

The Shift of Adjunct Structures of Indonesian Translation of English in A News Portal: A Linguistic Study

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Abstract. The purpose of the present study was to explore the phrase that functions as an adjunct in the articles which are written in two version of the language: English and Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, it can be seen in the deep structure of the article whether the translations are kept to use the same structure from the English or to use another one in the Indonesian translation. This will reveal the strategy that the translator uses in translating the articles. News Articles from www.bbc.com were taken as the data of the present study. In gaining the data, purposive sampling technique was used. This technique was to find out more comprehensive data. There are twenty-two data studied in this study which comprises eleven English and Indonesian text in equal. The data were the same articles that were written in English and their translations, in Bahasa Indonesia. Results of the present study show that, first, there were different variations of constituent constructing the phrase when written in both languages. Second, two different constituents can create a new phrase in which there is no such a head representing the phrase. Third, a preposition in Bahasa Indonesia can precedes the adjectives.

Keywords: *English, Indonesian, Adjunct, News Portal*

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INTRODUCTION

Every language in the world has their structures that confirms the use of the languages. Not only structure that heads to syntactical grammar, but also every language also their characteristics that distinguish it to other languages. The system of language sound leads to the prosody aspect of every language that in the underlying level, every language has their specific characteristics. In terms of the meaning aspect, every language also has their way of precepting and comprehending a meaning either of the lexical form or of interaction between a speaker and an interlocutor. Every language also has their grammatical structures that govern the structures of syntactical word to word or morpheme to a word. Those different aspects of languages lead to the gap between languages. In some cases, the same meaning of a word can be constructed from different structural forms of every language.

Including English and Bahasa Indonesia, both of which also have their structures including the structures that construct a phrase. However, the structure that constructs the same phrase when translated into another language, sometimes, has a different forming structure. The example case is between English and Bahasa Indonesia. The constituent constructing the word *carefully* and *dengan hati-hati*, for instance, have different elements constructing the phrase in which *silently* is an adverb and only comprises one word. On the other hand, even the role is the same between *carefully* and *dengan hati-hati* which play roles as adverbial phrase. The structure in Indonesian consists of two words, and also if we study the structure deeper, the word *dengan hati-hati* consists of *dengan* which is a preposition and *hati-hati* which is an adverb. This shows that the element structuring the word or phrase between English and Bahasa Indonesia is different. If we see more profound using the X-bar theory, *silently* and *dengan diam-diam* function as additional structure or modifier in a sentence. In a perspective of the theory, a phrase is constructor of a sentence. Therefore, the theory sees the structure of a phrase in determining the sentence construction.

Study focusing in the field area is till rare. A study conducted by Mulyadi (2008) which focused on the structure of adjectival phrases in Bahasa Indonesia shows that when an adjectival phrase plays a role as an adjunct. It consists of noun and prepositional phrase categories. A prepositional phrase also can act as an adjunct in Rongga language (Kosmas, 2008). Shifting structure from the source language into the target language also occurs. The study conducted by Imamah & Subiyanto (2021) found that there are three types of shifting of adjunct – adjective – from English into Bahasa Indonesia: omitted adjunct, shifting the adjunct into complementizer phrase, and prepositional phrase. Related to adjunct shift, Putri & Hamzah (2021) say that the changing of class shifting in translating from one language to another. Shifting also occurs to the words that even have equivalence in another language. Dewi et al. (2014) found in their study that shifting takes place to almost 30% while the rest of the translation uses the available equivalence.

The X-bar theory is to constrain structure rules on one side and state cross-category generalization on the other side. There are five basic lexical categories: Noun (N), Verb (Verb), A (adjective), P (preposition), and ADV (adverb). These

categories are heads of their phrases. The phrases headed by N, V, A, P, and ADV are called NP, VP, AP, PP, and ADVP. In its development, the NP can maximize its projection as a determiner phrase, DP. In X-bar theory, a phrase is a minimal construction of a sentences. Therefore, in X-bar analysis, defining a phrase is a core when analyzing a structure of a sentence.

Based on the generative concept, a phrase is a maximal projection of a head. The maximal projection is the sign as XP or X^{''} which comprises of specifier and X[']. X['] itself is the above projection in which it can consist of another X['], X, or another Phrase – X is a head of the phrase. What Van Valin Jr (2004) says as follows:

1. $XP \rightarrow (\text{Spec}) + X'; (W(p)) + X'$
2. $X' \rightarrow (\text{MOD}) + X'; (YP) + X'$
3. $X' \rightarrow (\text{COMP}) + X; (ZP) + X$

From above, the X-bar theory is pictured as follows:

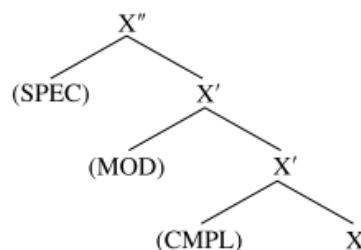


Figure 1. X-bar schema, adapted from (Van Valin Jr, 2004)

The above schema shows the hierarchy of the position class form in the position of a phrase. There are four labels in the X-bar Schema: “X” for the lexical head of a phrase, SPEC for *specifier* of a phrase – this label is to specify more specific of a phrase –, MOD for *Modifier* or *adjunct* which is based on a syntactical structure is to modify the head of a phrase, and CMPL for *Complement* which is to complete the syntactical structure. Three of four labels, but label X, are not always obligatory in a phrase (Van Valin Jr, 2004) since the syntactical structure of a phrase is not always the same. However, the above schema is a maximal projection of a phrase.

