

AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION SHIFT ON VERB PHRASES IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF SURAH YASEEN (CHAPTER 36)

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ABSTRACT

The aims of this study were to find out the types and the dominant type of translation shift on verb phrases used in English-Indonesian translation of Surah Yaseen (Chapter 36). This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were the verb phrases in English-Indonesian translation of Surah Yaseen. The data were collected and analyzed by comparing, classifying, categorizing, describing, calculating, and displaying by using table. The result of this study found there were three types of translation shift on verb phrases in English-Indonesian translation of Surah Yaseen namely: class shift (51.25%), level shift (43.75%), and structure shift (5%). The most dominant type of translation shift used was the class shift.

Keywords: translation shift, verb phrase, Surah Yaseen

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari studi ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis pergeseran terjemahan dan jenis pergeseran terjemahan yang dominan pada frase kata kerja yang digunakan dalam terjemahan Bahasa Inggris-Indonesia Surah Yasin (Surah ke-36). Studi ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang digunakan adalah frase kata kerja yang terdapat dalam terjemahan Bahasa Inggris-Indonesia Surah Yasin. Data dikumpulkan dan dianalisis dengan membandingkan, mengkategorikan, mendeskripsikan, menghitung, dan menampilkannya dalam bentuk tabel. Hasil studi menemukan ada tiga jenis pergeseran terjemahan pada frase kata kerja dalam terjemahan Bahasa Inggris-Indonesia Surah Yasin yaitu pergeseran terjemahan berdasarkan kelas kata (51,25%), berdasarkan level (43,75%), dan berdasarkan struktur (5%). Pergeseran terjemahan yang paling dominan digunakan adalah pergeseran terjemahan berdasarkan kelas kata.

Kata kunci: pergeseran terjemahan, frase kata kerja, Surah Yasin

A. Introduction

Translation is very important for processing the exchange of information. Translation is changing the source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) text (Catford, 1965: 20). In other word, translation is a strategy to make people comprehend the foreign languages' meaning by doing changes both the SL and TL without interfering the meaning. Without translation, people in different language will not follow the development of period; moreover, they are less able to understand other languages. The Study of translation itself has been conducted widely by many researchers in the world. It purposes to seek the equivalence meaning from source language to the target language which of course they are different in many terms such as the syntaxes, the morphs, the structure, the grammar, etc.

Many ancient Islamic literatures have been translated into English, included the translation of holy books, particularly Qur'an. It is the holy book of Moslem. For many centuries, Qur'an which is written originally in Arabic language has been translated into many languages, especially English – the international language. The translation is intended to provide people of Moslem all over the world who do not understand Arabic an easier way in understanding the meaning of their holy book Qur'an.

Then, how in Indonesia which is considered the country that has the largest number of Moslem in the world? Of course it also specifically translates Qur'an into Indonesian.

As a Moslem, studying Qur'an is very important. Qur'an is Allah's decree which is revealed to the Prophet Muhammad SAW little by little in Arabic which explains the laws, faith, advices, etc. It is the miracle to the Prophet Muhammad SAW and for guidance to the human. It is for the success in life now and hereafter.

Qur'an as the holy book of Islam consists of 30 sections, 114 Surah, and 6666 verses. Some of them were obtained by the Prophet Muhammad SAW in Mecca and Medina. Qur'an is universally known as

sacred book of Islam, the religion of submission to the will of God. The name of Al-Qur'an means recital or reading. Al-Qur'an also is guidance to human in the whole world. It is written in Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah 185:

شَهْرَ رَمَضَانَ الَّذِي أُنزِلَ فِيهِ الْقُرْآنُ هُدًى لِّلنَّاسِ وَبَيِّنَاتٍ
مِّنَ الْهُدَى وَالْفُرْقَانِ فَمَنْ شَهِدَ مِنْكُمُ الشَّهْرَ فَلْيَصُمْهُ وَمَنْ
كَانَ مَرِيضًا أَوْ عَلَى سَفَرٍ فَعِدَّةٌ مِّنْ أَيَّامٍ أُخَرَ يُرِيدُ اللَّهُ بِكُمُ
الْيُسْرَ وَلَا يُرِيدُ بِكُمُ الْعُسْرَ وَلِتُكْمِلُوا الْعِدَّةَ وَلِتُكَبِّرُوا اللَّهَ عَلَى
مَا هَدَاكُمْ وَلَعَلَّكُمْ تَشْكُرُونَ {185}

