TRANSPOSITION AND MODULATION IN TRANSLATING ARABIC VERBAL SENTENCES INTO INDONESIAN

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Abstract

Purpose of the study: This research aims at describing patterns of Arabic verbal sentences and translating them into Indonesian, in addition to describing transposition and modification in the process of translation.

Methodology: The data of the research were taken from a book entitled "Qabas min Al-Akhlaqan Nabawiyeh" by Ahmed Fakir and were translated into Indonesian. The descriptive qualitative method was used in analyzing the data. The researchers extracted Arabic verbal sentences and translated them into the Indonesian language then analyzed them syntactically according to structures of the Indonesian language and finally summarized the results. No statistical tool is used in the analysis.

Main Findings: The findings of the study highlight that there are five patterns of the verbal sentence. Patterns of translated sentences might differ from those of verbal ones in the source language, due to differences between the two languages regarding features and structure. Pattern transposition might occur when translating Arabic verbal sentence into Indonesian. As for meaning modification, it is divided into four parts: transposition, addition, deletion, and a combination of addition and modification.

Applications of this study: The findings which will benefit learners of the two languages as it discussed the translation patterns and issues in translation between Arabic and Indonesian language in depth.

Novelty/Originality of this study: This study advanced the current knowledge by highlighting that several processes such as transposition and modification while translating Arabic texts into Indonesian because the nature of the two languages is different. Arabic is derivative, but Indonesian is agglutinative. Also, the moral terminology in the source language needs an exact equivalence in the target language to give the same meaning.

Keywords: Verbal Sentence, Translation, Transposition, Modification, Arabic Language, Indonesian Lang.

INTRODUCTION

Language, in general, is the foremost aspect of man's nature and social life (Al-khresheh, 2013). It is the best means of expressing the feelings and special needs of both individuals and the community. It is also one of the most important factors upon which human civilization and culture are based. It is the major factor, as well, in instituting various communities as it is the means of communication (Al-khresheh, 2020).

Arabic is singled out from other languages by being the language of the Holy Quran. It is widely spoken in Indonesia (Al-khresheh, Khaerurrozikin, &Zaid, 2020). Allah says "We have sent it down as an Arabic Quran so that ye may learn wisdom".

Thus, Arabic is very important as it helps clarify the meanings of the verses of the Quran (Shawabkeh, 2019). As stated before, Arabic is distinguished for being the language of the Quran and for being very important in creating the identity of a nation. It is noteworthy that Arabic is spoken by 300 million persons throughout the whole world (Husseinali, 2006; Heath, 2005).

As not all Muslims know Arabic, and to understand Islam better, translation from Arabic into other languages like. Indonesian deems necessary. Significance of translation was highlighted by Newmark who pointed out that "global communication could never happen without translation (Newmark,1981, 1987& 1988).

Thus, translation is the vehicle by which culture with all its components can be conveyed to other nations. The translation is not an easy job, for it doesn't only mean carrying the meaning from one language to another (Nazzal, 2012). Word connotations should be always borne in mind in the process of translation to avoid misunderstanding which results from wrong translation. Here, the role of the translator is to carry the meaning using the style of the language to which the text is translated (Al-khresheh, 2010&2011; Al-Farisi, 2011; Liwenlin, 2018; Al-khresheh&Almaaytah, 2018). This can be attained through three elements: precision, conformity, or violation of the text.

There is no doubt that every language has its features about phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics, the thing which makes language different from each other (Al-khresheh, 2016A & 2016B). Arabic, for example, differs too much from Indonesian about structure and meaning. The former (Arabic) is a derivational language, while the latter is agglutinative. Agglutination is adding affixes to a word stem to produce new morphemes related to that one. This might be an obstacle in the way of literal translation from Arabic into Indonesian or vice versa.

Given this, this research aims at investigating patterns of verbal sentences in Arabic and how to translate them into Indonesian. Also, it describes the procedures of transposition and modification that occur when translating verbal Arabic sentences into Indonesian.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The translation is necessary for international communication (Ghazala, 1995) where the translation is a difficult and challenging task as it doesn't only mean carrying the meaning from one language to another (Gaber, 2005); many studies were conducted in the field (Al-khresheh, 2010&2011; Al-Farisi, 2011; Liwenlin, 2018; Al-khresheh&Almaaytah, 2018).