The maximal projection is the highest level of barring (Matthews, 2007). It means that any syntactical structure which consists of any lexicon must have any other lexical unit which can “complete” the structure (Matthews, 2007). The maximal projection is shown as X^{''} which has a specifier where the position is right under the XP or daughter of XP. The specifier also has X['] as its sister. If in a phrase has adjunct(s), the position if the adjunct(s) is the daughter of X['] and sister of X[']. In addition, if a phrase has a complement, the position of complement is the daughter of X['] and sister of X.

Studies focusing on the field area that makes a phrase an object of study are still rare, especially a study that examines a certain aspect of the X-bar theory. A study conducted by Mulyadi (2008) which focused on the structure of adjectival phrases in Bahasa Indonesia shows that when an adjectival phrase plays a role as an adjunct. It consists of a noun and prepositional phrase categories. A prepositional phrase also can act as an adjunct in the Rongga language (Kosmas, 2008). Shifting structure from the source language into the target language also occurs. The study

conducted by [Imamah & Subiyanto \(2021\)](#) found that there are three types of shifting of adjunct – adjective – from English into Bahasa Indonesia: omitted adjunct, shifting the adjunct into complementizer phrase, and prepositional phrase. Related to adjunct shift, [Putri & Hamzah \(2021\)](#) say that the changing of class shifting in translating from one language to another. Shifting also occurs to the words that even have equivalence in another language. [Dewi et al. \(2014\)](#) found in their study that shifting takes place to almost 30% while the rest of the translation uses the available equivalence.

Since the study focusing of this study notably on the structure of adjuncts in English and Bahasa Indonesia is still infrequent. Most of which only took one category of word or phrase class. None of which took a word or phrase class functioning as a specific role. Taking the class functioning as a specific role in the sentence needs to conduct since the meaning of the sentence is not only determined by the meaning of the word itself but also a set of a word that functions as a specific role, as an adjunct for example. Therefore, this study was to explore word, phrase, and also clause classes that construct the adjunct. Having known the structure, it reveals the translation strategy used by the translator. Hence, this study proposes two research questions; First what kinds of phrases constructing adjunct in English and Indonesia are; and second, whether the deeper structures constructing the phrase written in English and Indonesia are the same or not.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study was qualitative descriptive research. The data in this study were the structure of adjuncts in written data obtained from the English articles of online portal news, www.bbc.com which is availably translated into Bahasa Indonesia. To obtain wide-ranging adjunct structure data, a purposive sampling technique was used. This technique was to take samples from the news articles that possibly have various internal structures that construct in both languages, English and Bahasa Indonesia. The data taken were twenty in number. The data, then, were divided into three major categories: word, phrase, and clause. The categories of phrase and clause were divided into three for the phrase category (prepositional phrase, determiner phrase, and verbal phrase), and two categories for the clause (adjectival and adverbial clause).

In terms of gaining the data, the website was accessed. Then, both versions of the articles (English and Indonesian) were read. The articles were copied into word processing software and then highlighted the phrase which functions as an adjunct. Afterward, the highlighted data were taken into rubrics to compare between data in English and Indonesian version. In this step, analyzing the adjunct within both versions of the articles was done.

To analyze the data, the present study used the translational identity method ([Sudaryanto, 2015](#)). This method is to compare the meaning between two languages. This step was as an initial analysis of the adjunct phrases whilst reading. Subsequently, the internal structures were broken down into more profound phrase constructions: specifier, adjunct, and complement. In defining profound phrase construction, determining which part of the sentence consists of a specifier, an

additional information or complement (adjunct), and which part is a compulsory or modifier. In doing so, determining which phrase in what position is significant.

Having determined the phrase, determining the constituents by testing them was done. There are three ways to test the constituent: substituting, movement, and coordination. Substitution is when the phrases have the same categorical status, they have the same distribution. In this study, square brackets were used to sign the constituents. Movement is the position of the elements of a constituent that cannot be moved because they are set in order. Coordination is two or more constituents place the same position in a phrase. In these ways, determining a constituent in analyzing a sentence can be done. Then, finding out the internal structure which constructs the adjunct. These steps were done to the articles in both languages. The last step is to compare the more profound structure which constructs the adjunct between the English and Bahasa Indonesia versions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

In presenting the finding in the present study, the data are grouped into three: word, phrase, and clause that structure the adjunct in the related sentences.

Word

- 1 a. [*secara* [*formal*] *atau* [*informal*]], *ketika sudah terkait minuman beralkohol, Inggris telah bekerja keras selama berabad-abad;*
- b. [*formally or informally*], *when it comes to alcohol, English has been hard at work for centuries.*

There are two different phrases in data 1. The adjunct in the Indonesian version is constructed with prepositional phrases where *secara* plays a role as a preposition, while *formal* and *informal* are noun phrases. The word *formal* and *informal* complementize the head of the prepositional phrase, *secara*. What to note here is the combination of two different constituents creates a new phrase that does not have a head coming from the constituents constructing. Meanwhile, data 1b shows that the constituent that constructs the adjunct is an adverbial phrase, *formally or informally*.

