Phrasal Verbs in George Orwell's 1984
and Its Arabic Translation

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*Abstract**

In English, phrasal verb comprises of a verb and a particle, so does in Arabic. Although both languages have phrasal verbs, it does not mean that each phrasal verb in English is translated in the same form as a phrasal verb into Arabic. This research aimed to know the translation shift of phrasal verbs in George Orwell's novel entitled 1984 and its Arabic translations. This research employed a qualitative descriptive method using a purposive sampling technique. The result showed that Arabic is a rich vocabulary language. It was proven by more than 50% of the English phrasal verbs found in the novel is translated into Arabic in the same category or grammatical class, not in the form of description.

1. Introduction

English and Arabic have a big influence in this world especially in terms of language use. Both are considered as the most spoken languages and are important in their portions. This is in line with the statement from Samovar saying that English and Arabic have their own characteristics which create their national identities; each of them dominating in its geographical region (Samovar et al., 2009). However, it is always interesting to learn more about them.

In learning a language, people have to know its structure including grammar. English and Arabic have their structures as independent languages. One of them is existed in phrasal verbs, the important aspect of the sentence. As we know that language produced by human consists of words which are organized in sentences and sentences are made up of units (Altenberg & Vago, 2010) and (Thomas, 1993). Those are words that at least consist of a subject usually formed as nouns which are commonly defined as words referring to person, place, thing, or idea and predicate usually formed as verbs which commonly express an action. For example: *She walked out*. *She* is a noun and *walked* is a verb, but the verb here is not the common verb, it is followed by a particle, *out.* This verb is called a phrasal verb (Swan, 2005).

A phrasal verb is an avoidable phenomenon. In English, phrasal verb contains verb and particle and so does in Arabic. To make sure, see these examples:

Table 1
Example of English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs

English	Arabic
We are <u>looking for</u> a house or an apartment to rent	اننا <u>نبحث عن</u> منزل او شقّة للإيجار

It is identified that نبحث *(nabhatṡu)* is a verb and عن *('an)*is a particle of the verb, this example is to show that Arabic has a phrasal verb as same as English. The word *looking for* is a phrasal verb, it made of verb *looking* followed by particle *for*.

Despite both languages have phrasal verbs, it does not mean that each phrasal verb in English is always translated in the same form as a phrasal verb into Arabic. To translate, the translator must find the equivalent meaning of both the source language (SL) and target language (TL). In line with that, Catford supported that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford, 1965), so does Newmark. He affirmed that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended in the text (Newmark, 1988). Besides, Nida and Taber introduced three steps of the translation process, they are analyzing, transferring, and restructuring; analyzing SL into grammatical and semantic structure of TL, transferring the meaning or the message of SL to TL which occurs in the translator mind and reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate TL forms to create an equivalent TL (Nida & Taber, 1982). Thus, it makes the forms of SL phrasal verbs sometimes are translated into different forms of TL, for example:

Table 2
Example of English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs

English	Arabic
I think I will <u>ask for</u> some newspapers and magazines.	اعتقد انّي سأطلب بعض الصحف والمجلة

The example above shows us that the English phrasal verbs will not be always translated in the same form into Arabic; it will change to modulate the equivalent meaning of SL (English) in TL (Arabic). This case is named by Catford as a translation shift (Catford, 1965). The translation shift exists in the word *ask for* which made of *ask* as a verb and *for* as a particle, both cannot be separated to each other to create meaning because they are a unit. The phrasal verb *ask for* is translated into Arabic becomes أطلب *(aṭlubu)* it is a single verb. To make sure that translation shift occurred in translating English into Arabic phrasal verb, see another following example which is taken from George Orwell's Novel, 1984.

