

# ENGLISH PRESENT AND PAST PARTICIPLES IN PSALM OF BIBLICAL TEXT AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS IN INDONESIAN

Enda Dwi Karina P.  
English Department, Faculty of Letters  
Udayana University

## *Abstrak*

*Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah menjawab ketiga rumusan permasalahan, yakni: (1) Apakah bentuk present dan past participle yang ditemukan dalam 'psalm' Holy Bible? (2) Apakah fungsi present dan past participle tersebut dalam kalimat yang dikutip dari 'psalm' Holy Bible? (3) Translation shift apakah yang muncul dalam proses penerjemahan present dan past participle ke dalam bahasa Indonesia?*

*Data diperoleh dari 'psalm' Holy Bible NIV dan 'Mazmur' Alkitab dengan menggunakan metode dokumentasi. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan desain kualitatif dengan menerapkan teori Quirk dan Catford.*

*Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa present participle dapat diidentifikasi sebagai bentuk -ing dari kata kerja dasar dan past participle ditandai dengan akhiran -d, -ed, -ied, dan -n pada kata kerja beraturan. Present participle dapat berfungsi sebagai kata sifat, kata keterangan, pelengkap, dan kata kerja. Sedangkan past participle dapat berfungsi sebagai kata kerja, khususnya untuk tensis perfect (have+ past participle), kalimat pasif (be + past participle) dan klausa non-finite -ed participle; dan juga sebagai kata sifat. Selain itu, dalam menerjemahkan present dan past participle ke dalam bahasa Indonesia perubahan bentuk tak dapat dihindari. Perubahan tersebut merupakan translation shifts yang dikategorikan sebagai level shift dan category shift. Category shift dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi structure shift, class shift, unit shift, dan intra-system shift.*

*Kata kunci: terjemahan, present participle, past participle, translation shifts*

## **Introduction**

Sometimes the translators find difficulties in determining the translation of present and past participle in a sentence. The difference in function is also characterized by the different meanings. Present participles can serve as adjective, adverb, object complement, and verb. Past participle, on the other hand, has functions as verb and adjective. Therefore, it is important to analyze the grammatical system of the English participles to discover their proper translation in Indonesian Language. This study was concerned with the forms and functions of English present and past participles in constructing sentences found in chapter *Psalm* of Holy Bible and also their translation in Indonesian.

The challenging problem in translation from English into Indonesian is grammatical structure. It is because English and Indonesian have different

structure, for instance the structure deals with present and past participles. English has grammatical structure of present and past participles, while Indonesian language has no both present and past participles. The translation of English present and past participle into Indonesian can change the structure of the sentences, the element of the sentences, or can change the position of that element. This phenomenon is commonly known as shift.

### **Problems of the Study**

From the ideas presented in the background of the study above, there are three problems analyzed in this study, those are:

1. What types of form of English present and past participles are found in *psalm* of biblical text?
2. What are the functions of English present and past participle found in *psalm* of Biblical text?
3. What translation shifts are applied in the process of translating English present and past participle into Indonesian?

### **Aims of the Study**

Based on the formulation of problems above, this study is investigated in order to meet the following purposes:

1. To identify forms of English present and past participles occurring in *Psalms* of Biblical text.
2. To explain the functions of English present and past participle in the sentences found in *psalm* of Biblical text.
3. To describe types of translation shifts applied in the process of translating English present and past participle into Indonesian.

### **Scope of Discussion**

Due to the massiveness and complexity of the topic, the present study confined and focused its investigation on the form and functions of English present and past participle found in *psalm* of Biblical text. Furthermore,

translation shifts were discussed since it was also applied in the process of translating English present and past participle into Indonesian.

## **Research Method**

The method of this research includes three parts: data source, method and technique of collecting data, and method and technique of analyzing data.

### **1. Data Source**

The data were gained from *Psalm* in 'The Holy Bible, New International Version', published by International Bible Society, East Brunswick, New Jersey (1978), as the Source Language and *Mazmur* in 'Alkitab' published by *Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia*, Jakarta (28<sup>th</sup> edition, 2007), as the Target Language.