"Ramadan is the (month) in which was sent down the Qur'an, as a guide to human, also clear (signs) for guidance and judgment (between right and wrong). So every one of you who is present (at His home) during that month should spend it in fasting, but if anyone is ill, or on a journey, the prescribed period (should be made up) by days later. Allah intends every facility for you; He does not want to get in difficulties. (He wants you) to complete the prescribed period, and to glorify Him in that He has guided you; and perchance shall be grateful". (Ali, 2001).

In doing translation, whatever it is, a translator must consider the procedures applied in order not to change the original message in the source language. The product of translation which is in the target language should possess the same message as its origin. A translation may be good unless it does not change the sense of the source language.

Before translating the word, the translator need to understand about translation shift first. Shift or transposition is the most procedure of translation used by translator in doing the translation of an SL text to TL text. Catford (1965) provides two types of shift: level shift and category shift. Level shift means that an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level while category shift is classified into four types: structure, class, unit (rank-changes), and intra system shift.

Shifts may occur in many kinds of phrases such as verb phrase. Verb is "an open word class" as defined by Berry (2012: 28). In the term of grammar they are the

most important word class because they are the central element in clauses. Traditionally verbs are said typically to denote “actions”. In other word, verb is the word that contain actions. The action words need effort to do something such as work, write, run, sing, etc. Phrase itself is a part of sentence. It belongs to a single part of speech that is a group of word acting. It does not contain both subject and verb. Phrase expresses a complete thought. Berry (2012: 235) states that verb phrases are combined of a verb and auxiliaries. The auxiliaries are all optional; only the main verb element – equivalent to the head of noun phrases – is obligatory.

The following example shows the occurrence of translation shift from SL (English) into TL (Indonesian).

SL: ...and it was impossible to hear what the English man *was saying*...

TL: ...dan *ucapan* si orang Inggris jadi sulit didengar...

The translation above shows that English verb phrase is translated into noun. The words *was saying* is an English verb phrase because it involves “to be” (was) as past progressive, “verb” (say) as the head verb and “infinitive” (-ing). While, *ucapan*, as its translation is classified as Indonesian noun. The two sentences are shifted from English verb phrase *was saying* into Indonesian noun *ucapan*. Thus, it is clear that in the two sentences above occurs translation shift.

Another example of the occurrence of translation shift is taken from the verse of *Surah Yaseen* of *Qur'an* since this research focused on the analysis of translation shift in *Surah Yaseen*. Below is the translation of English (SL) and Indonesian (TL).

Verse No. 39 of *Surah Yaseen*

SL: And the moon, *we have measured* for her mansions.....

TL: Dan *telah kami tetapkan* tempat peredaran bagi bulan.....

The translation of English and Indonesian in above verse shows that the English verb phrase is *have measured* and the verb phrase is translated into Indonesian verb phrase *telah tetapkan*. The word *have* functions as auxiliary and word *measured* as the verb. The auxiliary *have* covers the verb *measured* as pre-modifier and the verb *measured* as the head word. Meanwhile, *telah tetapkan*

contains pre-modifier *telah* and the verb *tetapkan* as the head word contains suffix *-kan*. The word *telah* does not function as auxiliary as in English which covers the verb *tetapkan* but it merely functions as the adverb of time in Indonesian. Literally, premodifier *have* is translated into *telah* in Indonesian. Although there is different structure function in each but the meaning is still appropriate based on the rules which are prevailing in Indonesian and have the same message.

It is true that in translating SL text to TL text, a translator must consider the translation shift as a part of linguistic factors in translation procedures. There are mainly two factors to produce a good translation. They are linguistic factor and cultural knowledge (Nababan, 2003). The linguistic factor covers sentences, phrases, and words. Meanwhile the cultural knowledge covers both source language and target language. The translation also needs to possess the competency. They are competence, cultural, transfer, textual, and subject competence. Having good translation result, there is no other way that the translator must master both of the SL and TL. If translator can do that, the result can attain the proper meaning in the TL.

