THE MAPPING OF ACTION VERBS IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

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Abstract

This study is focused on the procedure of verbs' translation in English (source language) into Indonesian language (target language), and how the mapping of action verb meanings in the procedural text. The research uses qualitative method, employing a cooking book recipe "Step by Step Cooking Balinese Delightful for Everyday" as its data source and its Indonesian translation. The theory used in this research is the theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (in Venuti, 2000) about translation procedures that include borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. The theory of applying the natural semantic metalanguage approach (NSM) proposed by Wierzbicka (1996) is used to discuss the mapping of English action verbs. The theory is applied in order to explain how the Indonesian action verb meanings are mapped into English, with the exponential mapping technique. The description of the mapping meanings including the exponential mapping to the action verb of the Indonesian language has produced a new dimension. This new dimension turns out to be able to explore the meaning of the lexical item including the one that has even a subtle difference, therefore there is no more swirling of meaning.

Keywords: *translation procedure, action verb, mapping of meaning*

INTRODUCTION
Background

Bell (1991: 15) proposes that the goal of translation is to transform an original text into an equivalent text in different language. Translation is therefore not simply a matter of seeking other words with similar meaning but of finding appropriate ways of saying things in another language. Different languages, then, may use different linguistic forms. Nevertheless, these forms are only one of the aspects of the differences between the two language systems. In addition, it is of course necessary to indicate translation as a complex study because it includes the process, which fundamentally requires the analysis of contextual as well as socio-cultural meaning.

Verb as one of the commonest words in English is often translated in many different ways. It depends on the context of situation of a text. According to Givon (1984: 87) verb is divided into three different types according to its scale of time stability, and they are: state, event, and action. The third type of verb proposed by Givon is the verb to be analyzed in this study. *Action verb* is the verb that shows the relationship between cause and effect. *Action verb* also needs an agent as the subject and patient as the direct object, as stated by Wierzbicka (1996: 421) "the prototypical transitive verb has an agent subject and patient direct object"

The NSM theory is adopted here for several reasons. First, it is appropriate to be applied in the analysis of the translation of action verbs from the perspective of semantic studies. Second, it offers equivalency on the translation of action verbs through the explication of all meanings in the framework of metalanguage which is derived from the ordinary message. Third, the NSM theory

can achieve analysis through exponential mapping technique.

The meaning of every single exponent of action verbs, including exponents having a tiny rate of differentiation of meanings in different languages can be explicated perfectly. Last, the specialty of this theory realizes that there is a semantic uniqueness in a natural language. However, there is a universal semantic structure which is called *semantic prime* behind the semantic uniqueness.

Bali as a tourist destination, English also needs to be considered to support the success of communication with foreign tourists, English is an essential aspect of communication. English exists as a global language. Therefore English is widely regarded as a global language (Anggayana, Nitiasih & Budasi, 2016). It is even known as an international language (Asriyani, Suryawati & Anggayana, 2019). It is done to minimize errors in grammar or English grammar aspects, such as the use of tenses in sentences (Lindawati, Asriyani & Anggayana, 2018).

Grammar is a set of rules contained in certain languages (Lindawati, Asriyani & Anggayana, 2019). It is possible to develop their communicative competence in four language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills (Asriyani, Suryawati & Anggayana, 2019). Even though Indonesia consists of various dialects, it is not an obstacle (Anggayana, Budasi & Suarnajaya, 2014).

Speaking English has become a conversation that is often done by foreign tourists (Anggayana, Budasi, & Kusuma, 2019). In these services, facilities, and service quality spearhead in terms of giving a good impression of service (Anggayana & Sari, 2018). In tourism should include cultural (Redianis, Putra & Anggayana, 2019).

