

SHIFTS OF PHRASAL VERBS IN QUINN'S: DANCING AT MIDNIGHT

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ABSTRACT

This research tried to investigate shift of phrasal verbs in the novel “*Dancing at Midnight*” written by Julia Quinn. The purposes of this research are: 1) to find out shift that occurred in the novel “*Dancing at Midnight*” and its Indonesian translation “*Dansa Tengah Malam*”, 2) to describe the causes of shift that occurred in the novel. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative. The result shows two types of shift, namely level and category shifts in which the category shift was divided into structure, unit, class and intra system shift. Level shifts occurred 78 times or 55.8% out of 140 data, structure shift 27 data or 19.3%, unit shift 23 data or 16.4%, class shift 9 data or 6.4%, and intra system shift 3 data or 2.1%. Furthermore, structure and semantic adjustments were also found in the translation process.

Keywords: *phrasal verb, level shift, category shift, structure adjustment, semantic adjustment.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the products of translation can be found in every field. There are a lot of works translated to help people understand a text. Munday (2016) defined translation as (1) the general subject field or phenomenon, (2) the product that is, the text that has been translated, (3) the process of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating. He also stated that the process of translation between two different written languages involves the changing of an original written text or source text (henceforth, ST) in the original verbal language or source language (henceforth, SL) into a written text or target text

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(henceforth, TT) in a different verbal language or target language (henceforth, TL). The shift has been the central issue in the field of translation. Newmark (1988) conceptualized shift as a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. In a language, there are elements that are different from other languages.

This research discussed the translation shift of English phrasal verb in a novel entitled "*Dancing at Midnight*" by Julia Quinn and its Indonesian translation "*Dansa Tengah Malam*" translated by Risty Nurraisa. The topic was chosen because it indicated that there were the same phrasal verbs but translated differently. There were also phrasal verbs translated in different rank. This research provided the analysis of translation shift and the causes.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ordudari (2007) argues that translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken SL texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts including religious, literary, scientific, and philosophical texts in another language and thus making them available to wider readers. In addition, Budianto and Fardhani (2010) defined translation as procedures or steps or order of technical devices used to transfer the meaning of a text in one language into a text in another languages or the SL message to TL message equivalently.

Shift is an important part in translation process. Some words from source text can be shifted to different form in target text. Newmark (1988, p.85) defined a shift as translation procedure involving a change in grammar from SL to TL. Whilst, Catford (1965, p.73) defined shift as departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to TL. In accordance with explanation above, shift is a change that happens in translation process because there are different structure and form between SL and TL. Sometimes shift is needed to make the message from SL understandable in TL even though the form is changed.

Catford (1965, p. 73) distinguished shift into level shift and category shift. Level shift means that a linguistic level of SL item has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. Category shift is referred to *unbounded* and *rankbound* translation: the first being approximately 'normal' or 'free' translation in which SL-TL equivalences are set up at whatever rank is appropriate. Category shift is also divided into

structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift. Structure-shift is among the most frequent category shift at all ranks in translation; they occur in *phonological* and *graphological* translation as well as in *total translation*. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit-shift is a change of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalence of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. Intra-system shift occurs internally within the system of a language.

According to Nida and Taber (1969), translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the SL message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Translating must aim primarily at "reproducing the message." However, to reproduce the message, one must make many grammatical and lexical adjustments. They also divided adjustment or shift into two types, structure and semantic. Structure adjustment results a shift in the form of language. Meanwhile, semantic adjustment results a shift in meaning.