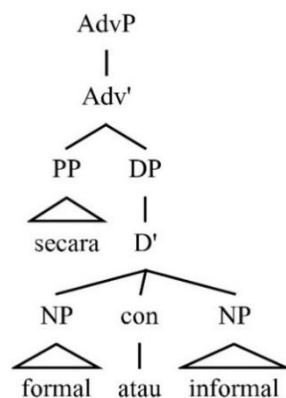


Figure 2. Word Data 1

- 2 a. Para peminum di masa lalu akan mengunjungi 'the Lushington crib', ... (seperti pub lokal) [[[dengan [senang [hati]]]], untuk mengambil contoh yang ditawarkan pada para tuan tanah - alias 'knight of the spigot' yang bahagia;
- b. Drinkers of the past would [happily] visit 'the Lushington crib', ... (ie the local pub) to sample the offerings of the landlord - aka the jolly 'knight of the spigot'

Data 2 shows that the adjunct between data 2a and 2b is different. In data 2b, the adjunct is a word, adverb. Meanwhile, in data 2a, the adjunct comprises some constituents where the maximal projection of the constituents is a prepositional phrase. There are three constituents built the phrase: *dengan* as a preposition, *senang hati* is a noun phrase (*senang* is an adjective and *hati* is a noun), and *hati* is a noun phrase. When it comes to the maximal projection of the constituent, *senang hati* is the complement of the head *dengan* that here it plays a role as a preposition. *Senang hati* itself can be broken down into two constituents – as mentioned above – where *hati* roles as an adjunct for *senang*. Therefore, since the head of the phrase is a preposition, then the maximal projection of the phrase is a prepositional phrase.

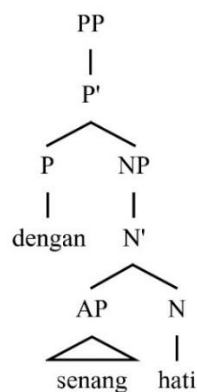


Figure 3 . Word Data 2

Phrase

Prepositional Phrase

- 3 a. Para pemasok barang-barang tersebut telah mengundang ratusan julukan [[[selama [[[lebih [dari [seribu [tahun]]]]]]]]
- b. Purveyors of the strong stuff have invited hundreds of epithets [over [a millennium]] or more.]

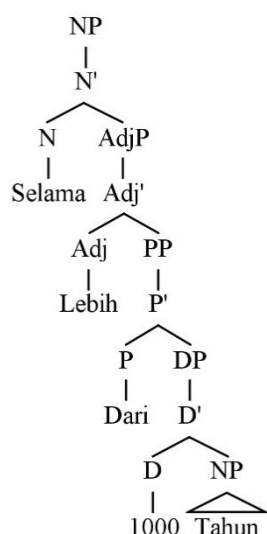


Figure 4. Phrase Data 1 (Bahasa Indonesia)

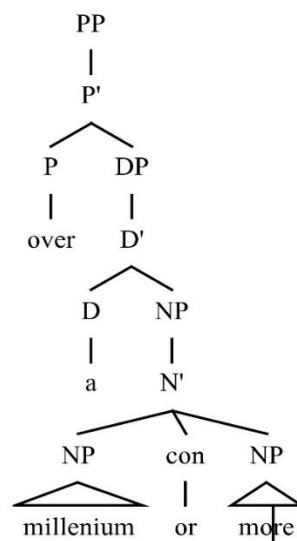


Figure 5. Phrase Data 1 (English)

The adjunct structure of data 3a is filled with an adverbial phrase that is constructed of Noun, Adjective, Preposition, Determiner, and Noun which are represented by *selama*, *lebih*, *dari*, *seribu*, and *tahun* respectively. These lexical categories create four constituents; *lebih dari seribu tahun* is an adjectival phrase; *dari seribu tahun* is a prepositional phrase; *seribu tahun* is a determiner phrase; and *tahun* is a noun phrase. Meanwhile, in data 3b, 2 phrases that are connected by conjunction fill the position as an adjunct. Phrase *Over a millennium* is a prepositional phrase where *over* is a preposition and *a millennium* is a determiner phrase where *a* is a determiner and *millennium* is a noun phrase, and *more (than a millennium)* is an adverbial phrase.

- 4 a. *Di masa lalu, para pemabuk memilih untuk meminum obat penyembuh di pagi hari setelah menghabiskan malam, [[[[[dari [abu [kepiting]]] [sampai [minum [cuka]]]]]]];*
- b. *In days gone by, drinkers opted for extreme cure-alls for the morning after the night before, [[from [the ashes [of a crab]]] [[to the drinking] [of vinegar]]]*

Data 4a shows that adjunct is filled by preposition phrase *dari abu kepiting sampai minum cuka sampai minum cuka*. This phrase comprises two major constituents *dari abu kepiting sampai minum cuka* which is a prepositional phrase and *sampai minum cuka* which is verbal phrase. The prepositional phrase comprises three constituents; *dari abu kepiting* is a prepositional phrase; *abu kepiting* is a noun phrase that can maximize as a determiner phrase and *kepiting* is a noun phrase that also can maximize as a determiner phrase.

Meanwhile, in data 4b, a prepositional phrase *from the ashes of a crab to the drinking of vinegar to the drinking of vinegar* fills the position of the adjunct. This phrase consists of two major constituents: *from the ashes of a crab* as a first prepositional phrase and *to the drinking of vinegar* as a second preposition phrase.

