

# Yavana Bhasa1

*by* Eka Sani

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## MODULATION STRATEGY IN TRANSLATING VERB PHRASES IN ENGLISH COOKBOOK INTO INDONESIAN

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### ABSTRACT

The sentence structure in recipe text tends to use verb phrases in starting instructions for cooking. While the construction of phrases in the predicative structure and syntactical fields has a complicated analysis. This research is focused on the modulation strategy in translating verb phrases in English cookbooks into Indonesian. The data is taken from an English cookbook written by Lowery, et.al. entitled "The Essential Book of Sauces & Dressings" and its translation into Indonesian is translated by Hadyana P. entitled "*Saus dan Dressing yang esensial*". The methods that are used to collect data are documentation and observation. Modulation that is used in the translation of verb phrases in cookbooks such as expressing the implied meaning of source text and appearing in the target text, changing active verbal phrases into passive forms in the target text, changing the perspective of the target reader while maintaining the message to be conveyed in the source text.

**Keywords:** verb phrases, cookbook, modulation

### INTRODUCTION

This study is focused on the modulation strategy in translating verb phrases in English cookbooks into Indonesian. According to Reiss (2000), based on the typology of the text, the translation of cookbooks is included in the text of information, where the translator is required to make the result of the translation as accurate as possible to the source language. The understanding of international cookbook, which uses English as the medium of instruction, is difficult to be understood for Indonesian students. It can be seen from the result of the dishes that are not based on the expectation. That is why the translation of the English cookbook is very helpful to make Indonesian students easy to make the dishes.

Most of the instructions in the cookbook use the complex verb phrase, the verb not only consisted of one verb as a head but also includes some complimentary elements after the main verb. A verb Phrase (VP) consists of minimally a single verb. So, the verb phrase minimum consists of one verb element  $VP \rightarrow V$  (Carnie, 2006; Ekasani et al., 2018; Simaremare et al., 2021). The translator of the target language sometimes omitted the words or phrases that should be translated because can cause a difference in producing the food. As we know, translation is not only translating meaning in words, sentences, phrases, or paragraphs of the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), but in the process of translating the translator should make the consideration of the culture of the language.

This is also the same as the research from Köhler (2011) which emphasizes the translation of cookbooks from a cultural point of view. Her research found that the translation of the source language is based on the culture of the target language. The same study also found by Sirait (2014), that the translation of the data source which has a different culture from the target language is finally not translated and still uses the language of the source. Here is the challenge for the translator to make the translation in the target language as closest as the source language. The study here focuses on the modulation strategy in translating the verb phrase in the English cookbook into Indonesian. Modulation is one of

the translation strategies that help the translator to keep the naturalness by changing the point of view (Putranti, 2018).

The modulation occurs when the translator reproduces the message of the original text in the TL text in conformity with the current norms of the TL, since the SL and the TL may appear dissimilar in terms of perspective (Newmark, 1988). It means that the SL text untranslatability because there is no lexical substitute in the TL text for an SL text (Bassnet, 1991). Modulation can be used as a change in the point of view or a change of perspective when rendering the message from the SL into the TL texts (Vinay and Darbelnet, 2000). Modulation is a translation strategy that changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive categories in a translation. Modulation technique occurred at the lexical or structural level (Adam et.al., 2019). At the level of the message, modulation is still divided into several categories: concrete for an abstract, cause-effect, part – another part, reversal of terms, a negation of opposite, active to passive (and vice versa), space for time, rethinking of intervals and limits (in space and time), and change of symbol (including fixed and new metaphor) (Putranti, 2018).