Table 3
Example of English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs

English	Arabic
BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption said, while the dark eyes <u>looked up</u> into Winston's own.	الأخ الكبير يراقبك, وكانت العينان السوداوان <u>تنفدان إلى اعماق</u> ونستون

And so does the word *looked up* in the example above is phrasal verbs which consist of the *looked* verb and the *up* particle, it is translated into Arabic becomes تنفدان إلى اعماق *(tanfadāni ilā a'māqi.* The phrase تنفدان إلى اعماق *(tanfadāni ilā a'māqi)* is a verb phrase. The different forms of English phrasal verb which have been translated into Arabic are interesting to be discussed, supported by the existence of English and Arabic phrasal verbs often found in many cases but sometimes the learners avoid using them. This is in line with McCarthy's statement that the important one in understanding phrasal verbs is knowing the meaning of the whole phrasal

verbs as a unit means that many of phrasal verbs have the idiomatic meanings, it makes the learners difficult to guess the meaning automatically by combining the meaning of a verb and a particle as the components of the phrasal verb (McCarthy, 2002). Such idiomatic meanings make learners feel that they are difficult to learn and to use, although learners of English recognize their importance (Cheon, 2006). In addition, this research aims to analyze the translation shift of phrasal verbs in George Orwell's 1984 and its Arabic translations.

2. Research Methods

This research focuses on Translation shifts in George Orwell's novel entitled 1984 and its Arabic Translation. This novel is a literary political fiction which talks about the capitalist period in England which is dominated by BIG BROTHER as a Bourjois. This novel is chosen by the reason that it has been translated into Arabic and published in Arabic edition by Markaz al-Thaqifi al-Arabi Publisher in 2013 (Orwell, 2013) and considered as George Orwell's chilling prophecy about the future. A qualitative descriptive method is employed in this research using a purposive sampling technique. It is a technique of selecting the data because of some principled decisions; at which point to add additional samples and when to stop gathering more data (Dörnyei, 2007). In other words, it is necessary to select the aspects of the case that we will focus on. The novel consists of 23 chapters, the first of 23 chapters is taken purposively. In the first chapter, there are 21 data found as the sample of study which is appropriate with the research problem. The data are classified into a transitive and intransitive phrasal verb by using theories of Swan (Swan, 2005) and McCharty & O'Dell (McCharty & O'Dell, 2004) and analyzed using Catford's theory (Catford, 1965) to find out the translation shift in Orwell's 1984 and its Arabic translation which is further subcategorized into level and category shift. The category shift is divided into structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra system shift. The data finally are concluded based on information in the data analysis.

3. Discussions

As it is known that phrasal verbs consist of a verb which is followed by particle(s) (Altenberg & Vago, 2010) which create a different meaning when they are translated as a whole phrase, not separately as a verb and particle (s). In line with that, one verb is possible to have a different meaning when it is followed by different particle, so does the particle (Manik et al., 2013). However, particle and verb are important to each other, they cannot be separated to create meaning. There are 21 phrasal verbs found in the novel purposively which are analyzed using Catford's theory of translation shift (Catford, 1965). Here are the English Translation shifts occurred in the novel and its Arabic Translation:

Table 4
English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs in George Orwell's 1984

No	English	Arabic
1	That <u>depends on</u> several things.	هذا <u>يتوقف على</u> عدة أمور
2	Winston <u>made for</u> the stair.	مشى ونستون <u>باتجاه</u> السلالم للصعود
3	I think I will <u>ask for</u> some newspapers and magazines.	اعتقد انّي <u>سأطلب</u> بعض الصحف والمجلة
4	And at present the electric current was <u>cut off</u> during daylight hours.	واما <u>لا تنقتع</u> التيار الكهربائي معظم ساعات النهار
5	BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU, the caption said, while the	الأخ الكبير يراقبك, وكانت العينان السوداوان <u>تنفدان إلى</u> اعماق ونستون