A study was conducted to determine the methods and procedures mostly used by students in translating English texts into Arabic. It was apparent that eight methods of Newmark (1987), five only were applied. Those were: literal translation, semantic translation, and word by word translation. The most common procedure used in translation is a duality where mostly a combination of transposition and modification occurs.

Khalseen researched the preposition "pattern" in the Quran and how it is translated into Indonesian. The result of that study that the preposition has eight syntactic meanings: partition, time onset, place onset, explication, addition, emphasis, negation, comparison, performance, and substitution. Each of these meanings can have a variety of translations in Indonesian which amounts to fifteen different ways.

Another study was conducted, by students participating in this study, analyzing the translation of Chekov's short story "The Mistake". The researcher used the translation method that depends on Newmark's theory. He believes that numerous methods result from translation. Therefore, he attempts to determine the types of equivalent translations used by the participants to make the target language more understandable.

Another research was conducted by Prasetyo (2012) in which he described transposition and modification in his book entitled "TeoriBudaya". He described how exact, acceptable and liable translated sentences that contain transposition and modification are. The results showed that tactics of transposition and modification have advantages and disadvantages concerning precision; where copying is more exact than forming which enjoys a higher level of acceptability and readability more than modification.

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METHODOLOGY

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative approach that is based on observation and analysis of documents of this research. Analysis results were checked via translation experience to verify the outcomes.

The method the researcher adopted fits this kind of research because its data is non-statistical. It is also suitable to describe the patterns of verbal sentences. The data includes two things: (1) pattern of verbal sentences derived from Qabas's book. (2) Translating them into the Indonesian language. In verifying the data the two researchers benefited from "Lexy, Meoleong's book" (Lexy, 2002). The researchers also extracted Arabic verbal sentences and translated them into the Indonesian language then analyzed them syntactically according to structures of the Indonesian language and finally summarized the results.

RESULTS

The results will be presented according to the way arranged in the study. These are:

1. Describing types of verbal sentences derived from Qabas's book and translating them into Indonesian.

2. Describing transposition and modification in the translation of such sentences.

Verbal Sentences

The sentence in Arabic has several types and different names. The researchers here discuss types of sentences about subject and predicate according to which syntacticians divided the sentence into nominal and verbal. If the sentence begins with a noun then it is nominal, but if it begins with a verb then it is verbal (Al-Rajhi, 2000).

Elements of the Arabic sentence are three:

1. Subject: it is the nominal element about which we talk.

2. Predicate: it is the verbal element that implies time reference (Khweiski, 1978).

3. Predicate relationship: it is a kind of mental link which correlates the subject to the predicate.

Elements of attribution in the Arabic sentence are subject and predicate in the nominal sentence. The subject is attributed to and the predicate is the attribution. e.g., Flowers are beautiful الأزهارجميلة so beauty is attributed to roses. In the verbal

sentence, the verb is the attribution and doer subject) is Zeidwent ذهبزيد is attributed to .e.g going is attributed to Zaid. Subject and predicate are the backbones of the Arabic sentence (Al-Nueimi, 2009). The researchers' concern was with the verbal sentence, the one that begins with a verb whether it was past, present, imperative in the active or the passive voice.

The student wrote the lessonكتبالتلميذالدرس

The lesson was written كُتبالدرس

The lesson is written يُكتبالدرس

The sentence in Indonesian is called (Kalimat). It is a linguistic fragment composed of words by which any speaker expresses his wishes (Fareed, 2010). It consists of two basic parts: (subject) and (predikat). About attribution Indonesian sentence is divided into (kalimat verbal) and (kalimat nominal). Every Indonesian sentence begins with a noun except for certain purposes. Noun acts as a subject (subject) what follows to explain it is a predicate (predikat) which might be either noun or verb adjective or verb. The sentence in which the predicate is a verb is called a verbal sentence, (kalimat verbal). This is a point where Arabic and Indonesian meet; each has a subject and a predicate. As for tense in the Indonesian sentence, it has no relation to the verb but tense is indicated by the words annexed to the verb like the word (telah) added before the verb to indicate past tense. For example, telahbelajar means "studies". Indonesian has no tense system but auxiliary words instead (kata Bantu), (belum) (لما), akan (س،سوف), Masih (مازال). In Indonesian there is the passive and active voice; sentence could be changed into passive (kalimatpasif) by changing the way of attribution by adding (afiksasi) to the active sentence (kalimat verbal) (Farid, 2010).