The tourism sector can provide economic, social and cultural benefits for all stakeholders of tourism stakeholders (Osin, Pibriari & Anggayana, 2019). It is not surprising that the tourism industry is an important economic sector, where most people work in the tourism industry (Budasi & Anggayana, 2019). The progress of a nation is largely determined by the quality of education of its population (Anggayani & Osin, 2018). The tourism sector continues to be encouraged because this sector is a mainstay in generating public income and foreign exchange for the country (Suryawati, & Osin, 2019). The development of tourism industry will affect the increasing income of the community around attractions and the creation of employment opportunities (Osin, Kusuma, & Suryawati, 2019).

Finally, this study is supported by a number of sentences which are derived from written data source; most data used in this study are derived from the book "Step by Step Cooking Balinese Delightful for Everyday". The sentences which are derived from this book can be referred to page number as references.

MATERIAL AND METHOD
Data Source

The data in this study which is in the forms of metaphors were taken from the book "Step by Step Cooking Balinese Delightful for Everyday", published by the students of International Bali Tourism Institute. This book is chosen as the data source because it is researched of the students, it has its translated version in English, it could give a great contribution to Indonesian and English in method of Balinese cooking and it contains a lot of action verb which is the emphasis of this study.

Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The method used documentary method which is applied by documenting the data focusing on translation procedure and the mapping of action verbs in the source language and their translations. The choice of this method is in accordance with the type of the data source. To support this

study, the data were collected by close reading the whole text repeatedly both the source language and the target language then identifying the action verb by taking note, in order to have comparison analysis.

The process of note-taking was done by underlining all the action verbs which were considered appropriate in this study. It is not merely to note down the action verbs in isolation. However, it was also necessary to include some sentences in which the action verbs occur. Furthermore, the English action verbs in the source language (SL) text were compared with their translation in the target language (TL) text.

Then the data were classified in accordance with the English action verbs and their translations pointed out and were inserted in the point of the topic being discussed and analyzed descriptively. The descriptive method used informal technique to explain the characteristic of the data and to find out the factor that stands behind it. As each action verbs and all meanings of each exponent were mapped by adopting exponential mapping technique. Then, the action verbs and all meanings of their exponents were explicated using the Natural Semantic Metalanguage approach by breaking concepts or words down into combination of simpler concepts using a small collection of semantic primes.

Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The method used to analyze the data was the descriptive method supported by the qualitative-descriptive technique proposed by Sudaryanto (1993:62). The first step was analyzing the translation procedures. The data of action verbs were put side by side between the SL text data and the TL text data. Second, the meanings of each action verbs in both SL and TL text were configured in forms of paraphrases. Third, the translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000).

Method and Technique of Presenting Data

According to Sudaryanto (1993:145) there are two methods in data presenting, the formal and informal. The formal presentation presents the data analysis using number, statistics, table, graphic and etc, while the informal uses description in details, complete and comprehensive. As this study is using the descriptive qualitative method, the data are presented using informal method.

Data was presented in the form of tables with determined categories followed by descriptive explanations. All collected data were determined to each action verbs and the procedure of translation and the same listed data based on each type were gathered and chosen as needed to be explained representing each type.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mapping of action verb meanings in this section can be performed in three different typical classifications, such as; the action verb type of movement, type of utterance and type of doing. The action verb in this type of doing is considered as the part of the prototypical concepts of action which represents a semantic primitive 'DO'. This action is actually marked by the combination of the polysemy 'DO' and 'HAPPEN'. This argument can be proved through the concept of this action; X does something to Y (causative), because of that something happens to Y (implicative).

It is clearly understood that, this syntactical structure indicates the existence of the implicational relationship of an action performed by someone. Besides several elements are mentioned as above, this type of action is much reflected by the relationship of the agent and the patient of an action.

There are several elements of meaning that form the characteristic of this type of doing:

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Campur semua bahan yang dihaluskan dengan minyak di dalam baskom, aduk rata	Mix all ingredients are blended with oil in the basin. Stir until evenly distributed.

Table 1: Example of English-Indonesian Translation Comparison (stir-aduk)

Referring to the example in Table 1 above, it can be clearly understood that the action verb *stir* is literally translated into *aduk* in the TL text. The action verb in the above example is translated by adopting the literal procedure of translation. The message of the SL text is directly transferred which is grammatically and idiomatically appropriate to the TL text.