Phrasal verb consists of a verb and a particle that together have a special meaning. A particle is a preposition or an adverb used in a phrasal verb. There are two types of phrasal verbs, separable and non-separable. If a phrasal verb is separable, a noun can either follow or come between (separate) the verb and the particle and the pronoun always comes between the verb and the particle; the pronoun never follows the particle. If a phrasal verb is non separable, a noun or pronoun follows (never precedes) the particle (Azar, 1993, p. 241).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research applied the qualitative method which relied on observation as a means of collecting data. It attempted to examine situations in order to establish what was the norm, i.e. what could be predicted to happen again under the same circumstances. The observation was done by reading the novel both in SL titled "*Dancing at Midnight*" and in TL "*Dansa Tengah Malam*". The phrasal verbs in SL and the translation in TL were underlined and listed. Finally, those data was analyzed by using Catford's theory.

Material

The corpus used in this research was an English novel. The object for this research was a novel entitled "*Dancing at Midnight*" by Julia Quinn and its Indonesian translation "*Dansa Tengah Malam*" translated by Risty Nurraisa. The English version was published in 1995 by Avon Books and the Indonesian version was published in 2010 by Dastan Books.

Procedure of Data Collection

The data in this research were analyzed by comparing English version and its Indonesian translation. All phrasal verbs appeared in the SL were collected along with its translation. All types of shifts in the translation of phrasal verbs were classified for it would make the analysis easier to generate the findings. The translation equivalence was also classified.

Data analysis

All data of the shifts which were analyzed comprise: (a) category shift, (b) level shift, (c) structure shift, (d) unit shift, (e) class shift, and (f) intra system shift. The equivalence data were analyzed specifically in terms of formal and dynamic equivalence.

The discussion of the data analysis is divided into two parts, shift in translation and causes of the shift. The writer found that level shift and category shift of English phrasal verbs from SL text "*Dancing at Midnight*" into target language text (TL) "*Dansa Tengah Malam*" occurred based on Catford's shift theory. The category shift consists of structure shift, unit shift, class shift and intra system shift. The following table is the classification of the data based on Catford's theory of level shift and category shift.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Level Shift and Category Shift

Type	Frequency	Percentage
Level	78	55.8%
Structure	27	19.3%

Unit	23	16.4%
Class	9	6.4%
Intra System	3	2.1%
TOTAL	140	100%

It is found that level shifts occurred 78 times or 52% out of 150 data. The category shift consists of structure shift, unit shift, class shift and intra system shift. Structure shift occurred 27 times or 18%, unit shift 23 times or 15.3%, class shift 9 times or 6% and intra system shift 3 times or 2%. Additionally, the phrasal verbs that were not translated were 10 data or 6.7%. Moreover, the writer found the translation of English phrasal verb equivalence. She figured out formal and dynamic equivalences of English phrasal verbs in order to deliver the message from SL into TL based on Nida and Taber's equivalence theory. The writer also found not-equivalent translation of English phrasal verbs in the novel. The following table is the data pertaining to the equivalence classifications.

a. Level Shift

*SL : That left only Belle and since Emma was now a married lady she was a suitable chaperone, so Belle **went off** to stay with her cousin (page 8, Line 29).*

*TL : Maka, Belle pun **pergi** untuk tinggal bersama sepupunya itu. (p. 16, l. 14)*

SL **went off** is a phrasal verb which consists of a verb **went** (a past form of a verb **go**) and an adverb **off**. The SL **went off** translated into **pergi** in TL. The word **pergi** in Bahasa is a verb. In accordance with Catford's theory, the level shift occurs when linguistic level of SL item has a TL translation equivalence at a different level. Therefore, there is a level shift from SL to TL, a phrasal verb **went off** shifted into a verb **pergi**.

b. Structure Shift

*SL: Belle **sat back** and waited for the usual condescending comments*

about women and reading. (p. 4, l. 20)

TL: *The Winter's Tale.* "Belle **kembali duduk** dan menunggu komentar meremehkan yang sudah biasa didengarnya tentang wanita dan buku. (p. 11, l. 25)