Patterns of Verbal Sentences in Qabasi's Book

To present the results of the research easily, the researcher divided the verbal sentence into five types:

a. Verbal sentence with past tense active.

b. Verbal sentence with present tense active.

c. Verbal sentence with imperative active.

d. Verbal sentence with past tense passive

e. Verbal sentence with present tense passive.

These are illustrated as follows:

A verbal sentence whose verb is past tense active

After analyzing data, the researcher found that the verbal sentences whose verbs were past active were 19 patterns according to Qabas's book.

Table 1: Patterns of Verbal Sentences Whose Verbs were Past Active

No	Sentence Pattern	Examples
1	verb + doer (subject)	فإذا حضرت الصلاة When is due prayer
2	verb + doer+ object	بنى رسول الله مسجداً في المدينة Builtmessenger of God a mosque in Madina
3	verb + object + doer	جاءه الملك جبريل Came to himKingGabriel
4	verb+ doer+ prepositional phrase	تناوب الرسول على بعير واحد Alternated the prophet with his companions one camel
5	verb + doer+ object (infinitival)	استحق محمد أن يكون الأسوة الحسنة DeservedMohammedgood model to be.
6	verb+ doer+ prepositional phrase + object	بعث الله إلينا رسولا منا Sent God to us a messenger from us.
7	verb + prepositional + doer	شهد بهذه العظمة الصاحب والعدو Confirmed with this grandeur the friend and the foe.
8	emphatic + verb+ prepositional	لقد خشيت على نفسي Certainlyfearedfor myself
9	verb+ doer+ object + prepositional	أمرنا بصدق الحديث Ordered (he) us with true speech.
10	verb+ doer+ object+ 2nd object	أمرنا أن نعبد الله وحده لا نشرك به شيئا Orderedheusnot to share with him anything

11	negative + verb+ doer+ except+ excepted	فما رأوا منه إلا الصدق والأمانة <u>Didn'tseethey</u> from him <u>but truth and honesty.</u>
12	verb+ prepositional + doer+ object	أخرجت إلينا عائشة إزراراً <u>Broughtto usAyshehgarment</u>
13	verb + object + doer+ prepositional	نهاها الرسول عن ذلك <u>Denied her</u> the <u>messenger</u> to do that
14	verb+ doer+ causative object	وقام دليلاً على صدق نبوته <u>Providedheevidence</u> for true prophethood
15	negative + verb+ doer+ object + but+ excepted	ما بعث الله نبياً إلا رعى الغنم Didn't God send a prophet but graze sheep
16	verb + doer+ prepositional + causative lam	جئت في الناس لأنظر إليه <u>CameItolookathim</u>
17	approximation verb+ noun+ present simple verb (predicate)	طفق رسول الله يركض بلغته <u>Started</u> the <u>messenger run</u> with his language
18	verb+ doer+ circumstantial expression	قام رسول الله خطيباً <u>Stoodtheprophet</u> of Alla as <u>anorator</u>
19	verb+ adverbial object + doer	ودخلت مرة زينب إلى البيت <u>EnteredonceZainab</u> to the home

Verbal sentences whose verbs are present tense active

After analyzing data, the researcher found that the verbal sentence whose verb was past active had eight patterns presented in the following table:

Table 2: Verbal Sentence with Past Tense Verb Active

No	Sentence Pattern	Examples
1	verb + doer	يقول سليمان الندوي <u>SaysSuleiman</u> Al-Nadawi
2	verb + doer+ object(prepositional)	تقطع يدها بالسكين <u>Cuts (she)</u> her hand with a <u>knife</u>
3	verb + object + doer	تجيبه الزوجة قائلة <u>Answers him (she)</u> saying.
4	verb + doer + prepositional	يمكن أصحابه من الاقتصاص <u>Enable (he)</u> his <u>companions</u> for <u>punishing</u>
5	verb + doer + prepositional + object	يقسم لعائشة يومين <u>Gives (he) forAyshehtwo</u> days
6	verb + prepositional+ doer	تتجلى فيه عظمة الخلق <u>Madeclearinit</u> grandeur of creation
7	negative + verb + doer + object	لا أتزوج النساء <u>NevermarryI</u> women
8	verb + doer + absolute object + prepositional	ينهى أشد النهى عن الظلم <u>Preventsheabsoluteprevention</u> of injustice

Verbal sentences whose verb is imperative active

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that the verbal sentence with an imperative active verb has 4 patterns presented in the following table.

