ANALYSIS OF SHIFT FORM AND MEANING TRANSLATION OF POLITICAL NEWS IN INDONESIA ALYOUM.COM (SYSTEMATIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC APPROACH)

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to analyze and describe the shift in form and meaning of the translation of political news, some aspect that affects the shift in form and meaning of the translated text from the source language, and recommends the news translation techniques that can be used as learning methods for Arabic-Indonesian or Indonesian-Arabic.

Methodology: This research uses identity and distributional methods and data presentation methods using qualitative descriptive analysis. The theory referred to the shifting of form theory and the shifting of meaning theory.

Main Findings: The results of this research identified that the shifting of form consisted 57 data of structure shift (64%), 18 data of class shift (20%), 14 data of unit shift (15%), 1 data of intrasystem shift (0,1%) **and** the shifting of meaning 16 data gain of information (27,5%), 26 data loss of information (45%), and 16 data skewing of information (27,5%). Translation techniques are identified as follows: structural shifts include passive into active, direct sentences into indirect sentences, explanation at the end into the explanation at the beginning, nominal sentences into verbal sentences and class shifts, for example, verb into a noun or adjective, and unit shift including the words into phrases and vice versa, phrase into clause and the change of the number of the sentence.

Implications/ Applications: The aspects that affect the shift in the form and meaning of the text translation from the source text are the aspects of transfer which include linguistic aspects (lexical, syntactic, and textual) and extralinguistic aspects (cultural, thematic, and encyclopedic).

Novelty/Originality of this study: The current study will analyse indonesiaalyoum.com to present ways of Introducing Arabic to Indonesia and the translation techniques to learn Arabic- Indonesian or Indonesian-Arabic. In addition, it will contribute to the existing literature by providing an overview regarding the forms and meaning of the translation of political news and aspects that affect the shift in meaning.

Keywords: News Translation, Shift in Form and Meaning, Systematic Functional Linguistic Approach.

INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of information technology is a necessity in the globalization era. An era that shortens the span of space and time in the life of human activity. Communities in one country can know the condition of the people in other countries easily and quickly. In the context of the development of information, communication is very fundamental. All forms of social, political, economic, and cultural activities certainly require communication. The manifestation of human needs for ease of communication and access to information has become the main goal of academics, technocrats, developers, and the government to improve community welfare and progress in a country.

Translating is the process of describing a message or statement from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) so that the message or statement can be conveyed appropriately and correctly following the purpose of making them (Al-khresheh&Almaaytah, 2018; Hilao, 2016; Newmark, 1988; Taher, Shrestha, Rahman, & Khalid, 2016). In translating a text, idiomatic words or sentences are often found difficult to translate. This is due to the differentiation factor in the SL culture with the TL that influences it so that the vocabulary or sentence cannot be translated lexically or literally.

Actual information has become an individual or state human need. Inevitably, mass media is the main source of information for someone or a country to know the condition of others. The community generally gets a positive and negative picture of neighboring countries from the reporting of mass media (Abdullah, Laily Ramli, &Rafek, 2017; Djelantik, 2008; Pradhan, 2016; Wekke, & Hamid, 2013). The creation of public opinion can be done when mass media pays special attention to one international issue (Matthew, Baum., & Philip, 2008; Al-khresheh, 2010; Al-khresheh, 2011; O'Mahony, 2018; Husseinali, 2006). The role of the national mass media must be admittedly influential enough in maintaining the harmonization of relations between Indonesia and the Middle East countries. The mass media is very effective as a mediator between countries in responding to certain issues. Even mass media can be used as a means of diplomacy between countries when conducting discussions or negotiations on an international issue (Yoedtadi, 2018; Priyanto; 2020

Aslani&Salmani, 2015; Bielsa & Bassnett, 2008). It is no secret if the government uses mass media to involve public opinion in the creation of foreign policy (Coban, 2016). In international relations, the role of national mass media, in

general, will bring national interests (Emma et al., 2017; Saleem, 2007; Al-khresheh, 2015; Anthony, 2013; Al-khresheh & Almaaytah, 2018; Al-khresheh, Khaerurrozikin, & Zaid, 2020).

