THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH COLLOCATION INTO
INDONESIAN IN A BILINGUAL RECIPE: VERBAL NODE AND
COLLOCATE

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Abstract
This study aims at identifying the variety of English collocation using verbal node along with the collocate, investigating the translation of the collocation in Indonesian, describing the translation techniques employed in translating them, and also examining the translation quality assessment in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The data are in the forms of clauses containing collocation together with the verbal node and the collocate. Meanwhile, the source of data was a bilingual recipe book. A descriptive qualitative approach was applied in conducting the research. The data were collected with documentary analysis. The finding shows that the variety of English collocation using verbal node includes clausal extension, verbal extension, clausal enhancement, and verbal enhancement. The translation techniques employed were addition, established equivalence, adaptation, borrowing, reduction, adaptation, and modulation. From those techniques applied, established equivalent was the highest technique used. The use of discursive creation reached less accurate translation, less acceptable translation and low degree of readable translation.

Keywords: collocation, translation, translation technique

Introduction
The notion of collocation used as a technical linguistic expression was proposed by Firth (1957) in Stroh (2004). He promoted collocation as the actual words in habitual company. Four concepts of collocation were propounded by Firth in Stroh (2004); they are co-occurrence of words, frequency of the co-occurrence, a number of consecutive words, and mutual expectancy. By co-occurrence, it can be described that the words occur side by side in a corpus or data. Frequency of the co-occurrence is meant that the sequence of words found and used by native speaker either in spoken or written. Meanwhile, a number of consecutive words reflect that some words are followed by other words in numerous data and emerge frequently. Moreover, mutual expectancy is meant that once the word is used in a text, it will be found that some specific of words will also find in the other text.

Each collocation is composed of a node and collocate. The collocates come after the node or before the node. Sinclair (1991) defined node as the word under study; meanwhile, collocate is defined as the word that enters into collocation. Sinclair (1991) defined collocation as loosely fixed, typical words and frequently occurring word combinations that are put together out of some arbitrary usage. The meaning of words in a collocation can be derived from the meaning of their denotative meaning. As an example, beat has several denotative meanings. The meaning of beat lies in the occurrence of words after beat. In a collocation beat the ingredients, the meaning of beat is ‘stir vigorously to make a smooth or frothy mixture’. It gives different meaning if beat is preceded by a group of football group; as an example Bali United was beaten 2-1. Beat in the latter collocation gives the meaning of defeat.
Collocation can also be classified into several categorizations. Benson (1985) categorized collocation into two major parts; they are lexical and grammatical collocation. Lexical collocation consists of content words. In contrast to lexical collocation, grammatical collocation is composed of a content words and particle. In this study, the categorization of collocation is derived from Martin (1992). There are four kinds of sequence of words. They are clausal extension, verbal extension, clausal enhancement, and verbal enhancement. Clausal extension is compose of node noun and followed or preceded by noun. Verbal extension is made up of node verb and collocate verb. Clausal enhancement is composed of node verb and collocate adverb. Meanwhile, verbal enhancement is composed of node verb and adverb, particularly adverb of manner.

In order to translate collocation, changing of pattern could apply to gain high quality of translation. The changing is also influenced by the techniques of translation used. Molina and Albir (2004) defines translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. They clarify that there are five basic characteristics of translation techniques. The five characteristics are as follows: they affect the result of the translation, they are classified by comparison with the original; they affect micro-units of text; and they are by nature discursive. The translation techniques applied in translating text will impact the translation quality. In this research the translation quality are explored in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The assessment of the translation quality of this research refers to the assessment proposed by Nababan et al (2012). Three categorization are given to the accuracy; they are accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. Score 3 is given to the translation having accurate, score 2 is given to the translation having less accurate and score 1 is given to the translation of reflecting not accurate translation. The same score is also addressed to the acceptability and readability.

**Methodology**

The source of data in this research is a bilingual recipe: the source language text (SLT) is English and the target language text (TLT) is Indonesian. The data covers linguistic data and translation data. The linguistic data includes collocations composed of node verb and their collocates. On the other hand, translation data covers translation techniques and quality translation assessment. This study employed a descriptive and qualitative method. The selected data were triangulated by source and method. In collecting the data, method employed was documentary analysis. In analyzing the data, some techniques applied; they were domain analysis and taxonomy analysis.