This study analyzed the translation shift in *Surah Yaseen*. Moslem understands that *Surah Yaaseen* is the 36th *surah* of the *Qur'an* including the *Makkiyah surah*. The content of *Yaaseen* is the story of prophet Isa *Allaihissalam*, with people of *Anthakiyah* and consists of 83 verses revealed after *Surah Jin*. *Surah Yaaseen* is the heart of *Qur'an* and those who read *Surah Yaaseen* is rewarded to read 10x of reading *Qur'an* and the challenges are get goodness and mercy from Allah, and also in the judgment day will get ease.

The important reasons to talk about translations shift of verb phrase of English-Indonesian translation in *Surah Yaaseen* firstly because *Al-Qur'an* is a guidance that provides instructions and right guidance for humans. Allah protects and preserves *Al-Qur'an*. Secondly, *Surah Yaaseen* is the heart of *Al-Qur'an* and there are many features in it and also a lot of goodness for the people who read it. Thirdly, it is

interesting to look for the words or verbs and translations shift of verb phrase in the translation of *Al-Qur'an*.

The verb phrase itself is an important unit in sentence. It consists of the verb as the core unit. Without a verb a sentence cannot be arranged. Posits verb as the complex part of speech determined with properties showing subject agreement. Verb phrase is made up of main verb and one or more helping verbs linked together.

Considering the facts and the reason described above, thus this study was intended to analyze the translation shift on verb phrases in English-Indonesian translation of *Surah-Yaseen*.

There are so many definitions of translation suggested by the experts. Some definitions of translation may be different because experts may express their own thought or idea about it. Here, the translation definitions are based on several experts such as Newmark (1984), Larson (1984), Simatupang (1992), Catford (1965) and Nida and Taber (1982), etc.

Newmark (1984: 28) says, "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". Here, Newmark says translation is the way to find the equivalence meaning from source text into target text. Thus, we may say that we are reconstructing or reproducing the meaning inside the SL text into TL text. Larson (1984: 10) states, "Translation consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, then reconstructing the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context". From Larson's explanation, it can be concluded that translation is not an easy task to do. The translator should master the lexicon and grammatical structure, and also the translator must to know the context of situation and culture of SL and TL. Simatupang (2000) states, "Translation is a kind of transferring the meaning in SL to TL and reconstructs it in TL as the rules that are prevail in TL". It means that translation tries

to transfer the meaning in SL to TL in the form that best fit with the rules of TL. Furthermore, Nida and Taber (1982: 12) state, "Translating consists of reproducing in the receptore language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". It can be concluded that in reproducing or transferring the message, there must be equivalent between SL and TL in meaning and also in style of linguistic. The translator needs to pay attention to the style of SL in order to maintain the naturalness of SL in the TL so the target readers could easily understand the content of the text.

From the four definitions of translation it can be concluded that translation is the task that deals with two different kinds of languages. The first is the source language (SL); it is the language that is about to translate, and the second is the target language (TL) or the form of language to be the target. The important thing in translation is the way to find equivalence from SL to TL.

Catford (1965: 20) divides translation into three different categories. The differences are in terms of the text extend, levels and ranks.

1. Categories of translations in terms of extend
 - a. Full Translation
The entire text is submitted to the translation process that is every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material.
 - b. Partial Translation
Some parts of the source language text are left untranslated.
2. Categories of translations in terms of levels
 - a. Total translation
Total translation is the replacement of source language grammar and lexis by equivalent target language grammar and lexis.
 - b. Restricted translation
There is the replacement of the source language textual material by equivalent target language textual material at only one level.