	dark eyes <u>looked up into</u> Winston's own.	
6	It was an enormous pyramidal structure glittering white concrete, <u>soaring up</u>, terrace after terrace, 300 meters into air.	لأسمنت فهي بناء مرمي ضخم من الأبيض اللامع, <u>يرتفع علياً يتاطح السحاب</u>, طبقة فوق طبقة, ثلاثمائة مترفي السماء ومن مكانه
7	He <u>moved over</u> the window.	<u>انتقل</u> ونستون <u>نحو</u> النا فده
8	The black-moustachio'd face <u>gazed down from</u> every commanding corner.	فمن كل زاوية كان ذلك الوجه ذوالشاربالأسواد <u>يطل محدقا</u> في وجه
9	"BIG BROTHER", the caption said, while the dark eyes <u>looked deep into</u> Winston's own.	"الأخ الكبير يراقبك" وكانت عينان السوداوان <u>تنقذان</u> الى أعماق ونستون
10	How often, or on what system, the thought police <u>plugged in on</u> any individual wire was guesswork.	أما كم مرة او كيف يمكن ان <u>تحترف</u> شرطة الفكرحياتك الحاصه فهذا أمر لا يمكن التبؤيه

To make easier in analyzing the translation shift of English into Arabic phrasal verbs, it is formulated in this table below:

Table 5
English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs in George Orwell's 1984

No	English	Arabic	Forms	Shift
1	Depend on	<u>يتوقف على</u>	Phrasal Verb	Class shift
2	Made for	<u>مشى .... ب</u>	Phrasal Verb	Class shift and structure shift
3	Ask for	<u>أطلب</u>	Single Verb	Class shift
4	Cut off	<u>لا تنقتع</u>	Single Verb	Class shift and structure shift
5	Looked up into	<u>تنفدان إلى اعماق</u>	Verb Phrase	Level shift
6	Soaring up	<u>يرتفع علياً يتاطح السحاب</u>	Verb Phrase	Level shift
7	Moved over	<u>انتقل ....نحو</u>	Phrasal Verb	Class shift and structure shift
8	Gazed down from	<u>يطل محدقا</u>	Verb Phrase	Level shift
9	Look into	<u>تنقذان الى أعماق</u>	Verb Phrase	Level shift
10	Plug in on	<u>تحترف</u>	Single verb	Class shift

According to the theory from Catford (Catford, 1965), there are two kinds of translation shift, they are level shift and category shift. A level shift occurs when an SL item has a TL equivalent meaning at a different linguistics level. To be more clearly, see this example below:

Table 6
Example of Level Shift

English	Arabic
His small but childish handwriting <u>struggled up</u>.	وكان خط يده الشبيه يخط الأطفال <u>يميل في تعرجات الى اعلى</u>

The word *struggle up* is a phrasal verb that consists of *struggle* verb and *up* particle. It is translated into Arabic becomes يميل في تعرجات الى اعلى *(yamīlu fī ta'rijāti ilā a'lā)* as a verb phrase.

The next level of shift is a category shift that is a generic term referring to shift involving any of the four categories of class, structure, unit, and system. This shift is divided into four types, they are: first is a class shift, it occurs when an SL item is translated into a TL item at different grammatical classes. See the example below:

Table 7
Example of Category Shift

English	Arabic
I think I will <u>ask for</u> some newspapers and magazines.	اعتقد انّي <u>سأطلب</u> بعض الصحف والمجلة

The example above shows us that the category shift exists in the word *ask for* which made of *ask* as a verb and *for* as particle, both cannot be separated to each other to create meaning because they are a unit that is a phrasal verb. The word *ask for* is translated into Arabic to be أطلب *(aṭlubu),* it is single verb. English phrasal verb is translated into Arabic becomes a single verb; it is translated at a different grammatical class.

The second is structure shift which occurs in changing of the grammatical structure between SL and TL, example: قال زيد *(qāla zaidun)* becomes *Zaidun said*

The example above stands from قال *(qāla)* as a predicate and زيد *(zaidun)* as a subject translated into English becomes *Zaidun said* which stands from *Zaidun* as a subject and *said* as a predicate. It shows that Arabic structure form is predicate-subject while English is subject-predicate.

The third is a unit shift. It changes in order, for example: in Arabic, the way to mention the date is التّارح الأوّل *(attārihu al awwal)* in Bahasa Indonesia, it becomes *Tanggal satu*. الأوّل *(al awwal)* is considered as ordinal number while *Satu* is cardinal number. However, they change from ordinal to cardinal number.