Information on the actual regional, national, and international news is always the main menu in various information media sources. Hundreds of online media, TV channels, radio, and newspapers always put the news as the leading information rubric. Many online media and television channels specialize in being the most up-to-date and most trusted news reporters. indonesiaalyoum.com is the only electronic news media in Arabic that established on April 24th, 2014. The naming of indonesiaalyoum.com which is abbreviated as IY is taken from Bahasa or Indonesian language which means "Indonesia today". Based on the remarks of the editorial chief of indonesiaalyoum.com, which is a part of PT. Bina Media Indonesia stated that indonesiaalyoum.com was established to meet the needs of the general public, especially the Middle East, such as Egypt, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Jordan, Pakistan, and other Middle Eastern countries for information and developments in social, economic, political tourism, and authentic culture about Indonesia. Indonesiaalyoum.com also declares itself as a neutral, independent, professional, official electronic media, and upholds the ethics of journalism.

Indonesian-Arabic news translation underwent a complex process.

The accuracy of the news translation must have a value of independence, neutrality, objective, minimum prejudice, and factual and actual truth. Misinterpretation in both form and meaning will affect the accuracy of the message and public disinformation. The translation of international news will affect the image of a country. Obtaining the accuracy is not easy. The existence of media that cannot be separated from bias, the influence of various groups, and the condition of society, make trouble in creating an accurate translation. Therefore, indonesiaalyoum.com is important to analyze to see how Indonesia is introduced through Arabic. **This study aims to show the shift in the form and meaning of the translation of political news and aspects that affect the shift in meaning**.

REVIEW OF LITREAAATTTUR

The Shifting of Form Theory

According to a linguistic point of view (Catford, 1969) argued that "translation as an operation is performed on languages; a process of substituting text in one language for another text" Then, Catford put forward the theory of translation shifts where the focus is on the form of translation. This theory is called 'Shift', which is defined as "departures from formal correspondence in the process of going to the source language (SL)".

Catford (Bayusena, 2018) stated that the shift is divided into two main types: level shift and category shift. The level shift is intended due to the existence of SL elements which are at a linguistic level having equivalents in the TL at different levels, for instance, the grammar level to the lexis one for the translation of verbal phrases. For example, the element of the word 'had' in 'had left' on the grammar level shows that an action has been completed, therefore, it has an equivalent lexis level, or in the other case, the word 'had' which is an adverbial word class. The next main type of shift is category shift which consists of 4 forms:

1. **Structure shift** is a shift that occurs in structures or sequences in languages such as the structure of words, phrases, and clauses. Due to the different characteristics of each language, the structure in the language is certainly different. Therefore, there is often a shift in structure in the process of translating from SL to TL. Examples of structural shifts in English to Indonesian on the word level: dancer (dance [verb] - er [suffix]) becomes '*penari*' (pe [prefix] - tari [verb]), on the phrase level: clever girl (Adj-N) becomes '*GadisPantai*' (N-Adj) or in Arabic translation into Indonesian 'ذلك البيت' (demonstrative particle - noun) becomes 'rumahitu' (noun - demonstrative particle), and on the clause level: My husband is an engineer (S-P-Comp) becomes '*Suamisayaseoranginsinyur*' (S-P), and 'تَعَلَّمَ الطَّالِبُ' (P-S) becomes '*mahasiswabelajar*' (S-P).

2. **The class shift** is a shift that occurs in word classes such as verbs, nouns, and adjectives. In which when a word in a particular class in the SL changes to another class in the TL. For example, the word 'call' in the clause 'Give me a call' is a noun, but when it is translated into Indonesian as '*Teleponsaya*', *telepon* is a verb. Therefore, in this case, there is a class shift from a noun to a verb. Another example in Arabic translation into Indonesian: أَنَا ذَاهِبٌ إِلَى الجَامِعَةِ "*SayapergikeUniversitas*" (I go to University). The word ذَاهِبٌ is a noun (in Arabic it is called *isim fail* or subjective noun), but the equivalent used in Indonesian is the word 'pergi' (go) which is in the verb class.