Table 3: Verbal Sentence with Imperative

No	Sentence Pattern	Examples
1	imperative + doer (implicit pronoun) + prepositional	إجلس على هذه الوسادة <u>Sit (you) on this</u> pillow
2	imperative + doer + (implicit pronoun) + object	دعه <u>Leave (you) him</u>
3	imperative + doer (implicit) + object+ 2nd object	ادع الله أن يدخلني الجنة <u>Ask (you) Allahheavenme</u> to enter
4	imperative + doer (implicit) + prepositional + object	اجمع لي قومك <u>Bring (you) forme</u> your <u>people</u>

A verbal sentence whose verb is past passive

This type of sentence has three patterns listed in the following table.

Table 4: Verbal Sentence with Past Passive

No	Sentence Pattern	Examples
1	verb + subject of the passive + adverbial object	وقد عرف نبينا محمد بين قومه بالصدق <u>Was known</u> <u>(he)</u> <u>truthful</u> among his nation.
2	verb+ subject of the passive (verbal noun)	عُرف أن وجهه ليس وجه كذاب <u>Waskow</u> <u>(his face)</u> to be <u>none</u> liar face
3	verb + subject of the passive + prepositional	سُئلت عن خُلق الرسول صلم <u>Was</u> asked (she) <u>about prophet' smanners</u>

Verbal sentences whose verb is present passive

This type of sentence has three patterns listed in the following table.

Table 5: Verbal Sentence with Present Tense Passive

No	Sentence Pattern	Examples
1	verb + subject of the passive + object	يقسّم المبيت ينهن بالسوية <u>Is divided</u> <u>(it)</u> <u>sleep</u> between them equally.
2	negative + verb + subject of the passive	لا يؤتمن الكاذب على وحي الله <u>Never</u> is <u>trusted the liar</u> on God's word
3	verb+ subject of the passive + prepositional	يجمع أحدكم في بطن أمه أربعين يوم <u>Isleftone</u> in <u>his mother's</u> abdomen 40 days

Translating Patterns of Verbal Sentences into Indonesian

Based on data analysis, the researcher found that patterns of the translated verbal sentence could be divided into two parts:

1. Translating the sentence with an active voice verb.

2. And that with passive voice verb.

To give details on the structural terms used in Indonesian, they are listed as follows:

- (S) the subject for the subject (doer or subject of the passive).

- (P) predikat – attribution (verb).

- (O) object- object.

- (k) keterangan for adjuncts like prepositional phrases, adverbs, and other objects.

- (Pr) – ketaperintah – imperative verb.

Translating sentence with active voice verb

The translation of sentences with active voice verbs can be divided into five sections:

Translating sentences composed of verb + doer (subject).

1. Translating sentences composed of a verb, doer, and adjunct.

2. Translating sentences composed of a verb, doer (subject) object

3. Translating sentences composed of a verb, subject, object, and adjunct.

4. Translating sentences composed of an imperative verb and a subject (doer).

Details are as follows:

If the sentence verb and subject, it is translated into Indonesian according to the pattern s + p i.e the subject precedes the verb. It doesn't matter whether the subject was a stated noun or pronoun. e.g., Al-Nader Al-Harth addressed his people saying:

Nahor bin Harits (s) berkata (p) padakaumnya.

If the sentence has comprised verb, subject (doer) adjunct (prepositional or adverb), it is translated into Indonesian according to the following pattern: S+ P + K i.e. doer precedes the verb and adjunct are placed later. e.g: فذهبت إلى ذلك الطعام مع رسول الله

Akudanrasul (s) mendekati (p) makanantersebut. (k). But if the adjunct precedes the subject, the sentence is translated according to the following Pattern s + k+ p, and sometimes k + p + s .e.g. ودخلت مرة زينب بنت جحش.