The last type of category shift is an intra-system shift, example:

Table 8
Example of Intra System Shift

Indonesia	Arabic
<u>U</u>lama adalah pewaris para nabi.	<u>ال</u>علماء ورسة الأنبياء

Ulama is a singular form of noun in Bahasa Indonesia while, in Arabic, العلماء *(al 'ulamāu)* is a plural form of noun. It means that it changes the number of noun from singular to plural.

The above theory is applied to the phrasal verbs found in the novel and its Arabic translation. The data number 1, 2, and 7, the words *depends on, made for* and *moved over* are phrasal verbs. *Depends* is the verb of phrasal verb and *on* is the particle of phrasal verb, it is translated into Arabic becomes يتوقف على. The word يتوقف (*yatawaqafu*) is a verb and على ('alā) is a particle, so do the words *made for* and *moved over*. *Made* and *moved* are verbs and *for* and *over* are particles, they are translated into Arabic become مشى_ ....نحو and ب .... انتقل. The words مشى (*masyā*) and انتقل (*intaqala*) are verbs and ب (*bi*) and نحو (*nahwu*) are particles. Through these data, the class shift occurs because the forms of English phrasal verbs are translated into Arabic in the form of phrasal verbs; it means they change in the grammatical class.

Not only class shift but also the structure shift is occurred in the data above, particularly for the data number 2 and 7. The verbs مشى (*masyā*) and انتقل (*intaqala*) are separated by the other words, different with the form of the source language. The phrasal verbs *made for* and *moved* over are not separated by the other words. In English, the phrasal verb *made for* is a part of the sentence *Winston made for the stair* and *moved over* is part of the sentence *He moved over the window*. While in Arabic the phrasal verb مشى .... ب (*masyā... bi*) is a part of the sentence مشي ونستون باتجاه السلام للصعود and the phrasal verb انتقل ....نحو (*intaqala nahwu*) is part of the sentence هذه النا نحو ونستون وانتقل. Both of phrasal verbs, مشى .... ب (*masyā... bi*) and انتقل ....نحو (*intaqala nahwu*), are separated by the word ونستون (*Winston*) as the subject of the sentence. In conclusion, the English grammatical structure is different from Arabic; English phrasal verb cannot be separated by the subject but Arabic can. It shows that there is a change of the data number 2 and 7 in the grammatical structure, according to Catford it is called a shift structure (Catford, 1965).

The next case, in data number 3, 4, and 10 the words *ask for, cut off,* and *plug in on* are phrasal verbs consisting of the verbs *ask, cut* and *plug* and the particles *for, off,* and *in on*. The phrasal verb *ask for* is translated into Arabic to be أطلب (*aṭlubu*), the word أطلب (*aṭlubu*) is a single verb. This different form, a phrasal verb becomes a single verb, is determined that a shift occurred. Such this kind of change is called a class shift; that is a shift when the SL item is translated into a TL item at a different grammatical class, so do the words *cut off,* and *plug in on*. They are translated into Arabic to be لا تنقتع (*lātanqoti'u*) and تحترف (*taḥtarifu*), both are single verbs.

The last case of this table occurs in the data number 5, 6, 8 and 9. The words *looked up, soaring up, gazed down* and *look into* are phrasal verbs which made of the verbs *looked, soaring, gazed,* and *look* and particles *up into, up, down from* and *into*. These forms of phrasal verbs are translated into Arabic at a different level, they become phrasal verbs. It is occurred in the word *looked up* becomes تنفدان إلى اعماق (*tanfadāni ilaa a'māq),* so do the words *soaring up, gazed down* and *look into*. They are translated into Arabic to be يرتفع علياً يتاطح السحاب (*yartafi'u 'aliyyan yutāṭihu as sihāb*), يطل محدقا (*yaṭilu muhadiqā*) and تنفدان إلى اعماق (*tanfadāni ilaa a'māq*). Phrasal verb and verb phrase are different at level; it is categorized into level shift.

From the ten data above, there are some shifts occurred. They are level shift, class shift, and structure shift. This is similar to the findings from Sipayung that class shift and level shift were also considered as a dominant shift in the Bilingual History Textbook that was analyzed (Sipayung, 2018). Besides, there are other data in the table below that are analyzed. The table consists of ten data, but in the data number 17 there are two shifts found. Therefore, it can be calculated that there are eleven analyzed data.