### **2. Method and Technique of Collecting Data**

The data were collected through library research by documentation method and techniques of close reading and note-taking.

### **3. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data**

The collected data were analysed through descriptive qualitative method. In this case, theories of Quirk (1985) are applied to answer the first and second research problems, and theory of Catford (1965) is applied to answer the third problem.

## **Analysis**

After the data were collected, they are tabulated and classified into some groups according to their kinds and functions. The tabulated data were analyzed by considering their meanings in Indonesian language so as to verify and justify their function in the sentences. Furthermore, the tabulated data were analyzed in terms of the occurrence of translation shifts based on the theory of translation shift as proposed by Catford (1965).

## **Forms of Present and Past Participles**

### **1. Form of Present Participles**

Basically, present participle is formed by adding suffix *-ing* to the base form of a verb. Quirk (1985) states that the present participle is often referred to

the *-ing* form of the verb. For example: Many are *asking*, "Who can show us any good?" (Psalm 4. 6: 401). The word *asking* is a kind of present participle which is derived from the verb base *ask* by adding suffix *-ing*.

## 2. Forms of Past Participles

Mostly, the past participle is the same as the past tense and is created by adding a *-d*, *-ed* or *-ied* to the regular verb stem. However, the past participles of irregular verbs do not follow any pattern. For example: He is like a tree *planted* by streams of water. (Psalm 1. 3: 400). The word *planted* is a kind of past participle which is formed by adding suffix *-ed* to the verb base *plant*. The following example shows the form of past participle in irregular pattern: The Lord is *known* by his justice (Psalm 9.16: 403). Different from the first example, the word *known* is conjugated irregularly from the verb stem *know*.

## Functions of Present and Past Participles

### 1. Functions of Present Participles

#### a. Present Participle as Adjective

SL: A *scorching* wind will be their lot. (Psalm 11. 6: 404)

TL: Angin yang *menghanguskan*, itulah isi piala mereka. (Mazmur 11. 6: 584)

Analysis: The word *scorching* fills the grammatical function as the adjective explaining the *wind*. It serves as pre-modifier describing the head noun.

#### b. Present Participle as Adverb

SL: ..they come *trembling* from their strongholds. (Psalm 18. 45: 407)

TL: dan keluar dari kota kubunya *dengan gemetar*. (Mazmur 18. 46:589)

Analysis: The word *trembling* is a kind of present participle functioning adverb of manner. Notice how the present participle is preceded with "by" to give the same meaning (They come *trembling* from their strongholds → They come (by) *trembling* from their strongholds).

#### c. Present Participle as Object Complement

SL: I have seen a wicked and ruthless man *flourishing* ... (Psalm 37. 35: 417)

TL: Aku melihat seorang fasik yang gagah sombong, *yang tumbuh mekar* ... (Mazmur 37. 35: 603)

Analysis: The present participle indicates an object complement since it comes after the object of verb of sensation *see*. In this case, *I* is the subject of the sentence which possesses verb of sensation *see* and object of verb of sensation *a wicked and ruthless man*. The present participle *flourishing* completes the sense of the object *ruthless man*. In that sentence, the present participle *flourishing* is what *the ruthless man* does.

#### d. Present Participle as Verb

SL: Many are *saying* of me, (Psalm 3. 2: 401)

TL: Banyak orang *yang berkata* tentang aku, (Mazmur 3. 2: 580)

Analysis: The word *saying* represents present participle functioned as a main verb. Grammatically, the present participle was used as a finite verb performing present continuous tense which has basic form Subject + to be (is/am/are) + present participle

## 2. Functions of Past Participles

#### a. Past Participle as Verb

SL: I have *installed* my King. (Psalm 2. 6: 401)

TL: Akulah yang *telah melantik* raja-Ku (Mazmur 2. 6: 579)

Analysis: The identified past participles *installed* on the first example can be classified as the main verb. The participial verb *have installed* indicates that the sentence explicitly contains present perfect tense. Coupled with the auxiliary verb *have*, the past participle is used to express perfect tense.