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research is based on qualitative research in which the data studied is qualitative data in the form of phrases derived from the translation text. Descriptive research of translation is divided into three types, adjusted for orientation, namely: 1) translation research oriented to the function, 2) translation research oriented to the process, and 3) translation research oriented to the product. This research is oriented to a product that focuses its attention on the result of translation. The translation unit of this study is at the phrase level especially in the verb phrases so the study is located on the macro level, i.e. the text's level. The type of data used in this study is qualitative data, namely in the form of verb phrases in the translation of the cookbook. Furthermore, the data sources used in this study are primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source used in this research is in the form of the translated text, as a product of the translation process from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Data 1

SL : Using a metal spoon, fold into the Hollandaise sauce. (p.23)

TL : *Aduk krim dan saus Hollandaise dengan sendok.* (p.23)

Verb phrases in the SL text consist of prepositional verbs (fold into) + noun phrases (the Hollandaise sauce). While the translation results in TL text becoming a verb (*aduk*) + noun phrase (*krim dan saus Hollandaise*). Fold into means to use a spoon or knife to add something slowly and gently to a mixture. Judging from the results of the translation in TL, the translator brings up additional noun elements (*krim*) to clarify the process of the verb (fold into) in SL. If the noun element does not appear in the TL sentence, it will be confusing for the target reader.

From the analysis above, the translation procedure used is modulation, in which the verb phrases in the SL contain the implied meaning and appear in TL. So that according to the meaning of prepositional verbs (fold into) the translator raises nouns (*krim*) that do not

appear in the SL verb phrases to make instructions for making dishes clear to the target readers.

#### Data 2

SL : Return pan to heat, cover; simmer gently for 10 minutes. (p.6)

TL : *Didihkan tertutup di atas api kecil selama 10 menit.* (p.6)

In the data above there are three verb phrases in one sentence, namely 1) return the pot to heat, 2) cover and 3) simmer gently for 10 minutes. Meanwhile, the translation in TL text consists of one verb phrase, which is a combination of two verbs (*didihkan tertutup*) + prepositional phrase (*di atas api kecil*) + prepositional phrase (*selama 10 menit*). The translation procedure according to the translation results in the TL text can be included in the modulation by changing different points of view to the message conveyed so that the translation results are more acceptable to the target readers.

Return itself means to return, which as a whole FV (return pan to heat) translates literally to returning the pan to heat. While the second verb phrase (cover) is translated into closing, and the third verb phrase (simmer gently for 10 minutes) becomes a slow boiling process over low heat for 10 minutes. So that the three verb phrases (SL) with the modulation procedure are translated into *Didihkan tertutup di atas api kecil selama 10 menit*. Even though there is a change in point of view, the message conveyed in the SL text is still the same as the result of the translation in the TL text.

#### Data 3

SL : Continue whisking for 3 minutes. (p.22)

TL : *Terus dikocok selama 3 menit.* (p.22)

The verb phrases above are included in the monotransitive verb type consisting of the verb (continue) + -ing participle (whisking) + prepositional phrase (for 3 minutes). The function of the -ing participle in the verb phrase (SL) is as an object, while the prepositional phrase functions as a time duration adverbial. The translation results in the TL text the verb phrase changes form into a passive verb, and the object that appears in the SL text, namely in the form of a gerund (whisking) experiences a change in form to become a passive verb in the TL text. So that the verb phrases formed in TL become adverbial phrases (*terus*) + passive verbs (*dikocok*) + prepositional phrases (*selama 3 menit*). The verb continue in the SL text becomes an adverbial phrase (*terus*) in the TL text. While the SL prepositional phrases are still translated into the same form with the same function as time adverbs. The translation procedure used is modulation by changing the active structure of the SL verb phrase translated into the passive form in the TL text.

#### Data 4

SL : The following points **will help you make perfect sauces** every time. (p.58)

TL : *Berikut ini petunjuk untuk membuat saus yang lezat.* (p.58)

In the data above, the verb phrase in the SL consists of modal (will) + verb (help) + noun phrase (you) + bare infinitive (make perfect sauce). While the translation results in TL text the verb phrase consists of a verb (*petunjuk*) + a prepositional phrase (*untuk membuat saus yang lezat*). The translation procedure used to translate SL verb phrases is modulation.

Modulation is done to make the translation results reasonable and acceptable to the target readers without changing the message conveyed by the SL text. Modulation is used when a literal translation cannot be used to translate the BS text in a reasonable manner. If translated literally, the verb phrase in the SL text (*will help you make perfect sauce*) becomes '*akan membantu anda untuk membuat saus yang sempurna*'. The result of its translation into TL text becomes very stiff and inflexible. So that a change in the point of view of the translator makes the translation results more equivalent.