SL phrasal verb **sat back** translated into **kembali duduk** in TL. The structure of the phrasal verb **sat back** consists of verb (**sat**) + adverb (**back**). Whilst, the structure in TL are verb (**kembali**) + verb (**duduk**). The verb **sat** in SL is a head word meanwhile the adverb **back** is the modifier. The translator used structure shift to translate the phrasal verb in SL. It can be seen that in TL the verb **kembali** is the modifier of the verb **duduk** which is the head word. In accordance with Catford's theory, in grammar, structure shift can occur at all ranks. Structure shift often occurs in the grammatical structure. Therefore, there is structure shift from SL to TL.

c. Unit Shift

SL: It disappeared just as quickly, and the tone of his voice sharpened as he said, "Don't **come out** here alone again." (p. 6, l. 36)

TL: "Jangan **kembali** kesini sendirian lagi." (p. 14, l. 18)

A phrase **come out** in SL translated into a word **kembali** in TL. There is a change of higher rank to lower rank. In accordance with Catford's theory, unit shift occurs when There is a change of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalence of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. If the translator had translated the data above literally with the same rank it could have been **datang keluar** which is unnatural and not equivalent. Therefore, the translator used unit shift to make it more acceptable.

SL: "You don't talk much, do you?" she **blurted out**. (p. 56, l. 20)

TL: "Kau tidak bisa bicara banyak, bukan?" **kata-kata itu keluar begitu saja** dari bibir Belle. (p. 71, l. 12)

A phrase **blurted out** in SL was translated into a sentence **kata-kata itu keluar begitu saja** in TL. This is a unit shift because there is a change of lower rank to higher rank. In accordance with Catford's theory, unit shift occurs when there is a change of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation

equivalence of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. If the translator had translated it literally with the same rank, it could have been **berkata tanpa berfikir keluar** which is unnatural and not equivalent. Therefore, the translator used the unit shift to make the translation more acceptable.

c. Class Shift

SL: “I don’t think it would **put Alex off** if you got sick in your *own* room.” (p. 17, l. 1)

TL: “Kurasa hal itu tidak akan **membuat Alex jijik** jika kau melakukannya di kamarmu sendiri.” (p. 25, l. 19)

The phrasal verb **put Alex off** in SL translated into **membuat Alex jijik** in TL. The phrasal verb **put Alex off** consist of verb **put**, a noun as object **Alex** and an adverb **off**. Whilst, the structure of the TL are verb (**membuat**) + noun (**Alex**) + adjective (**jijik**). In accordance with Catford’s theory, class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. The translator did not translate the adverb **off** but used an adjective **jijik** instead. Therefore, the translator used the class shift to transfer the message from SL to TL.

SL: He **turned around** and headed back down the stairs before coming to a bewildered halt in the hall. (p. 23, l. 35)

TL: John **membalikkan badan** dan kembali menuruni tangga sebelum akhirnya berteriak dari ruang utama. (p. 34, l. 9)

The phrasal verb **turned around** in SL was translated into **membalikkan badan** in TL. The translator used class shift to change the preposition **around** to be noun **badan**. In accordance with Catford’s theory, class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. If the translator had translated it literally and used the same word class, it would have been **memutar keliling** which is unnatural. Therefore, the translator used class shift to make it more acceptable.

SL: *He burst through the door, knocking it off one of its hinges.* (p. 32, l. 22)

TL: *Ia mendobrak pintu, **menerjang pintu itu** hingga terlepas dari engselnya.* (p. 45, l. 4)

The phrasal verb **knocking it off** in SL was translated into **menerjang pintu itu** in TL. The phrasal verb **knocking it off** consist of verb **knocking**, a pronoun **it** and an adverb **off**. Whilst, the data in TL instead of using pronoun, the translator used a noun **pintu**. In accordance with Catford's theory, the class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Therefore, the translator used class shift to translate phrasal verb from SL to TL.

SL: Belle shook her head and **kept on** walking. (p. 52, l. 15)

TL: *Ia menggelengkan kepala dan **terus** melangkah.* (p. 66, l. 14)

The phrasal verb **kept on** in SL translated into **terus** in TL. The phrasal verb **kept on** consists of verb **kept** and an adverb **on**. The word **terus** in Bahasa is an adverb. In accordance with Catford's theory, class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Therefore, the translator used class shift to translate phrasal verb **kept on** in SL to an adverb **terus** in TL.