The first prepositional phrase consists of: *from the ashes* is a prepositional phrase which *the ashes* is a determiner phrase and *ashes* is a noun phrase which can maximize as a determiner phrase; *of a crab* is a prepositional phrase which *of* is a preposition; *a crab* is a determiner phrase, and *crab* is noun phrase which can maximize as determiner phrase. The second prepositional phrase comprises *to the drinking* is a prepositional phrase where *to* is a preposition; *the drinking* is a determiner phrase where *the* is a determiner; *drinking* is a noun phrase.

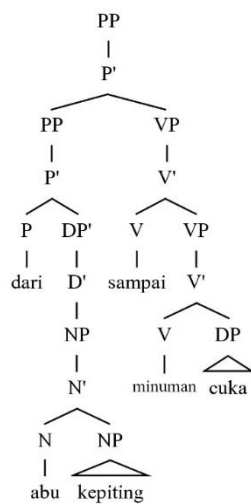


Figure 6. Phrase Data 2 (Bahasa Indonesia)

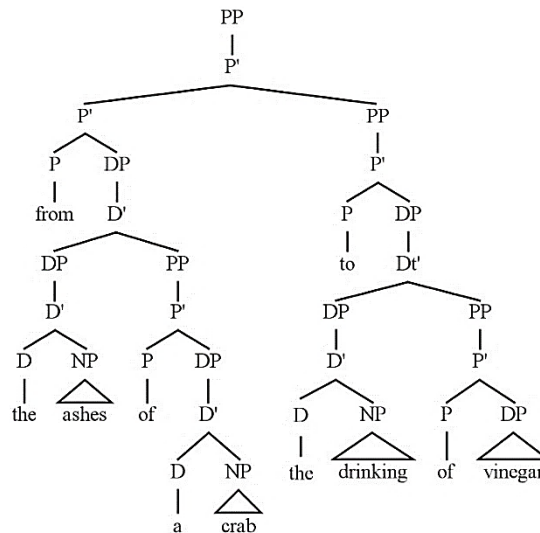


Figure 7. Phrase Data 2 (English)

- 5 a. *Ramuan [dengan [rambut [anjing]]] itu dipercaya dapat meringankan perasaan galau setelah minum;*
 b. *A poultice [with [that [hair]]] was believed to greatly ease the post-drinking blues*

Data 5a and 5b show the adjunct structure is filled with a prepositional phrase where the word *dengan*, *rambut*, and *anjing* represents preposition, adjective, and noun. They create three constituents: *dengan rambut anjing* is a prepositional phrase, *rambut anjing* is a noun phrase, and *anjing* is a noun phrase. The Head of the phrase is *dengan* so the maximal projection of this phrase is a prepositional phrase. While in 5b *with* (preposition), *that* (determiner), *hair* (noun). These categories create three constituents; *with that hair* is a prepositional phrase; *that hair* is a determiner phrase, and *hair* is a noun phrase. There is a different function of *rambut* and *hair* here.

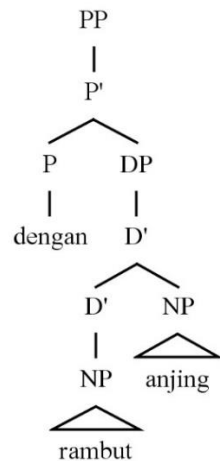


Figure 8 Phrase Data 3 (Bahasa Indonesia)

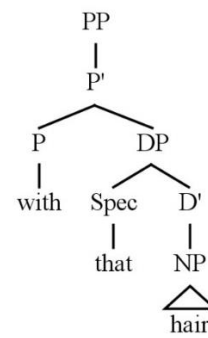


Figure 9 Phrase Data 3 (English)

Determiner Phrase

- 6 a. *Bagaimanapun juga, mereka yang berhasil melaluinya dapat menghibur diri mereka sendiri ... : [[tiga [kata]] [yang dinyatakan [secara indah]] [untuk pemabuk [yang ditakuti]]];*
 b. *Those who've made it, however, can console ... [[three [beautifully [expressive [words]]] [for [the [dreaded [hangover]]]]]*

Data 6a shows that the adjunct is constructed with the determiner phrase and adjective clause, where *tiga kata* is the determiner phrase, *tiga* is a determiner and *kata* is a noun phrase, and *yang dinyatakan secara indah untuk pemabuk yang ditakuti* is the adjective clause where *yang* is conjugation phrase; *dinyatakan secara indah* is a verbal phrase; *secara indah* is an adverbial phrase. Like in data 1, this kind of phrase consists of constituents that do not reflect the maximal projection of the phrase where *secara* is a preposition and *indah* is an adjective; *untuk pemabuk* is a prepositional phrase; *yang ditakuti* is a conjugation phrase. In this case, the position of the preposition precedes the adjectival phrase.

Meanwhile, in data 6b, a determiner phrase and prepositional phrase construct the adjunct. A phrase *Three beautifully expressive words* is the determiner phrase where *three* is a determiner; *beautifully expressive words* is a noun phrase; *expressive words* is a noun phrase; *words* is a noun phrase and prepositional phrase is *for the dreaded hangover* in which *for* is a preposition; *the dreaded hangover* is determiner phrase; *dreaded hangover* is a noun phrase and *hangover* are a noun phrase.