3. Categories of translation in term of ranks
 - a. Word for word translation
Catford (1965: 32) states that word for word translation generally means what it says. This method is applicable only when both the source language and target language have the same structure.
 - b. Free translation
Catford (1965: 25) says that free translation is always unbounded-equivalence shunt up and down the rank scale, but tend to be at higher ranks –sometimes between larger units than the sentence.
 - c. Literal translation
Catford (1965: 25) states that literal translation lies between these extreme (word for word and free). It may start as it were, from a word for word translation, but make changes in conformity with the target language grammar. Most translators tend to translate literally and make a partially modified literal translation. They modify grammar and use the acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language.

Translation is not only about changing an SL to TL. Actually the process of translation can be assumed as a step of activities in transferring message of a text by a translator. Besides understanding what the translation is and what should be produced in translation, a translator should know that translation is complex. Nida (as cited in Hatim, 2001: 22) states that the system of translation consists of complex procedures comprising three stages. They are analysis, transfer, and restructuring. In the analysis step, the translator analyzes the source text in terms of the grammatical relationship, and the meaning of the word and combinations of the word.

Phrase is a part of sentence. It belongs to a single part of speech that is a group of word acting. It does not contain both subject and verb. Phrase expresses a complete thought. Berry (2012: 235) states that verb phrases are combined of a verb and auxiliaries. The auxiliaries are all optional;

only the main verb element–equivalent to the head of noun phrases–is obligatory.

B. Research Method

In conducting this study, qualitative descriptive method was employed in which the data were collected and analyzed and then drew a conclusion without making generalization. This was also a qualitative study because it was studied through the explanation by using some words to solve the problem. Because of the nature of qualitative research, the data in this study were analyzed based on their context and natural setting.

The source of the data was taken from one book and it was written in Arabic version as the original language and the other was in English-Indonesian version as the translated version. The book was the Holly *Qur'an* in English-Indonesian translation by Agus Hidayatullah, LC., MA., Siti Marhamah Sail, LC., Imam Ghazali Masykur, LC., Fuad Hadi, LC., as English and Indonesian translators in the book (*Mushhaf*) entitled "*Al-Jamil (Al-qur'an Tajwid Warna, Terjemah Per Kata, Terjemah Inggris)*". The book (*Mushhaf*) was published by CBS (Cipta Bagus Segara), Bekasi Jawa Barat on 1st June 2012. It contained 114 chapters in 631 pages.

In this study, some procedures were conducted to collect the data needed from the source as mentioned here in below.

1. Read the source of the data carefully twice or more as considered important.
2. Identified the occurrence of the verb phrases and the shift of the verb phrases.
3. Recorded and typed the identified data in a table.

In analyzing the data, the content analysis method was used as mentioned in the following points.

1. The original English book was compared with its Indonesian translation.
2. The data were classified according to the types of the translation collected.
3. The data which were categorized based on the translation shifts and meaning

equivalence were calculated using below percentage formula.

$$X = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Notes:

X = The percentage of obtained items

F = The total translation shift on verb phrase of each type

n = The total translation shift on verb phrase from all types

4. Decided the most dominant type of translation shift that occur based on the result of the percentage calculation.
5. Concluded the findings as the result of the study.

C. Result and Discussion

From the English-Indonesian translation of *Surah Yaseen* (Chapter 36) there were 80 data of verb phrases. It was found that there were three types of translation shift and one of them became the dominant type of translation shift. The following table showed the whole calculation of the frequency and the percentage of the type of translation shift obtained from the English-Indonesian translation of *Surah Yaseen* (Chapter 36).

Table 1. The Percentage of the Types of Translation Shift on Verb Phrases Found in English-Indonesian Translation of *Surah Yaseen*

No	Type of Translation Shift	Frequency	Percentage
1	Level Shift	35	43.75%
2	Category Shift		
	a. Structure Shift	4	5%
	b. Class Shift	41	51.25%
	c. Unit Shift	-	-
	d. Intra-System Shift	-	-
	Total	80	100%

The table above showed the total number of Level Shift (43.75%), Structure Shift (5%), and Class Shift (51.25%). The followings were the analysis of each type of translation shift of the verb phrases.

1. Level shift

Level shift is a shift of level where an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. The following data shall be the elaboration of the analysis of the level shift.

Example datum found:

SL: We *have put* a bar in front of them...