3. **A unit shift** is a shift that occurs in language units such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. In which when a unit in the SL gets a different equivalent unit in the TL. For example, word units in the SL are matched with phrase unit in the TL, as in the word 'unhappy' which translates into Indonesian becomes the phrase '*tidakbahagia*' and the word 'أُسْتَاذَةٌ' which translates into Indonesian becomes the phrase '*guru perempuan*'.

4. **Intra-system shift** is a term in translation that occurs internally in a system, such as conversion from singular to plural or vice versa. For example, in the Indonesian system, the word '*gunting*' is a singular noun but if translated into English it becomes 'scissors' which is a plural noun because in the English grammar system the equivalent of scissors is naturally plural.

The Shifting of Meaning Theory

Hatim (2013) stated that adjustments are a set of modified techniques aimed at upholding the equivalent of translation and in the process to ensure that the version in the TL is acceptable. (Taber, 2003) revealed that in translating a language into another language, there are 3 shifting processes to uphold the equivalence of translations so that it could be accepted in the TL:

1. **A gain of information**, the addition of information that does not exist in the SL, to give more explanation to the reader for understanding the intention in the TL.

2. **Loss of information**, the removal of some information in the SL such as certain words or expressions that are considered not important enough in the formation of the text. Therefore, they disturb the reader with a long explanation instead, so it is better to be removed for the reader's convenience.

3. **Skewing of information** is a shift made by changing the word from the SL into the TL with an incompatible equivalent. This change involves several things, such as changing the word class, changing the order of elements, and changing the structure of clauses and sentences or others.

METHOD

The method used to analyze the data in this research is the identity and distributional method, and the data presentation method using qualitative descriptive analysis. In this research, the data was taken from political news in May 2019 edition of the Indonesiaalyoum.com and then analyzed through several stages. In the first stage, data is collected in the form of a table between the SL and the TL. Then each sentence in Indonesian is compared with the translation in Arabic. The next step is to analyze and describe the data by referring to the Catford's shift theory (Catford, 1969) for the shifting of form data and Nida's theory (Taber, 2003) for the shifting of meaning data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of this research, there are 90 data shifts in form and 58 data shifts in meaning found in the translation of the political news in indonesiaalyoum.com. The following table shows the results of the analysis.

Table 1: Shifting of Form Frequency

No	Types of Shift in Form	Data	Percentage
1	Structure Shift	57	64%
2	Class Shift	18	20%
3	Unit Shift	14	15%
4	Intra-System Shift	1	1%
Total		**90**	**100%**

Table 2: Shifting of Meaning Frequency

No	Types of Shift in Meaning	Data	Percentage
1	Gain of Information	16	27,5%
2	Loss of Information	26	45%
3	Skewing of Information	16	27,5%
Total		**58**	**100%**

Shift Form Analysis

There are 4 types of translation shifts according to Catford, which all belong to the category shift; structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

1. Structure Shift

There are 5 types of shifts in the structure of the translation of political news in indonesiaalyoum.com.

(1) Shifting structure from passive sentences into active sentences.

Table 3: Shifting structure from passive into an active sentence

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	May 20th, 2019	DokterahlisyarafRobiahKhairaniHasibuan atauAniHasibuanhariinidipanggilpolisikh ususPolda Metro Jaya.	طَلبتشُرطة مترو جايا طبيبة الأعصاب ربية خيرياني حاسيبوان أو آني حسيبوان للتحقيق اليوم.

Sentences in the SL are passive sentences that are marked with prefix "*di*" in the passive verb "*dipanggil*" (was called). However, when translated into the TL, the verb shifts into an active verb. 'طَلَبَتْ' (calling) as an active verb is marked by vocal /a1-a2/ attached to the root R1 and R2, not 'طُلِبَتْ' (was called) with /u1-i2/ vocals which means passive. Besides, there are a subject 'شُرطة مترو جايا' as the performer.