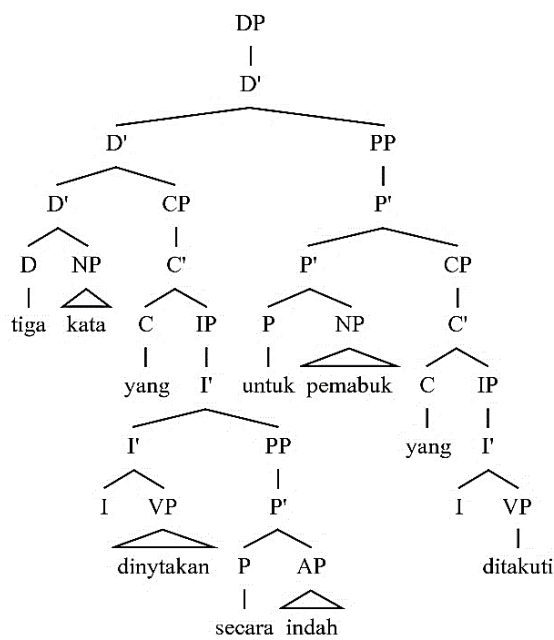


Figure 10 Phrase Data 4 (Bahasa Indonesia)

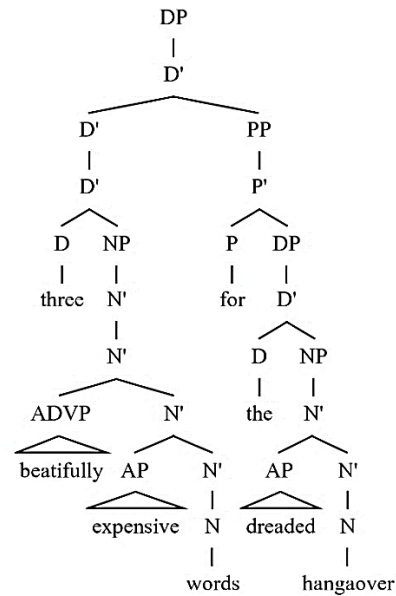


Figure 11 Phrase Data 4 (English)

Verbal phrase

- 7 a. *Para peminum di masa lalu akan mengunjungi 'the Lushington crib', ..., [[untuk [mengambil [contoh]]] [yang [ditawarkan [pada [para [tuan tanah]]]]] - alias 'knight of the spigot' yang bahagia.;*
 b. *Drinkers of the past would happily visit 'the Lushington crib', ... [[to sample [the offerings]] [of [the landlord]]] - aka the jolly 'knight of the spigot'*

The adjunct in data 7a comprises two different constituents. The first constituent is a prepositional phrase and the second one is an adjective clause. Phrase *untuk mengambil contoh* plays a role as a prepositional phrase in which *untuk* is a preposition; *mengambil contoh* is a verbal phrase; and *contoh* is a noun phrase that can maximize as a determiner phrase. In addition, *yang ditawarkan pada para tuan tanah* roles as an adjective clause in which *yang* is a conjugation phrase; *ditawarkan pada para tuan rumah* is a verbal phrase; *pada para tuan tanah* is a prepositional phrase; *para tuan tanah* is a prepositional phrase; and *tuan tanah* is noun phrase which can maximize as a determiner phrase. The clause is also an adjunct of the head, a prepositional phrase.

Meanwhile, data 7b shows that the adjunct also consists of 2 constituents, a verbal phrase, and a prepositional phrase. Phrase *to sample the offerings* is a verbal phrase in which the *offering* is a determiner phrase, and *of the landlord* is a prepositional phrase where *the landlord* is a determiner phrase. The constituent of *the landlord* plays a role as an adjunct of the head of the maximal projection of the phrase, the verbal phrase.

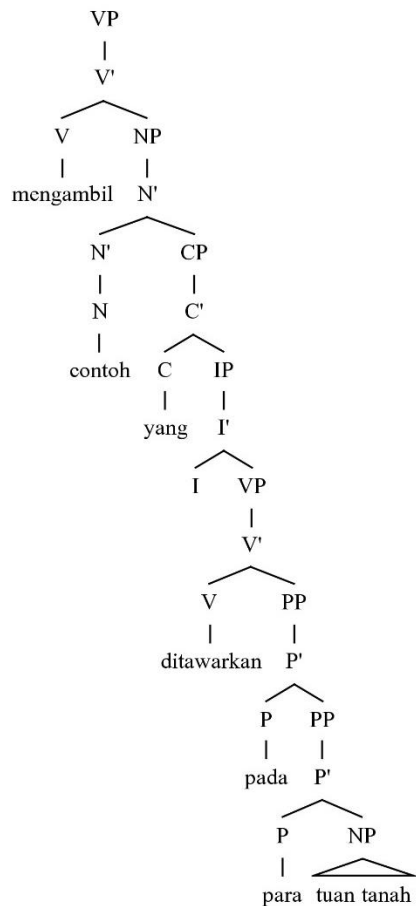


Figure 12 Phrase Data 5 (Bahasa Indonesia)

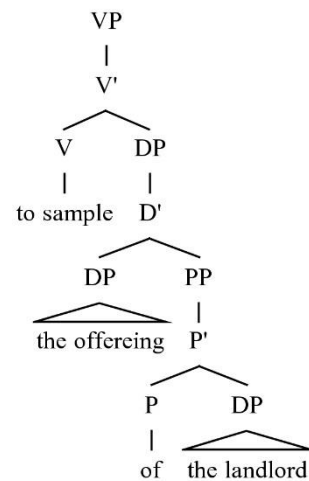


Figure 13 Phrase Data 5 (English)

- 8 a. Ada sebuah kata yang lebih mengejutkan [[untuk ditambahkan] [ke dalam [daftar ini]]];
b. There's an even more surprising word [[to add] [to [this list]]]

The adjunct in data 8a and 8b are constructed with the same structure. Both of which are constructed with the verbal phrase and prepositional phrase. The phrase *untuk ditambahkan* and *to add* play a role as verbal phrases which also play a role as a phrase head of the maximal projection of the phrase; and *ke dalam daftar ini* which *ke dalam* is a preposition; *daftar ini* is a determiner phrase, and *to this list* plays a role as a prepositional phrase where *to* is a preposition and *this list* is a determiner phrase. The prepositional phrase also functions as an adjunct of the verbal phrase.