Zainab (s) suatu kali (k) masukKerumah (p).

If the sentence is composed of verb + doer+ object, it is translated into Indonesian according to the pattern s+ p + o i.e. doer precedes verb and object is put back whether doer precedes object or vice versa. e.g. جاءه الملك جبريل

Malaikatjibril (s) mendantangi (p) - nya (o).

If the sentence comprises verb + doer + object + adjunct (prepositional or adverbial), it is translated into Indonesian according to the following pattern s + p+ o + k, i.e order precedes verb object is put back then adjunct. e.g. وأمرنا بصدق الحديث

Dia (s) menyuruh (p) kami (o) agar berbicarajujur (k).

The first example shows that the sentence comprises verb + subject + object + prepositional phrase, the second shows verb + subject + prepositional + object. Irrespective of that, both are translated according to the pattern s + p+ o+ k but if the adjunct is attached to the verb and preceded subject, the translation will follow the pattern s + p + k + o. e.g. أخرجت إلينا عائشة إزار النبي ص. م

Aisyah (s) memperlihatkan (p) pada kami (k) sebuahkain (o) milik Nabi SAW.

If the sentence comprises imperative verb + subject, it is translated into Indonesian according to pattern pr. (kalimatperintah), if followed by a prepositional, k is added after pr, if followed by an object o is added after pr. e.g. اجلس على هذه الوسادة

Duduklah (pr) di atasbantalini (k).

أبغوني ضعفاءكم Dantangkanlah (pr) orang-orang yang lemah (o) kepada Kami (k).

Translating a sentence with a passive voice verb

Sentence with a passive voice verb can be divided into two types:

1. Sentences with a passive verb + subject of the passive and adverb.

2. Sentences with a passive verb + subject of the passive + adjunct (prepositional), if the sentence has a passive verb- subject of the passive + adverb, it is then translated into Indonesian according to the pattern s+p+k. e.g. وقد عرف نبينا محمد صلم بين قومه بالصدق

Nabi Muhammad (s) dekenal (p) diantarakaumnya (k) sebagai orang yang juror.

If the sentence comprises a passive verb + subject of the passive verb and prepositional it is translated into Indonesian according to the following pattern s + p+ k. e.g. وقد سئلت عن خلق رسول الله ص. م

Dia (s) ditanya (p) tentang a khlakNabi SAW (k).

The preceding translation shows that in translating sentences with a passive voice and a subject of the passive, then the translation will be according to one pattern s + p whether what follows is an adverb or prepositional.

Transposition in Translating Verbal Sentences from Arabic into Indonesian

After data analysis, the researcher found out that patterns of some verbal sentences were subject to transposition after being translated into Indonesian, while others were not. There are seven patterns of verbal sentences whose verbs are past tense passive which underwent transposition when translated into Indonesian. They are as follows:

Table 6: Transposition Affecting Verbal Sentence Patterns whose Verbs are Past Tense Active

No	Verbal Sentence Patterns	Indonesian Translation Patterns
1	verb + subject (p+s)	s + p
2	verb + subject + object (p+s+o)	s + p + o
3	verb + object + subject (p+o+s)	
4	verb + prepositional + subject (p+k+s)	
5	verb + subject + prepositional + object (p +s +k +o)	s+ k+ p+ o
6	verb + prepositional + subject + object (p+ k +s +o)	s + p+ k +o
7	adjunct + verb + s (k+ p +s)	k + s +p

Examples on such patterns are as follow:

- وقال النضر بنالحارث

Nadhor Bin Harits (s) berkata (p).

- بنى النبي صلعممسجدأًفيالمدينة

Nabi SAW (s) telahmembangun (p) sebuah masjid (o) di Madinah.

- جاءه الملك جبريل

MalaikatJibril (s) mendatanginya (p) Nabi (SAW) (o).

- وألهبت هذه المشاركة الفعليةمنهصلعمحماسةالصحابة

Keikutstertaan Rasul (s) dalammembangum masjid (k) telahmembangkitkan (p) semangatparaSahabat (o).

- وشهد بهذه العظمة الصاحب والعدو

Para Sahabatdanmusuh (s) jugamengakui (p) keagungan a khlaknya (o).