#### Data 5

SL : Use a wooden spoon as your stirring tool. (p.58)

TL : *Gunakan sendok kayu untuk mengaduk.* (p.58)

The verb phrase in the SL text above consists of a prepositional verb consisting of a verb (use) + a noun phrase (a wooden spoon) + a prepositional particle (as) + a noun phrase (your stirring tool). The function of a noun phrase is as an object, both a direct object (a wooden spoon) and a prepositional object (your stirring tool) so that it is also included in the type of transitive complex verb. While the translation results in TL text the verb phrase consists of a verb (*gunakan*) + noun phrase (*sendok kayu*) + prepositional phrase (*untuk mengaduk*). The translation procedure used is modulation by changing the point of view and making the translation results more acceptable to the target readers.

The meaning of the prepositional verb *use something as something* (**use** a wooden spoon as your stirring tool) is to make something function as something. When translated literally, it becomes '*Gunakan sendok kayu sebagai alat pengaduk Anda*' so that the translation results are not flexible or stiff. Therefore the translator uses a modulation procedure that he feels can make the translation acceptable to the target reader to be '*Gunakan sendok kayu untuk mengaduk*'.

#### Data 6

SL : Add a whole peeled garlic clove and **shake to combine**. (p.32)

TL : *Tambahkan bawang putih kupas, kocok rata.* (p.32)

In the above verb phrase, data that is analyzed is *shake to combine* which is included in the transitive verb phrase. According to Quirk (1985), to-infinitive follows a verb function as an object. While it can be seen from the results of the translation in the TL text there is no object that follows the verb (*kocok*) that is included in the type of intransitive verb. The translation procedure used is modulation with the view that the message conveyed to the SL is translated literally the translation becomes unnatural. *To combine* can mean to combine, unite, or possess, so that the message to be conveyed by the verb phrase, *shake to combine* that can be received by the target readers is *kocok rata*. In the above data, the translation procedure used is modulation.

#### Data 7

SL : . . . the eggs **are whisked in the machine** . . . (p.59)

TL : . . . *proses telur.* . . (p.59)

In the above data, the expansion of FV is a passive form consisting of be (are) + verb form 3 (whisked) + prepositional phrase (in the machine). Meanwhile, the result of the translation

into TL is in the form of a noun phrase, *proses telur*. The modulation procedure is used on the above data to change the point of view of the target reader. Process in KBBI means a series of actions, manufacturing, or processing that produces a product. This means that the translation of the SL verb phrase is whisked in the machine into a noun phrase *proses telur* in the TL text and has the same goal, namely, to process eggs until they produce the desired result. So, the translation procedure used is modulation. In the element of FV expansion in the SL, there is an element of omission of prepositional phrases (in the machine). The function of this prepositional phrase is as an adverb that describes the place where the egg is beaten. The omission of this element by the translator means that the adverbial element has been explained in the previous clause, *To make the Hollandaise in a food processor, the eggs are whisked in the machine, then the hot butter is added to create the emulsion*. While the translation results in TL text become *To make Hollandaise sauce with a processor: process the eggs, then pour hot melted butter to form an emulsion*. This omission procedure in translation is included in the reduction procedure. The procedure for translating the verb phrases used in the data above is modulation and reduction.

#### Data 8

SL : Plain milk **may be used**, particularly if the sauce is to have other flavourings. (p.24)

TL : *Gunakan susu biasa tanpa bumbu tambahan* bila saus akan diberi aroma lain. (p.24)

The next SL verb phrase is included in the passive form which consists of modal (may) + be + third form verb (used). While the translation results in TL text the verb phrase consists of a verb (*gunakan*) followed by a noun phrase (*susu biasa tanpa bumbu tambahan*). The translation procedure can be classified into a modulation procedure by changing the passive structure of the SL into the active structure of the TL text. Furthermore, it can also be classified into the transposition translation procedure, the structure of intransitive verb phrases in SL becomes a form of transitive verb phrases in TL. Furthermore, in the noun phrase element TL, there is additional information present to explain ordinary milk (*susu biasa*) used in cooking recipes, namely, *tanpa bumbu tambahan*, so this procedure is included in the addition procedure. It can be concluded from the verb phrase data above that the translation procedures used are modulation, transposition, and addition.