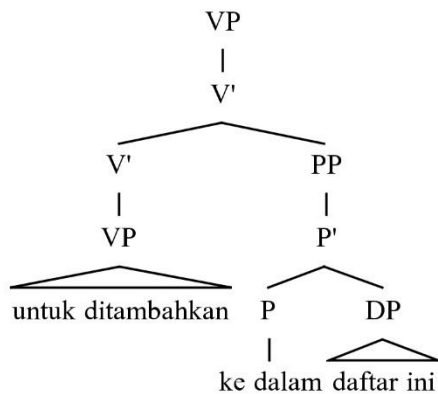


Figure 14 Phrase Data 6 (Bahasa Indonesia)

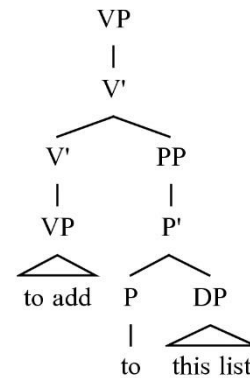


Figure 15 Phrase Data 6 (English)

Clause

Adjectival Clause

9. a. *tetapi bagi orang-orang Romawi gambaran dari pilihan dapat berupa 'drunk as a thrush', [yang [tampaknya] [merupakan [sebuah [kiasan]]]]....*
- b. *but for the Romans the image of choice would be 'drunk as a thrush', [an allusion [it seems [to the bird's merry]]]....*

Data 9a shows that the adjunct structure comprises four constituents: a) Adjective clause (*yang tampaknya merupakan sebuah kiasan*), b) inflectional phrase (*tampaknya merupakan sebuah kiasan*), c) verbal phrase (*merupakan sebuah kiasan*), and d) noun phrase (*sebuah kiasan*) which can be maximized to determiner phrase. While in data 9b, the adjunct is the determiner phrase. This phrase has one constituent, the adverbial clause. While the clause has 4 constituents: noun phrase, *it*; verbal phrase, *seems to bird's merry*; prepositional phrase, *to bird's merry*, which can also be breakdown into prepositional phrase and noun phrase for *bird's merry*.

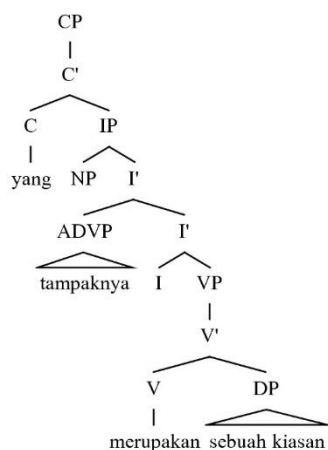


figure 16 Clause Data 1 (Bahasa Indonesia)

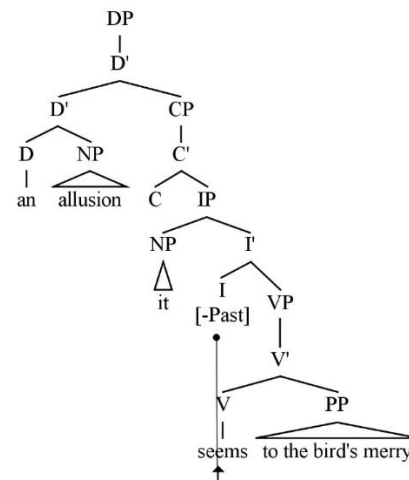


Figure 17 Claus Data 1 (English)

Adverbial Clause

- 10 a. ... , [[[ketika sudah terkait [minuman [beralkohol]]], Inggris telah bekerja keras selama berabad-abad;
 b. ... , [when it comes [to alcohol]], English has been hard at work for centuries.

In data 10a, the adjunct structure comprises three constituents: a) adverbial phrase (*Ketika sudah terkait dengan minuman beralkohol*); b) noun phrase that can maximize as a determiner phrase (*minuman beralkohol*); dan c) noun phrase (*minuman*). Meanwhile, in data 10b, the adjunct structure consists of two constituents: *when it comes to alcohol* and *to alcohol* which are an adverbial phrase and a prepositional phrase respectively.

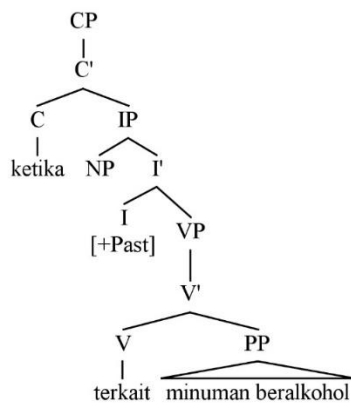


Figure 18 Clause Data 2 (Bahasa Indonesia)

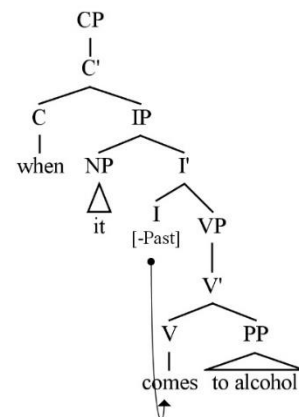


Figure 19 Clause Data 2 (English)

- 11 a. Gagasan itu segera menyebar di Inggris, [[[dimana pantangan berperang [dengan sensasi [menjadi 'drunk as a lord']]]].
 b. The idea soon crossed to Britain, [[[where abstinence battled [with the thrill [of being 'drunk as a lord']]]].