The action verb 'aduk' in Kamus Indonesia Inggris can be translated as stir, mix or bled. This kind of action verb 'aduk' is used to mention a process of cooking in order to mix one ingredient with other ingredients that with using of tool in the process. From the SL text, the object is the ingredients with hot fat. A person, who conducts this kind of action, will need a certain tool such as a wooden spatula. The method is by putting all the ingredients in the basin and then mix all the ingredients using a wooden spatula turn be blended together.

Stir in Oxford Dictionary means to move a liquid or substance around, using a spoon or something similar, in order to mix it thoroughly. A person who wants to do this kind of action (stir) needs a certain tool which can be a spoon or wooden spatula. The method is by mix all the ingredients thoroughly. The action verb stir also needs equipment in helping through this process, and called basin or bowl. We can draw conclusion, that the closest equivalent of the action verb 'aduk' is stir in the target language. this is also supported by the event of the action having to with the ingredients, where the word stir is commonly used to mention the process of moving substance around.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Oleskan bumbu dibagian luar daging bebek. Lalu tambahkan semua sisa bumbu ke dalam perut daging bebek.	Rub seasoning on the outside of the duck meat. Then add all of remaining spice into the duck stomach.

Table 2: Example of English-Indonesian Translation Comparison (rub-oleskan)

Referring to the example in Table 2 above, it can be clearly understood that the action verb *rub* is literally translated into *oleskan* in the TL text. The action verb in the above example is translated by adopting the literal procedure of translation. The message of the SL text is directly transferred which is grammatically and idiomatically appropriate to the TL text.

From the above text we can see that the action verb 'oleskan' is translated into rub in the target language. Basically the lexicon 'oleskan' can be translated into smear in the target language. But then why the word 'oleskan' was translated into rub in the target language. rub means to spread a liquid or other substance over a surface while pressing it firmly (Oxford Dictionary, page 1327). The action verb 'oleskan' refers to activity to spread a liquid or other substance over a surface with/without pressing it firmly. In the target language, there is a possible word that can be put as the closest equivalent of the action verb 'oleskan', which is *smear*.

The action verb *smear* is aimed to spread an oily or soft substance over a surface in a rough or careless way. The substance is usually a characteristic of liquid. A person who wants to do this kind of action (smear) needs a certain tool such as brush. The method is by spreading the seasoning using brush onto the whole parts of the meat. 'Oleskan' and rub has different exponent meaning, however, the context strengthened the concept of 'oleskan' and make the translation can be mapped properly.

Source Language	Target Language
Bungkus bebek dengan daun pisang dan <u>kukus</u> selama 50 menit.	Wrap the duck in banana leaf and then <u>steamed</u> until 50 minutes.

Table 3: Example of English-Indonesian Translation Comparison (<u>steamed</u>-kukus)

Referring to the example in Table 3 above, it can be clearly understood that the action verb *stir* is literally translated into *aduk* in the TL text. The action verb in the above example is translated by adopting the literal procedure of translation. The message of the SL text is directly transferred which is grammatically and idiomatically appropriate to the TL text.

The action verb 'kukus' conducted by someone in cooking process in the steam. This activity process is performs by putting the ingredients using a steam over the boiling water. The action verb <u>steam</u> means to place food over boiling water so that it cooks in the steam; to be cooked in this way. The similar mapping within this action verb is in the term of the method of cooking process with the using of special tool such as steam. By this exponent mapping, the meaning of the translation is well transferred.

Source Language	Target Language
Lepaskan daun pisang, <u>potong</u> daging bebek menjadi potongan kecil dan hidangkan.	Remove the banana leaf, <u>cut</u> the duck meat into small pieces and served.

Table 4: Example of English-Indonesian Translation Comparison (<u>potong</u>-cut)

Referring to the example in Table 4 above, it can be clearly understood that the action verb *cut* is literally translated into *potong* in the TL text. The action verb in the above example is translated by adopting the literal procedure of translation. The message of the SL text is directly transferred which is grammatically and idiomatically appropriate to the TL text.