Table 9
English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs in George Orwell's 1984

No	Indonesia	Arabic
11	He tried to <u>squeeze out</u> some childhood memory that should tell him whether London had always been quite like this.	لقد حاول جاهدا ان <u>يسترجع</u> بعضا من ذكريات الطفولة محاولا ان يتبيّن ما اذا كانت هذه هي صورة لندن في كل اوقات؟
12	Were there always these vistas of rooting nineteenth century houses, their sides <u>shored up with</u> baulks of timber.	أكانت على هذه الحال فى القرن التاسع عشر, حيث <u>تظهر على</u> جوانبها دعائم منالخشب
13	And the places where the bombs had cleared a large patch and there had <u>sprung up</u> sordid colonies of wooden dwellings like chicken-houses.	وتبدو للعين اوراق الصفصاف مختلطة بأكوام النفايات وقد <u>ظهرت</u> هنا ك مجموعة من الأكواخ الحشبيه بأ قفاص الدجاج
14	Winston <u>turned around</u> abruptly.	<u>استندار</u> ونستون بعد ان رسم علامات التفاؤل التام على وجهه
15	He <u>took down from</u> the shelf a bottle of colourless liquid with a plain white label marked VICTORY GIN.	<u>تناول عن</u> احد الرفوف رجاجه تحتوي على سائل لالون له وقد الصق على الزجاجة ورقة كتب عليها "جن النصر"
16	It <u>gave off</u> a sickly, oily smell, as of Chinese rice spirit.	وكانت <u>تتبعث من</u> هذا الشرب رائحة ممرضة أشبه برائحة الزيت كأنما هو كحول مستخرج من الأرز الصيني
17	Winston <u>poured out</u> nearly a teacupful nerved himself for a shock and <u>gulped</u> it <u>down</u> like a dose of medicine.	ومع ذلك <u>صبّ</u> ونستون لنفسه بعضا منه في كوب شاي ثم <u>استجمع</u> قواه وتجرّعه كما لوكان يتحرع دواء
18	Instantly his face turned scarlet and the water <u>ran out of</u> his eyes.	وفى الحال انقلب وجهه في مزيا <u>وسالت</u> الدموع <u>من</u> عينية
19	The next moment, however, the burning in his belly <u>die down</u>.	لكن بعد لحطة كانت حده الألم الذي شعربه في جوفه قد <u>خفّت</u>
20	And incautiously held it upright, where upon the tobacco <u>fell out on</u> to the floor.	وما كاد يرفعها من العلبة حتى راح ما فيها من تبع <u>يتنائر</u> على الأرض

To make easier in analyzing the translation shift of English into Arabic phrasal verbs, it is formulated in this table below:

Table 10

English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs in George Orwell's 1984

No	English	Arabic	Forms	Shift
11	Squeeze out	يسترجع	Single verb	Class shift
12	Shored up with	تظهر على	Phrasal verb	Class shift
13	Sprung up	ظهرت	Single verb	Class shift
14	Turned around	استندار	Single verb	Class shift
15	Took down from	تناول	Single verb	Class shift
16	Gave off	تتبعث من	Phrasal verb	Class shift
17	Poured out	صبّ	Single verb	Class shift
18	Gulped down	استجمع	Single verb	Class shift and structure shift
19	Ran out of	من....سالت	Phrasal verb	Class shift and structure shift
20	Die down	خفّت	Single verb	Class shift
21	Fell out on	يتنائر	Single verb	Class shift

From the table above, some shifts occur; they are class shift and structure shift. All the data available in the table are class shift but particularly for the data number 18 and 19 two shifts occur in the same time; class shift and structure shift. Here is for further explanation.