**Finding and Discussion**

The data of collocation which are composed of verbal node and the collocate are 150 data. It can be stated in Table 1 that among 150 data of source language text, 78 data are in the pattern of clausal extension; 14 data are in verbal extension; 23 data are in clausal enhancement; and 35 data are in verbal enhancement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clausal Extension</th>
<th>Verbal Extension</th>
<th>Clausal Enhancement</th>
<th>Verbal Enhancement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>78</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Clausal extension which are translated into clausal extension in target language text can be described as follow. Data 1:

SLT: put all ingredients
TLT: masukkan semua bahan

The node of put all ingredients is put, and the collocate is all ingredients. In English put is categorized into a word having wide collocational range. This collocation is
categorized as clausal extension. The meaning of put is based on the collocate which comes after node put. In other words, all ingredients extend the semantic meaning of put. The translation technique implemented in this collocation is established equivalent. The use of this kind of translation technique leads the assessment quality of translation having high accuracy, high acceptability and high degree of readability. By using the assessment of translation quality proposed by Nababan et. al., 2012, the score given to each criteria is three.

Data 2
SLT: wash the chicken
TLT: ayam dibersihkan
The collocational pattern of wash the chicken is clausal extension. The node of this collocation is wash, and it is followed by a collocate the chicken. The clause of the SLT recipe is imperative. This collocation is not translated into the same pattern; rather, it is translated into passive voice. The equivalence of this collocation emerged as the result of using a translation technique, i.e. transposition. This technique brings about the translation quality of having high accuracy, acceptability and high degree of readability. The score given to this translation is three.

Data 3
SLT: knead dough
TLT: uleni dengan tangan
Collocation knead dough is classified as clausal extension collocation. The node of this collocation is knead and the collocate is dough. Knead is categorized as a verb of having narrow collocational range: it is followed by few kinds of collocate. This collocation is transferred into another pattern of translation in TLT; it is in the pattern of clausal enhancement. This pattern is influenced by the used of translation technique. The translation technique implemented is established equivalent and reduction. The translator did not transfer the collocate dough in TLT. Still, the translation quality is having score three for each criteria. It results accurate, acceptable and high degree of readable translation.

Data 4
SLT: grease a 9 x 9 inch pan
TLT: siapkan loyang persegi (23 x 23 cm) olesi dengan mentega
Grease a 9 x 9 inch pan is categorized into clausal extension collocation. The node of this collocation is grease, and the collocate is a 9 x 9 inch pan. Grease is categorized into restricted collocation. Only certain kinds of word followed by grease. It is commonly followed by utensils. The translation technique implemented in translating this collocation is modulation, addition and adaptation. The translator used different point of translation. In SLT, the clause used is imperative focusing on the activity of greasing; on the other hand, in TLT, the equivalence is focusing on the activity of preparing the utensil used. The addition of mentega (butter) in TLT comes up by the implementation of translation technique addition. This collocation gives detail information to the reader what kind of ingredients spread to the utensil. The changing of measurement from inch into cm is influenced by the cultural term commonly used in TLT. In TLT, cm is commonly used instead of inch. The use of these translation technique brings about the translation quality of high accurate, acceptance and high degree of readability.

Data 5
SLT: roll out each wedge
TLT: gulung dengan longgar dari bagian yang lebar kearah ujung
Collocation roll out each wedge belongs to clausal extension. This collocation is composed of a node roll out and a collocate each wedge. The translation technique used in transiting this collocation is establish equivalent and discursive creation. The semantic meaning of roll out is transferred
accurately; it is gulung (scroll), yet the equivalence of each wedge in TLT is different from the meaning found in SLT. This equivalence is due to the implementation of translation techniques discursive creation. The gist of roll out each wedge is scrolling every slice of the layer. The missing of layer produced the translation of having score two. It means that the quality of translation is less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable.