Basically, the action verb 'potong' can be translated into <u>cut</u>. X did something to Y, and because of this something happened to Y. basically action verb 'potong' is the universal word to express this kind of activity. Each word has its own characteristic that shows the differences among them. It can be based on 'tools', the process of the action, parts of the object, final result of the process, etc. A person, who wants to do this action (potong), usually needs the tools to cut (knife, scissor, axe, etc.). The media of 'potong' can be many items such as (paper, latter, rope, leaves, etc.). The final result of 'potong' is to make the object divided into two pieces. The method also very varies; it depends on the object that wants to be cut. The appropriate procedure that is applied is "literal or word to word translation" where the SL data is directly transferred to the TL data as grammatically and idiomatically the same in both data. Through the mapping both rely on the same exponent mapping and make the translation equivalent and understandable.

Source Language	Target Language
<u>Rebus</u> daging ayam dengan sedikit garam sampai lembut, angkat dan tiriskan dan dikebis tipis-tipis (suwir)	<u>Boil</u> chicken with a little salt until tender, remove from heat and drain on kebis thin and flimsy (shredded).

Table 5: Example of English-Indonesian Translation Comparison (<u>boil</u>-rebus)

Referring to the example in Table 5 above, it can be clearly understood that the action verb *boil* is literally translated into *rebus* in the TL text. The action verb in the above example is translated by adopting the literal procedure of translation. The message of the SL text is directly transferred which is grammatically and idiomatically appropriate to the TL text.

The characteristic of action verb "rebus" is pointed the method of performing the action. People who "rebus" (boil) usually want to cook food in water or other

liquid at 100°C. This process uses a tool such as (kettle, frying pan, sauce pan, sauté pan, or braising pan). The action verb boil means when a liquid boils or when you boil it, it is heated to the point where it forms bubbles and turns to steam or vapor; to cook or wash something in boiling water; to be cooked or washed in boiling water (Oxford Dictionary). Both has similar exponent mapping in terms of cooking in a period of time and using certain method. It makes the translation in TL clear and understandable.

Source Language	Target Language
Siapkan minyak agak banyak, tumis bumbu yang sudah dihaluskan, masukkan batang sereh dan jeruk lemo.	Prepare a little much oil, sauté the spices that are mashed, insert the stem lemongrass and citrus Lime.

Table 6: Example of English-Indonesian Translation Comparison (saute-tumis)

Referring to the example in Table 6 above, it can be clearly understood that the action verb *saute* is literally translated into *tumis* in the TL text. The action verb in the above example is translated by adopting the literal procedure of translation. The message of the SL text is directly transferred which is grammatically and idiomatically appropriate to the TL text.

The exploration meanings indicate that the semantic structure of the action verb 'tumis' to be translated sauté is X does something to Y, and because of that something happens to Y. The prototypical concept of action as 'tumis' sauté is producing several inherent characteristics of meaning in someone's mind that one does the action in order to fry food quickly in a little hot fat. This action can be performed by frying the food over a frying pan. 'tumis' and sauté has similar exponent meaning and the context strengthened the

concept of 'tumis' and make the translation can be mapped properly.

CONCLUSION

After having done this study on the mapping of action verb translated into English with the reference book "Step by Step Cooking Balinese Delightful for Everyone", the analysis of action verb by using NSM approach, it is broken down the meaning as simplest as possible and as natural as the original so that it determined the closest equivalent of a word. From the data analysis, it can be concluded that from seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, it is literal translation. Action verb data if it is translated into another action verb that exist in the TL, the translation are understandable as the sense of meanings is preserved.

By using the Natural Semantic Metalanguage theory which is breaking each word into simpler concept, we are able to uncover the meaning of each word and differentiate the other meaning that are still in the same field. The basic idea is that we should try to describe complex meanings in terms of simpler one.

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