As what has been stated that all the data are categorized into a class shift, so do the data number 11, 13, 14, 17, and 20. The words *squeeze out, sprung up, turned around, poured out,* and *die down* are phrasal verbs consisting of the verb *squeeze* and the particle *out,* the verb *sprung* and the particle *up,* the verb *turned* and the particle *around,* the verb *poured* and the particle *out,* the verb *die* and the particle *down.* The equivalence of each English phrasal verb recently mentioned is a single verb. As a proof, the phrasal verb *squeeze out* is translated into Arabic becomes يسترجع *(yastarji'u);* the word يسترجع *(yastarji'u)* is a single verb. When the phrasal verb changed to be a single verb it is meant that the class shift occurs. Because as we know the class shift occurred when a source language item (English) is translated into a target language (Arabic) item at a different grammatical class; phrasal verb and single verb are one level but different grammatical class.

Either do the words *sprung up, turned around, poured out,* and *die down,* they are translated into Arabic become single verbs. The word *sprung up* means ظهرت *(ẓaharat), turned around* means استندار *(istandāra), poured out* means صبّ *(ṣobb),* and *die down* means خفّت *(khoffat).* The Arabic translations of each English phrasal verb explained before are single verbs. There is no Arabic phrasal verb equivalence of them, as they changed to be a single verb in Arabic; in such that kind of situation, the class shift occurs.

The next data are the data number 15 and 21 they are all categorized into class shift too because the English phrasal verbs changed to be single verbs when they are translated into Arabic. The words *took down* and *fell out* are phrasal verb. They consist of the verb *took* and the particle *down* and the verb *fell* and the particle *out.* They are translated to be a single verb in Arabic as same as the data number 11, 13, 14, 17, and 20. The phrasal verb *took down* is تناول *(tanāwalu)* in Arabic and the phrasal verb *fell out* is يتنائر *(yatanāaru)* in Arabic. The words تناول *(tanāwalu)* and يتنائر *(yatanāaru)* are single verbs.

The recent explanations explained the class shift in which a phrasal verb is translated into a single verb. Such kind of changing is categorized into a class shift. So that the next phrasal

verbs will be discussed, they are categorized into a class shift too. But the condition is not as same as the previous data; in this case, the phrasal verbs become phrasal verbs in Arabic.

In the data number 12 and 16, the words s*hored up* and *gave off* are phrasal verbs consisting of the verb s*hored* and the particle *up* and the verb *gave* and the particle *off*. Both English phrasal verbs are translated into phrasal verbs in Arabic. The phrasal verb s*hored up* is translated into Arabic becomes تظهر على (*taẓaharu 'ala*) and the phrasal verb *gave off* becomes تتبعث من (*tataba'a ṡu min*). The words تظهر على (*taẓaharu 'ala*) and تتبعث من (*tataba'a ṡu min*) are phrasal verbs. They are made of the verb تظهر (*taẓaharu*) and تتبعث (*tataba'a ṡu*) and particles على (*'ala*) and من (*min*).

The last discussion of this table is about the two shifts which occurred in one data at the same time; they are class shift and structure shift. It means the source language item (English) is not only translated into a target language (Arabic) item at a different grammatical class but also at a different grammatical structure. It occurs in the data number 18 and 19.

The words *gulped down* and *run out* are phrasal verbs; the verb *gulped* is only followed by one particle *down* and the verb *run* is followed by one particle too that is the particle *out*. Both are translated into Arabic become single verbs. The phrasal verb *gulped down* is translated into Arabic becomes استجمع (*istajma'*); the word استجمع (*istajma'*) is single verb. That change is categorized into a class shift where the phrasal verb and single verb are different at grammatical class.

Not only class shift but also structure shift occurs in this phrasal verb. The phrasal verb *gulped down* has an object *it* which is placed before the particle, it becomes *gulped it down.* But in Arabic the object قواه (*qawāhu*) is placed after the verb, it becomes استجمع قواه (*istajma'a qawāhu).* So*,* the structure form of English and Arabic is different; the English form is Verb-Object-Particle and the Arabic form is Verb-Object.