Three constituents construct a maximal projection of the adjunct in data 11a. The first is an adverbial clause, *di mana Pantangan berperang dengan sensasi menjadi 'drunk as a lord'*; This first constituent becomes the maximal projection of the phrase. The second is a prepositional phrase where the phrase are constructed with *dengan sensasi menjadi 'drunk as a lord'*. And, the last constituent is a verbal phrase, *menjadi 'drunk as a lord'*. Three constituents also construct the maximal projection of the data 11b. The first constituent which also the maximal projection of the phrase is *where abstinence battled with the thrill of being 'drunk as a lord'*. This constituent is filled with the adverbial phrase. The second constituent is *with the thrill of being 'drunk as a lord'* where a prepositional phrase plays a role as the constituent. The last constituent is also a prepositional phrase, *of being 'drunk as a lord'*.

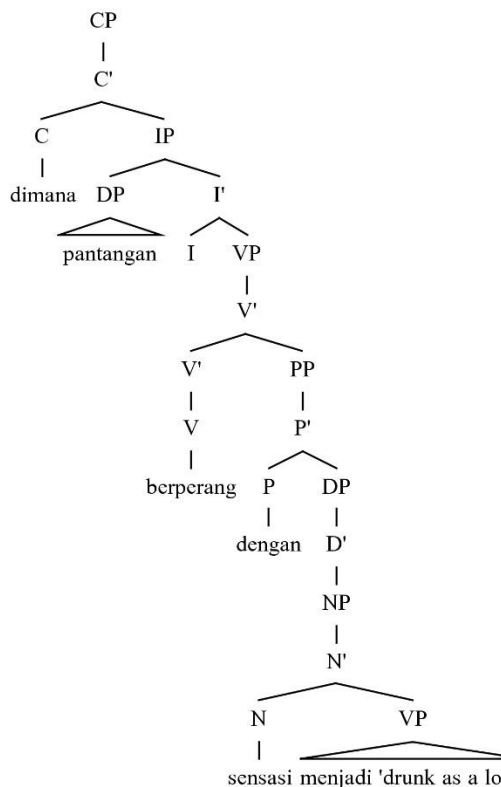


Figure 20 Clause Data 3 (Bahasa Indonesia)

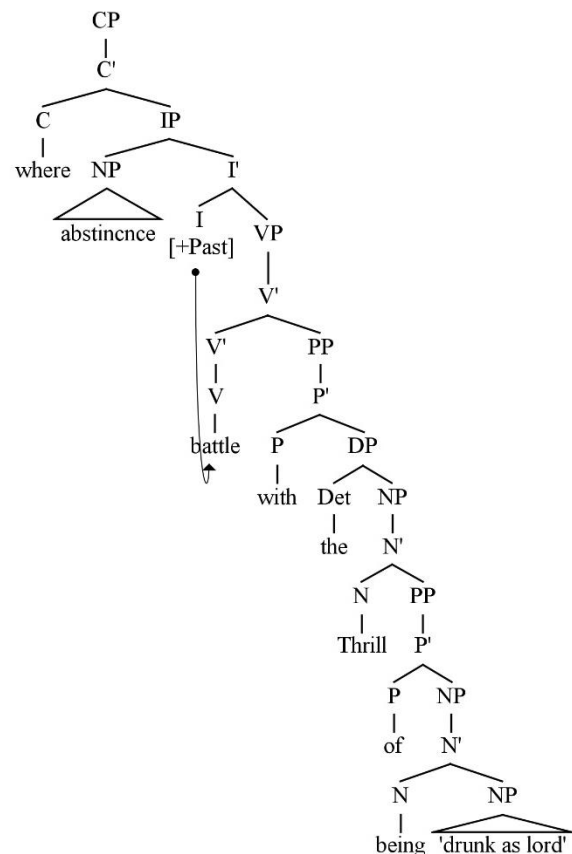


Figure 21 Clause Data 3 (English)

Discussion

If we see the described data above, the constituent structures of the data when written in Indonesian and English – some of which – have different forming structures. Adjunct structure change occurs to data 1, 2, 3, and 9, while for the rest of the data, the adjunct structures stay the same from the source language to the target language.

In data 1 and 2, the translation technique is by adding a word. Wijana (2022) states that adverbs in Bahasa Indonesia are formulated by compounding which is by adding a word(s) to the target language. Besides compounding, he adds that the adverbs are also constructed by affixation and reduplication. Meanwhile, in data 3, the change in the adjunct structure from prepositional phrases in the source language to adverbial phrases in the target language is because there is no one-on-one equivalent in terms of the one-on-one word equivalent of the structure of adverbs, especially for adverb of manner.