#### b. Past Participle as Adjective

SL: it is like a *sharpened* razor (Psalm 52. 2: 425)

TL: lidahmu seperti pisau cukur *yang diasah* (Mazmur 52. 4: 613)

Analysis: The past participle *sharpened* functions as a means of expanding ideas and creating textual unity and cohesion in elaborating and describing the noun *razor*. Notice if the noun phrase is added by relative pronoun and auxiliary verb (a *sharpened* razor → a razor which is sharpened).

## Translation Shifts

Translation Shift means departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language (Catford, 1965).

## 1. Level Shift

The commonest level shift in translation is shift from *grammar* to *lexis* and vice-versa, especially shifts on the surface structure. For Example:

SL: A band of *destroying* angels. (Psalm 78. 49: 438)

TL: Suatu pasukan malaikat *yang membawa malapetaka*; (Mazmur 78. 49: 632)

Analysis: The example shows that SL grammatical item can exist in the TL form as a compound of words. The present participle *destroying* was translated into Indonesian Language as *yang membawa malapetaka*. The compound words *yang membawa malapetaka* is clearly the full semantic equivalent translation of the present participle *destroying*.

## 2. Category Shift

Category shift is departures from formal correspondence in translation. It can be categorized into four types; those are structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra-system shifts.

### a. Structure Shift

Structure shifts involve a grammatical change between the structures of both the Source Language and the Target Language. For example:

SL: Let their **lying lips** be silenced... (Psalm 31: 18, page 413)



TL: Biarlah **bibir dusta** menjadi kelu... (Mazmur 31: 19, page 597)

Analysis: The example above is occurrence of structure shift at word group level. Those sequences of both elements are different, in the Source Language; the present participle modifier (M) precedes the head noun (H). Conversely in the Target Language the head noun (H) precedes the modifier (M).

### b. Class Shift

Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of a SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. For example:

SL: repay them for what their hands have **done** (Psalm 28. 6: 412)

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TL: ganjarilah mereka setimpal dengan **perbuatan** tangan mereka. (Mazmur 28. 6: 595)

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Analysis: Viewed from example above, it can be seen that there is a class shift occurring in the process of translating English past participles. The translation equivalent of English *verb* 'done' is the Indonesian *noun* 'perbuatan'. The translator considered that the noun is the most appropriate word class to represent the meaning of the past participle.

#### c. Unit Shift

A unit shift occurs when translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL. For example:

SL: They behaved like men **wielding** axes to cut through..(Psalm 74. 5: 435)

TL: Kelihatannya seperti orang **mengayunkan tinggi-tinggi** sebuah kapak kepada..(Mazmur 74. 5: 628)

Analysis: The translation equivalent of the present participle *wielding* is a group of words or phrase *mengayunkan tinggi-tinggi* which contains a verb and a reduplicated word. This strategy comprises a change at the level of the phrase, that is, modification in the adverbial phrase.

#### d. Intra System Shift

Intra-system shift occurs when two languages have systems that correspond formally, but where the formally equivalent terms in the systems do not function in the same context. For Example:

SL: I will not fear the tens of thousands **drawn up** against me on every side.  
Psalm 3. 6: 401)

TL: Aku tidak takut kepada puluhan ribu orang yang siap **mengepung** aku.  
(Mazmur 3. 6: 580)

Analysis: In these structures, it can be seen that there are shifts which occur internally within the system. In this case, the shifts occur in grammatical point of view, specifically in passive-active construction. The passive construction in SL has translation equivalent active construction in TL.

### Conclusion

Firstly, there are many English participles, both in present and past forms which can be identified in SL, from *Psalm* of Biblical text. Present participles are marked by the attachment of suffix *-ing* to the verb base. Meanwhile, past

participles which in regular pattern, are marked by suffix *-d*, *-ed*, *-ied*, and *-n*, also in various other ways for irregular verbs

Secondly, English present and past participle have various functions in the view functional aspect. Present participle can be used as an adjective, adverb, complement and main verb (to form continuous tenses). Past participle can function as a verb, specifically to form perfect tense (*have + past participle*), passive voice (*be + past participle*) and a non-finite *-ed* participle clauses; and also as an adjective.

Thirdly, in the process of translating English present and past participle into Indonesian, shifts are tangibly inevitable since both of those languages possess different cultural features and values.

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