Data 6:
SLT: cover and let rise
TLT: tutup dan biarkan di tempat yang hangat
This verbal extension collocation is made up of a verbal node and a verb functioned as the collocate. This collocation, cover and let rise, is composed of a node cover and a collocate let rise. This collocation is not translated into the same pattern in TLT. The use of collocate di tempat yang hangat provides verbal enhancement collocation. The changing pattern of the collocation is influenced by the use of translation technique, i.e. modulation. Different point of view is reflected in the focusing the environment of the place rather than emphasizing the action or the condition of the matter. The translation quality produced after applying the technique is accurate, acceptable, and readable.

Data 8
SLT: beat with electric mixer
TLT: aduk dengan mixer
Collocation beat with electric mixer is categorized into clausal enhancement collocation. The node of this collocation is beat, meanwhile the collocate is with electric mixer. There is no changing of collocational pattern between SLT and TLT. However, the use of electric mixer is due to the use of translation technique: borrowing. The translation quality of this collocation is accurate, acceptable, and high degree of readable. All criteria are given score three.

Data 9,
SLT: mix in food processor
TLT: campur di dalam food processor
It is similar from data 8, data 9 also reflects clausal enhancement collocation. This collocation is made up of a node mix and collocate di dalam food processor. Besides using established equivalent, the translator also used borrowing. Some of the tools found in SLT are translated by using translation technique borrowing. This produces good quality in accuracy, acceptance, and readability.

Data 10
SLT: cut in slices
TLT: potong-potong kue
Cut in slices is categorized as clausal enhancement collocation. This collocation is translated into clausal extension collocation. In TLT the node is potong-potong, meanwhile the collocate is in the form of noun, i.e. kue. This changing of collocation is brought about by the application of modulation translation technique. Otherwise, this changing of collocational pattern produced high quality of translation based on accuracy acceptance, and readability.
It can be noticed from data 11 that verbal enhancement collocation is translated into clausal enhancement collocation. In SLT, the node is knead and the collocate is well. Meanwhile, in TLT the pattern of collocation is node uleni and the collocate is adverb of condition. This changing of pattern is influenced by the use of translation technique addition. The condition of menjadi licin dan lunak is not explicitly stated in SLT, on the other hand in TLT the condition is clearly mentioned. The score given to the translation is three, meaning that the translation is accurate, acceptable and readable.

Based on Table 2, there are certain translation techniques used in translating collocation found in a bilingual recipe. In translating clausal extension collocation the translation techniques used are established equivalent, discursive creation, transposition, modulation, adaptation, and addition. In translating verbal extension the translation techniques implemented were established equivalent, discursive creation, reduction, and modulation. Meanwhile, in translating clausal enhancement, the translation techniques sued were established equivalent, modulation and borrowing. On the other hand, in translating verbal enhancement the translation techniques used were established equivalent, modulation and addition.

### Table 2. Translation Techniques Used in Translating Collocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clausal extension</th>
<th>Verbal extension</th>
<th>Clausal enhancement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>established equivalent</td>
<td>established equivalent</td>
<td>established equivalent</td>
<td>established equivalent</td>
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<tr>
<td>discursive creation</td>
<td>discursive creation</td>
<td>modulation</td>
<td>modulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>transposition</td>
<td>reduction</td>
<td>borrowing</td>
<td>addition</td>
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<tr>
<td>modulation</td>
<td>modulation</td>
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<td>adaptation</td>
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<td>addition</td>
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</table>

### Conclusions

The translation of collocation found in a bilingual recipe implemented some translation techniques. They were established equivalent, transposition, reduction, modulation, adaptation, addition, discursive creation, reduction and borrowing. The implementation of these techniques causes changing of collocational pattern of collocation. Some changing brings about translation having less accurate, less acceptable and low degree of readable translation. Translation techniques which causes less accurate, less acceptable, and low degree of readable is creation discursive. Meanwhile, the rest of the translation techniques result to the translation of having score three: the translation is accurate, acceptance, and high degree of readability.

Aking competence is low. In other words, there is a correlation between English grammar mastery and speaking fluency of Master of Applied linguistics in Diponegoro University but in low correlation. It does mean that student who mastery in grammar tends to go mastery in speaking and vice versa.

### References