Still in data 1 and 2, The translation of adverb of manner from English into Bahasa Indonesia can be done by translating word to word or altering to prepositional phrase or clause (Pendit, 2019). Altering from a formed-word adverb, for example, *formally*, becomes a prepositional phrase by adding the word *secara* or *dengan* before *formal* is not the only way in translation strategies, especially,

translating adverb of manner. [Garnida \(2014\)](#) found the other techniques are by omitting the word or using the other words. The use of the other relevant words is in accordance with what Martin says as cited by [Setriani \(2022\)](#) when such structure can be expressed in another way. The other strategy is by reducing the word of the target language, such as *quickly* and *slowly* becoming *cepat* and *perlahan* ([Kurniasari, 2020](#)). However, this technique can be applied to data 1, but not to data 2 of the present study. This type of strategy is – apparently – used in the sentence of which the verb is intransitive.

[Molina & Albir \(2002\)](#) says that the technique used by the translator/interpreter to fill this linguistic gap as in data 1 dan 2 is by using the *Linguistic Amplification* technique where adding linguistic elements to the target text/language is done due to a lack of linguistic element. This is to make translation easier to understand. The addition of linguistic elements results in a different form of the phrase. As cited by [Junining & Kusuma \(2020\)](#), Baker states that this different form is one of the classifications of translation equivalence at word level or lexical alternation that is by giving alternative translation from lexical to lexical or lexical to phrase in the source language and target language respectively ([Hidayat & Harmoko, 2018](#)). Besides *Linguistics Amplification*, another technique of translation that is used is *Calque*. This technique is to translate words or phrases either in lexical or structural form. This technique is used for the rest of the data.

When it comes to translation shift, [Catford \(1965\)](#) says that a translation shift like in the present study is a class shift which is one type of the category shift. The shift occurs when the word class of the source language changes to the other class in the target language. Related to the data shown in data 1, 2, and 3, the class shifting occurred from prepositional phrases in the source language to adverbial phrases in the target language. Another type of shifting is the unit shift. This shift is when a unit change into another unit of a sentence such as a morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to clause, clause to sentence, or vice versa. In data 1 and 2, the unit or word change into phrase, in this case from adverb into adverb phrase for data 1 and from adverb to prepositional phrase in data 2. This shift is in line with [Herman' study \(2017\)](#) that the shift occurs from phrase to word or vice versa. This shift is because of the difference in characteristics of the source and target language ([Darso, 2018](#)).

Even though, lexically and structurally the form of the phrase shift from the source language to the target language, the meaning of the translation is equivalent so the meaning of the phrase in the data stays the same as their equivalent. This result is in accordance with [Abdelwahab \(2022\)](#). In his study, he found no change in meaning is in the translation process from the source language to the target language. This finding also gives more insight than the other research in which the class shift is only around the change of word class like pronoun to noun, adverb to adjective, preposition to verb, verb to adverb, verb to pronoun, adjective to verb, and adverb to verb ([Ondok, Maria Gratia; Tambunsaribu, 2020](#)), noun to adjective (([Fitria, 2020](#); [Ondok, Maria Gratia; Tambunsaribu, 2020](#))([Djamaleng et al., 2022](#)), verb to adjective ([Djamaleng et al., 2022](#); [Ondok, Maria Gratia; Tambunsaribu, 2020](#)), and Verb to noun ([Oktariani et al., 2022](#)).

Of the present study data, we also see that the adjunct-forming structure available comes from a different structure from the maximal projection. This finding can be seen in data 1. The data show that the structure that forms the adverb - maximal projection is an adverbial phrase - when it is written in Indonesian is structured from different constituents, a prepositional phrase, and a determiner phrase. Meanwhile, the maximal projection of these two constituents in Bahasa Indonesia when seen from the syntactical function in a sentence is an adverb. This finding against the notion of the X-bar theory that the maximal projection of a phrase consists of a head of the phrase.

We also find the different structures for prepositional phrases. In English, the position of prepositional phrase places before noun phrases or pronouns (McCarthy, 2021). This is in line with what Sneddon (1996) says. He says that that preposition is to link the following noun phrase to the rest of the clause. However, as shown in data 6, a preposition in Bahasa Indonesia places a more flexible position. This supports what Tarigan, Moeliono, and Chaer say in Mulyadi (2010) that a preposition is a word-class that comes before the others, especially nouns. Patricia et al. (2021) also found that preposition comes before a noun, a noun phrase, a verb, a verb phrase, an adjective phrase, or an adverb.

CONCLUSION

The adjunct construction in news articles formed from various phrases shows that the basic structure of a phrase in English and Indonesian -some of them - has a different phrase structure. Although, if we look at the function of the word/phrase class they have the same function. The structure is constructed from a combination of word classes in constituent units. However, if these constituents are combined into a single phrase unit, the constituents of English are different from the constituents of Indonesian. The combination of these constituents implies that the structure of a phrase in a sentence in a particular language may consist of different constituents even though the word/phrase class in both languages is the same.

What we can infer from this study is that the structure that constructs the same text which was written in English and Indonesia comes to vary. Some of which have the same constituent structure and some others have difference. Even, the structure constructing the same word/phrase class can be different. Besides, the thing that needs to note is the constituent constructing a phrase has a different head of maximal projection from the head of the phrase. Referring to the research results that were explained above, the researcher assumes that if the data taken is more comprehensive, the variation structure of the adjunct can be more varied. Therefore, the suggestion to the next research is to provide more comprehensive data to get more variation of results and related to the results of this study, it is needed to conduct research questioning the structure which creates a new constituent which the head within the structure and the phrase are different

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