TL: Kami *jadikan* di hadapan mereka sekat...

From the datum above, the verb phrase *have put* in SL was translated into *jadikan* in TL. The verb phrase *have put* consisted of *have* as pre-modifier and *put* as the head word. It was categorized as verb phrase. It was translated into *jadikan* in Indonesian which consisted of base word *jadi* + suffix *-kan* as verb. It showed that SL was verb phrase, but in TL it was changed into verb. This translation shift belonged to the level shift.

2. Category Shift

In this type of translation shift, it was found 2 (two) types of shift namely Structure Shift and Class Shift. The followings were the elaboration of the analysis for each type of shift.

a. Structure shift

Structure Shift is a shift occurs in grammatical structure such as active verb phrase, passive verb phrase, positive verb phrase, negative verb phrase in translation process.

Example datum found:

SL: ...The word *is proved*...

TL: ...Sungguh, *pasti berlaku* perkataan (hukuman)...

In the sentence above showed that the verb phrase *is proved* in SL was translated into *pasti berlaku* in TL. The verb phrase *is proved* consisted of *is* as auxiliary and *proved* as the head word. It was categorized as verb phrase. It was constructed in passive form. It was translated into *pasti berlaku* as active verb phrase that consisted of *pasti* as adverb and *berlaku* as verb with prefix *ber-*

and the base word *laku*. So, the translator changed the passive verb phrase to active verb phrase. This translation shift belonged to the structure shift.

b. Class Shift

Class shift occurred when an SL item is translated with a TL item which belongs to a different grammatical class, i.e. a verb phrase may be translated into adverb phrase, adjective phrase, noun phrase, verb phrase.

Example datum found:

SL: ...whose fathers *were not warned*,
TL: ...yang nenek moyangnya *belum pernah diberi peringatan*,

The case above showed that the verb phrase *were not warned* in SL was translated into *belum pernah diberi peringatan* in TL. The verb phrase *were not warned* consisted of *were* as auxiliary and the verb *warned* as the head word. This was in form of negation. The function of *were not warned* as predicate from subject *fathers*. Next, the Indonesian verb phrase *belum pernah diberi peringatan* consisted of *belum pernah* as adverb, the verb *diberi* as the head word with prefix *di-* and the base word *beri* and *peringatan* as object (noun) of the verb *diberi* which was formed with prefix *per-*, suffix *-an* and the base word *ingat*. So, it was clear that translator changed the verb phrase to verb phrase. This was included in class shift.

There were three types of translation shift on verb phrases found in English-Indonesian translation of *Surah Yaseen* (Chapter 36) namely Level Shift, Structure Shift and Class Shift. Then there were 80 data verb phrases of the translation shift types in which class shift was 41 items, level shift was 35 items, and last structure shift was 4 items.

The percentage of the translation shift types found were 51.25% for Class Shift, 43.75% for Level Shift, and 5% for Structure Shift. The dominant type of translation shift used in English-Indonesian translation of *Surah Yaseen* based on the percentage was the Class Shift.

The process of translation shift on verb phrase used in English-Indonesian translation of *Surah Yaseen* occurred by changing the verb phrases from source language into verb or adjective in target

language; the negative verb phrases in source language were changed into positive verb phrases in target language; active verb phrases in source language were changed into passive verb phrases in target language; verb phrases in source language were changed into noun phrases or verb phrases in target language.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

Based on the previous data analysis, some conclusions of this study can be. First, there were three types of translation shift on verb phrases found in English-Indonesian translation of *Surah Yaseen* (Chapter 36). They were Level Shift, Structure Shift and Class Shift. Second, the dominant type of translation shift on verb phrases found in English-Indonesian translation of *Surah Yaseen* (Chapter 36) was the class shift (51.25%).

In relation with the conclusions, some suggestions are likely to be given. For the students of English Education Study Program are deeply expected to probe and learn more about the translation shift in translation studies to enlarge their insight. For the translators that focus on literary works are expected to learn more about translation shift, especially level shift and category shift as the two major types of translation shift and also the procedure of translation in order to be able to produce better quality of translated literary works.

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