- إليه توكلنا

Hanyakepadanaya (k) kami (s) berserahdiri (p).

The preceding examples show that subject in Indonesian always precedes the verb, contrary to Arabic. Unlike Arabic, the object (o) has always to be put back and it is possible to move it front or back. As for adjunct, the two languages allow that.

With regard to sentences whose verbs are present tense active, they undergo three transpositions when translating them into Indonesian. The sentence that comprises subject and verb (p + s) was translated into Indonesian on the pattern (s + p), a translation that has transposition. The sentence that comprises verb + subject + object (p + s + o) undergoes transposition because subject in Indonesian always precedes the verb (predicate). In addition, the sentence that comprises verb + object +subject (p +o + s) was translated into Indonesian according to the pattern s + p + o like the following example: فتجيبه الزوجة العاقلة

Makaistrinya yang cerdas (s) pun menjawab –nya (p+o).

Transposition is found in this translation. Literal translation before transposition was:

Makamenjawabnyaisitri yang cerdas.

This translation is not acceptable because in Indonesian the subject always precedes the verb. The translator here did the transposition by moving "istri" before menjawab and moves the object back in order to make translation acceptable.

Two types of transposition occur when translating verbal sentences with passive voice verb, irrespective of being past or present. The sentence that comprises passive verb + subject of the passive + adverb (p + s+ k) was translated into Indonesian on the pattern (s + p+ k, but the sentence that has verb + subject of the passive was translated into Indonesian according to (s + p+ k) pattern.

Meaning Modification in Translating Verbal Sentences from Arabic into Indonesian

Modification means changing the meaning (Irhamni, 2011). It is changing the meaning of a word to another meaning due to difference of point of view or other semantic issues. After analyzing data, the researcher found out that there are some modifications that occur in the translation of some verbal patterns into Indonesian, while others don't undergo such modifications. There are four types of modification that occur in translating patterns of Arabic verbal sentences into Indonesian which are: (1) meaning change (2) meaning addition, (3) deletion (4) change and addition.

Details are as follows:

Meaning change

Change implies changing the meaning of the word or giving it a metaphorical meaning or changing the meaning to suit the context. e.g فذهبت إلى ذلك الطعام مع رسول الله

- Akudanrasulmendekatimakananntersebut.

This translation has been modified. The literal translation before modification was:

Akupergikemakananntersebutbersama Nabi SAW. Such a translation is unacceptable in Indonesian. Thus, the translator changed the meaning of the word "pergi "to "mendekati" to make the translation acceptable.

Meaning addition

This means adding a new word to the translated word or after it to make meaning more appropriate and more rhetorical. e.g فإذا حضرت الصلاة خرج إلى الصلاة

- ketika dating waktushalat, beliaubergegasmelaksankannya.

This translation underwent modification. The literal translation before this was: "ketika dating sholat, beliankeluaruntuksholat"

Such a translation is non-acceptable in Indonesian. Therefore, the translator modifies the word "prayer to make the translation acceptable".

Deletion

Modification might be through deleting a word from the target language. e.g أتييت النبي ومعي ابن لي

- akumendatangi Nabibersamaanakku.

This translation underwent modification. The literal translation before this was:

"akumendantangi Nabidanbersamakuanakmilikkn."

This translation is not acceptable, therefore, the translator modified to make it acceptable by modifying the meaning to make it acceptable ومعي ابن لي

which in origin is "bersamaannakku."

Increase and change

Transposition might occur through changing the meaning of the word and adding a new word to suit the meaning in the target language e.g وشهد بهذه العظمة الصاحب والعدو

Keagunganakhlaknyajugadiakuiolehparasahabatdanmusuh- musuhyna.

This translation underwent modification the literal translation was: "menyaksikankeagunganinisahabatdanmusuhnya. "

Because this translation was not acceptable, the translator modified it by adding the word "akhlak" in translating the word "العظمة"By changing the meaning and reformulating "aktif" to become "diakui" which is passive thus becoming acceptable in the target language.

DISCUSSION

The result showed that the number of pattern of verbal sentences was distributed as follows: 19 past tense active verbs, 8 present active, 4 imperatives, 3 past passive and 3 present passive. Such results reveal that the most widely used pattern was the sentence with past tense active followed by sentence with present active. The least used was the passive voice sentence. Such results might be caused by several reasons: the first might be type of the text. The book discussed was a narrative that talks about past events, morals of the prophet SAW.