So does the phrasal verb *run out,* the phrasal verb *run out* is translated into Arabic becomes سالت .... من (*sālat min).* The phrasal verb *run out* is categorized into a transitive phrasal verb which has the object after the verb. The object is *of his eyes* which is placed after the particle, it becomes *run out of his eyes.* It is different in Arabic, the object is الدموع (*dumū'*) and placed before the particle, it becomes سالت الدموع من (*sālat min dumū').* It can be inferred that the structure of English and Arabic are different. The English form is Verb-Particle-Object and The Arabic form is Verb-Object-Particle. According to Catford (1965), the changing of the grammatical structure between source language (English) and target language (Arabic) is called a structure shift. Therefore, Based on the findings, it is indicated that shift cannot be avoided in translation because it involves two different languages which are different in the terms of linguistic and culture (Yuwandani et al., 2016).

To help the readers easily understand the discussion of the translation shift occurred in the phrasal verb previously discussed, it is tabulated below:

Table 11
English and Arabic Phrasal Verbs in George Orwell's 1984

No	English	Arabic	Forms	Level Shift	Category Shift			
					Class	Struct	Unit	Syst
1	Depend on	يتوقف على		√				

2	Made for	مشى .... بـ		√	√
3	Ask for	أطلب		√	
4	Cut off	لا تنقطع		√	√
5	Looked up	تنفدان إلى اعماق	√		
6	Soaring up	يرتفع عليا يتاطح السحاب	√		
7	Moved over	انتقل ...نحو		√	√
8	Gazed down	يطل محدقا	√		
9	Look into	تنفذان الى أعماق	√		
10	Plug in	تحترف		√	
11	Squeeze out	يسترجع		√	
12	Shored up	تظهر على		√	
13	Sprung up	ظهرت		√	
14	Turned around	استندار		√	
15	Took down	تناول		√	
16	Gave off	تنبعث من		√	
17	Poured out	صبّ		√	
18	Gulped down	استجمع		√	√
19	Ran out of	سالت ..... من		√	√
20	Die down	خفّت		√	
21	Fell out on	يتنائر		√	

From the table above, the form changing of phrasal verbs from English to Arabic that has been analyzed in this research is clearly tabulated. Finally, there is a significant difference between this research and other research. For example, a study from Yuwandani entitled *The Translation Shifts Applied To The Translated Text I Belog Lost Something* (Yuwandani et al., 2016). Yuwandani's study analyzed translation shift in a novel but did not specifically analyze the translation shift of phrasal verbs and the source-target language is also different, it is Indonesia- English. While a study from Santika entitled *Translation of Phrasal Verbs Into Indonesian* analyzed phrasal verbs from English to Indonesia but in the form of its classification and equivalent meaning, not translation shift (Santika et al., 2017).

4. Novelties

Based on the above explanation, this research has analyzed the translation shift of phrasal verbs in George Orwell's Novel entitled 1984 from English to Arabic. Both English and Arabic have phrasal verbs but it does not mean that each phrasal verb in English is always translated in the same form as a phrasal verb into Arabic. It makes the forms of SL phrasal verbs sometimes are translated into different forms of TL; this case is called as translation shift (Catford, 1965). To translate, the translator must find the equivalent meaning of both the source language (SL) and target language (TL). In line with that, Catford supported that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (Catford, 1965), so does Newmark. He affirmed that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended in the text (Newmark, 1988). This research hopefully can contribute to the future study on translation shift both in English and Arabic text to broaden the readers' knowledge about linguistics and literacy especially in the forms of English and Arabic phrasal verbs including their changes to modulate the equivalent meaning of source language (English) to target language (Arabic).

5. Conclusion

The result of data analysis shows that there are two kinds of translation shifts, namely: category shift and level shift. In the category shift, there are two shifts of a phrasal verb. They are phrasal verb into a phrasal verb and phrasal verb into a single verb. In the level shift, there is only one shift of phrasal verb. It is a phrasal verb into a verb phrase. As mentioned previously, 21 data are found in the novel by which 4 translation shifts belong to level shift and 17 translation shifts belong to the category shift. This result shows that Arabic as an international language is a rich vocabulary language. It is proven by more than half of the English phrasal verbs found in the novel are translated into Arabic in the same category or grammatical class, not in the description; as shown by the data categorized into level shift which need more explanation to describe the equivalence of the English phrasal verbs.

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