. 2, No. 3, 605-612.
- [3] Brinton, Laurel J. & Donna M. Brinton. (2010). *The linguistic structure of Modern English*, 2nd edn. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- [4] Carnie, Andrew. (2006). *Syntax A Generative Introduction Second Edition*. USA: Blackwell Publishing.
- [5] Catford. (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [6] Endahwarni, Sari. (2016). Penerjemahan Frase Verbal Dari Bahasa Rusia Ke Dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada novel Voskresenie karya Leo Tolstoj dan terjemahannya oleh Koesalah Soebagyo Toer. KIMLI Conference Proceedings, 24-27 August, Indonesia ISBN 978-602-17161-4-4 (2016).
- [7] Hadyana. (2006). *Saus dan Dressing yang esensial*. Jakarta : Periplus
- [8] Herman. (2017). Shift in Translation from English into Indonesia on Narrative Text. *International Journal of European Studies*. 1 (3) : 72-77. <http://www.sciencepublishinghgroup.com/j/ijes>
- [9] Jayantini, S.R. (2016). *The Art of Translating Theory and Analysis*. Denpasar: Cakra Press.
- [10] Lowery, B., Brodhust, W., Goggin, W., Earl, M. (1996). *The essential book of sauces and dressings*. Singapore: Periplus
- [11] Quirk, Randolph. (1985). *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*. USA: Longman Inc.