#### Data 9

SL : Place capsicum, onion, garlic, and 1-2 small red chillies in food processor. (p.51)

TL : *Cincang kasar semuanya bersama 1-2 cabai rawit merah dengan proseser*. (p.51)

In the data above, the FV expansion in the SL is a verb (place) followed by a noun phrase (capsicum, onion, garlic, and 1-2 small red chillies) and a prepositional phrase (in food processor). While the results of the translation in TL text become verbs (*cincang*) followed by adjective phrases (*kasar semuanya*), adverbial phrases (*bersama 1-2 cabai rawit merah*) and prepositional phrases (*dengan proseser*). There are several translation procedures used in translating the above data. The first translation procedure is a transposition by looking at the structure of noun phrases in the SL (capsicum, onion, garlic) translated into adjective phrases (*kasar semuanya*). In addition, there is a change in the structure of the plural noun (small red chillies) in SL which is translated into a single noun (*cabai rawit merah*) in TL.

The noun element also shows the use of the modulation procedure, namely in the translation of (small) adjectives into *rawit*. Small itself means *kecil* when translated into TL, but the translator changes the point of view by changing the word small to *rawit*. *Rawit* itself is a small chili that has a spicier taste compared to regular red chilies. The choice of the word *rawit* compared to *kecil* for the translation of the word 'small' is to give a specific meaning to the target readers who generally use *cabai rawit* rather than small chilies in making spicy dishes.

The next translation procedure is *kalke*, the noun (food processor) is translated literally according to the original (*prosesor*). So that the translation procedures used in the data above are transposition, modulation, and *kalke*.

#### Data 10

SL : The butter is added very slowly to the egg yolks. (p.59)

TL : *Tuang mentega cair sangat perlahan-lahan ke dalam kuning telur*. (p.59)

In the above data the SL verb phrases consist of aux (is) + 3rd form verb (added) followed by adverbial phrases (very slowly) and prepositional phrases (to the egg yolks). The verb phrases above are included in the passive verb type. Meanwhile, the translation result in TL becomes a verb (*tuang*) followed by a noun phrase (*mentega cair*), an adverbial phrase (*sangat perlahan-lahan*), and a prepositional phrase (*ke dalam kuning telur*). TL verb phrases are included in transitive active verbs. In the translation of the verb phrase above, there are three translation procedures used. The first translation procedure is modulation, the structure of the SL passive verb changes into the TL active verb. The next translation procedure that can be seen in the results of the data translation above is addition, namely the existence of additional information (*cair*) that appears in the translation results from the word butter in the SL to become *mentega cair*. The existence of new information added clarifies the instructions given to the target reader, that what will be processed by the verb is not the butter which is still solid but the liquid one. The last procedure used is a transposition, a change in the structure of the SL plural noun (yolks) is translated into a singular noun form in TL (*kuning telur*). The change of the plural form into the singular carried out by the translator does not change the meaning contained in the SL. So, the three translation procedures used in the data above are modulation, addition, and transposition.

#### CLOSING

The sentence structure in the cookbook is generally dominated by the use of verb phrases. This can be seen in every instruction in the cookbook that always uses the verb at the beginning of the sentence. Meanwhile, in the field of syntax, the construction of phrases has a fairly complex analysis, both in the structure of the phrase itself and its relation to the predicate structure. Related to the field of translation, the translation strategy is one of the strategies in translating the source language into the target language. One of the strategies that are mostly used by the translator in translating verb phrases in cookbook is modulation. The equivalence in the translation of the English cookbook into Indonesian can be observed in this strategy. Modulation is used in the translation of verb phrases in cookbook such as expressing the implied meaning of source text and appearing in the target text, changing active verbal phrases into passive forms in the target text, and changing the perspective of

the target reader while maintaining the message to be conveyed in the source text. In addition, Modulation is not the only strategy in translating verb phrases in cookbook, but there is a combination of several translation strategies, namely modulation and reduction; modulation, transposition, and addition; transposition, modulation, and kalke; and modulation, addition, and transposition. This means that the translator pays attention to the acceptability of the translation results in the TL text, so that a combination of several translation strategies can be carried out.

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