Translating such patterns into Indonesian encounters difficulties due to the following:

The syntactic and morphological systems of the two languages differ greatly. Arabic sentence is called verbal whenever the verb precedes the doer, but if the opposite happens, then it is nominal (Al-Ghalayini, 1987; Khweisky & Al Zein, 1987).

Indonesian is different because in this language doer (subject) always precedes the verb. Therefore, in translating the whole sentence the verb undergoes transposition from (p + s to s +p). In the sentence that has an object, the subject precedes the object (p+ s +o), this is the origin, but the opposite might occur (p + o+ s) even though the object might precede verb and subject (o+ p+ s) according to circumstances. Translation of such structures into Indonesian obligates transposition. Here, translation will adopt the pattern of subject, and verb (o+ s+ p).

If the sentence has adjuncts (prepositional) it needs transposition which is in this case optional. For example, the sentence (p+ k+ s) دخلت مرة زينب بنت جحش

Might be translated into: suatuketika Zainabmasuk (k+ s+ p) or into Zainabsuatuketikamasuk (s+ k+ p) or Zainabmasukasuatukeitika (s+ p+ k).

This is because the structural system of Indonesian doesn't prohibit fronting adjuncts like Arabic. Transposition is needed because of the syntactic and morphological differences between the source language and the target one (Newmark,1987; Nida& Taber, 1974).

These results agree with what Purnomo (2015) came up to while translating tourism texts from English into Indonesian. There are three types of transposition:

a. Change form singular to plural (and vice versa) or adjective placement.

b. Change in the structural build up from the source language into the target language.

c. Alterate whenever literal translation in the source language doesn't cope with the natural use in the target language.

As for transposition, the researchers found four types: change, deletion, addition, and a blend of change and addition. The change might be semantic or referential like the previous example. As for deletion, the translated word might be unnecessary like the phrase "ابن لي"canakmilikku is needed for using the word "ananku" is enough without the letter "I am". Contrary to that is the addition in which one word in Arabic is not enough when translating into Indonesian so adding a word becomes necessary to complete the meaning. For example, proper nouns like lunar months Ramadan, when need to be translated in a sentence like: تصوم في رمضان

The following translation "kitaperpuasa di Ramadan" is not enough, we need to add another word to indicate gender which is the word "bulan". the acceptable translation reads: "kitapuasa di bulan Ramadan". This is what happens in the process of modification i.e., while translating from one language to another few additions are made in the final sentence which are not part of the source sentence for clarity. This is an extension of findings of Puronomo (2015). There are two types of modification: (a) compulsory and (b) free. The translator might use nay sort of modification as oer the need and structure of the sentence to convey full meaning and ensure clarity.

CONCLUSION

In the process of translating Arabic texts into Indonesian, several processes such as transposition and modification occur because the nature of the two languages differs. Arabic is derivative, but Indonesian is agglutinative. In addition the moral terminology in the source language needs an exact equivalence in the target language to give the same meaning. Thus, it is the duty of the translator to investigate other aspects relevant to translating Indonesian texts into Arabic which will benefit learners of the two languages. This study advanced the current knowledge by highlighting that several processes such as transposition and modification while translating Arabic texts into Indonesian, because the nature of the two languages is different. Arabic is derivative, but Indonesian is agglutinative. In addition the moral terminology in the source language needs an exact equivalence in the target language to give the same meaning.

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

This research has some limitations which must not be overlooked and addressed in future. This is a descriptive research and no statistical tool is used for analysing the analysis output and inferences. It would be beneficial if researchers use a stringent statistical tool in future to analyze the sentence patterns and translation patterns. This will give more reliable results and enhance the credibility of these findings. Moreover, the scope of this study was limited to translation patterns between Arabic and Indonesian; other languages must also be considered while studying the translation patterns and transposition and modification to get a holistic view. This research area is open for further exploration and investigation.

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AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

Kholisin worked on the initial write-up, whereas Maysaa Taha Khammas refined the initial draft and performed the language proofreading on the final draft. Kholisin and Mohammed Azmi Mousavi worked collectively on data collection, analysis and interpretation.

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