SL: It was time to stop crying, time to think this problem through in a rational manner and **figure out** why his entire personality had changed so suddenly. (p. 69, l. 16)

TL: *Kini adalah waktu untuk memikirkan masalah ini dengan akal sehat dan **mencari tahu** mengapa sikap John berubah secara tiba-tiba.* (p. 86, l. 27)

The phrasal verb **figure out** in SL was translated into **mencari tahu** in TL. The phrasal verb **figure out** consist of verb **figure** and an adverb **out**. Meanwhile, in TL **mencari tahu** consist of a verb **mencari** and a verb **tahu**. In accordance with Catford's theory, class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Therefore, the change of an adverb to a verb is categorized as class shift.

SL: John closed his eyes and exhaled, mentally willing his body to **cool down**. (p. 76, l. 37)

TL:John menutup mata dan menarik napas, memerintahkan dirinya untuk **tenang**. (p. 95, l. 33)

The phrasal verb **cool down** in SL translated into **tenang** in TL. The phrasal verb **cool down** consist of verb **cool** and an adverb **down**. The word **tenang** in Bahasa is an adjective. In accordance with Catford's theory, class shift occurs when the translation equivalence of an SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Therefore, the translator used class shift to translate phrasal verb **cool down** in SL to an adjective **tenang** in TL.

d. Intra System Shift

SL:"How about in two days' time? We don't **keep town hours out** here, so we'll probably dine around seven." (p. 27, l. 29)

TL:"Bagaimana jika dua hari lagi? Disini kami tidak **mengikuti jam kota**, jadi mungkin kita akan makan malam pukul tujuh." (p. 38, l. 21)

SL phrasal verb **keep town hours out** was translated into **mengikuti jam kota** in TL. There is intra system shift from SL to TL. In SL the object between the phrasal verb is **town hours** in which the word **hours** is in plural form, meanwhile in TL the object becomes **jam kota** in which the word **jam** is singular. If the translator had translated it literally, it would have been **menyimpan kota jam-jam keluar** which is not equivalent. In accordance with Catford's theory, intra-system shift occurs internally within the system of a language. Therefore, the translator used intra system shift in order to transfer the meaning and message from SL to be more equivalent and acceptable.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing English phrasal verb in the novel "*Dancing at Midnight*" by Julia Quinn and its Indonesian Translation "*Dansa Tengah Malam*", the conclusion has been made. There are two types of shift found such as level shift and category shift. The category shift was also divided into structure shift, unit shift, class shift and intra system shift. Level shift dominantly occurred in the translation process because the data in TL mostly have different level from the SL. In SL, for example, the data are phrasal verb, but in TL the data are verb. Structure shift occurred because the data in TL have different structures

from the SL. Phrasal verbs consist of a verb and a particle such as an adverb or a preposition. Meanwhile, the phrasal verbs translated in the TL have different structure; they did not consist of a verb and a particle anymore. Unit shift occurred because the data in TL have different ranks from the SL. In the SL, the data is in the form of phrase, for instance, while the data in TL have a lower rank such as a word and there is also a higher rank such as a sentence. Class shift occurred because the data in TL have different classes from the SL. In SL, for example, the data are phrasal verb, while the data in TL have different classes such as adjective, noun, adverb and verb. Intra system shift occurred because there are changes in the system of language consisting of changes from plural form to singular form.

The structure adjustment used in translation process changed the structure in the whole sentence or the structure of phrasal verb itself. Meanwhile, the semantic adjustment that translator used in translation process changed the meaning of phrasal verbs that occurred in the novel. The adjustments make changes in style and meaning of the data. Therefore, those changes are categorized as shifts and reproduce comprehensible messages from SL to TL to get a natural equivalence.

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