(2) Shifting structure from indirect sentences into direct sentences

Table 4: Shifting structure from indirect to direct sentences

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
2	May 25th, 2019	AniesSoalPertemuanDengan DimintaJelaskanSituasi Jakarta	أنيس باسويدان: يوسف كالا طَلَب مني أن أشرح :JK لهالوضع الراهن لجاكارتا

Sentences in the SL are indirect sentences, but when translated into the TL it becomes direct sentences identified by AnisBaswedan's words "يوسف كالا طَلَب مني أن أشرح له الوضع الراهن لجاكارتا". In the TL, there is a phrase "/*minniy/*" which does not exist in the SL. The shift from indirect sentences into direct sentences happens because the sentences are more effective in Arabic as a TL.Other shift analysis from the translation of the news above: the name in the SL is only ''Anies'', while in the TL "Baswedan'' is added as a full name, this includes adding information so that the reader recognizes that the sentence refers to Anies Baswedan, the Governor of DKI Jakarta. Then in the SL, the word "*situasi*" (situation) translated into "/*al-wadh'arraahina/*" which means 'the current situation'. This shows that the TL requires an additional word from ''/*al-raahin/*'' to state the time that is not mentioned in the SL. The reason is that it has been understood that the meaning of the aspect is the condition of Jakarta in the situation discussed by the two people.

(3) Shifting structure from S-P-O-Comp into P-S-O-Comp

Table 5: Shifting from S-P-O-Comp into P-S-O-Camp

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
3	May 20th, 2019	WakilKetua DPR FahriHamzah, mengkritisipenggunaanpasalmakarterha dapseseorang yang mengeluarkanpernyataan di ruangpublik.	انتقد فخري حمزة نائب رئيس البرلمان الإندونيسي استخدام مواد الدستور الخاصة بمحاولة اسقاط الحكومة الشرعية تجاة أي شخص يصرح عن آراءه في مكان عام.

Some of the differences in characteristics between the SL (Indonesian) and the TL (Arabic) are in the structure of the sentence. Indonesian sentence structure is usually initiated by subject then followed by the verb, whereas the structure of Arabic sentences usually begins with the verb then followed by the subject afterward.

Therefore, in translating news, it is necessary to follow the characteristics of the TL so that there is a shift in the structure of the sentence. "*WakilKetua DPR FahriHamzah*" as the subject in Indonesian is located in the beginning, then in Arabic, it shifts after the verb "انتق". Another shift analysis from the translation above is that the writing of the name in the SL is FahriHamzah while in Arabic it is supposed to use phonemes /h/ or /H/ but in the TL it uses /kh/. Similarly, the word *"Hamzah"* uses /h/ where it should be /ه/ or /H/. Thus, the SL cannot distinguish the phonemes between /h/ and /H/, so that the writing becomes wrong.

(4) Shifting the structure from the information at the end of sentences moved into the beginning

Table 6: Structure changes

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
4	May 24th, 2019	"SayaucapkanselamatpadaBapakPresiden (Jokowi), bahwaInsyaallahbeliaubisamelanjutkan program sesuairencanadankitasemuamembantusupayater asa," kata Habibie di Istana Merdeka, Jl Medan Merdeka Utara, Jakarta Pusat, Jumat (24/5/2019).	قال حبيبي، في لقاء مع جوكوى في القصر الرئاسي يوم الجمعة (2019/5/24): "أهنئ السيد الرئيس، وأتمنى أن يستطيع أن يُكمل مشاريعه بنجاح"

In expressing the indirect sentence, the Indonesian language has two choices to mention the statement: at the beginning such as *Diaberkata, "Bukapintunya!"* (He says, "Open the door!") or at the end of the sentence such as *"Bukapintunya!" kata dia* ("Open the door!" He said). Whereas in Arabic to express indirect sentences, the statement is mentioned at the beginning of the contents of the words. Then there is a shift in the structure from the information at the end of sentences moved into the beginning, like the sentence above. In the translation of the news above, other shifts were found. In the SL, the words "*Insya Allah*" are translated into the word "*atamanniy*" in the TL which means "my hope" or "I hope". In this case, there is a contradiction in the meaning of the word "*Insya Allah*" which means "may

Allah have the will" to be "*atamanniy*" or "I hope". The existence of this shift in meaning is possible because of the differences and cultural shifts that lie behind the meaning of both.

(5) Shifting the structure of nominal sentences into verbal sentences

Table 7: Nominal sentences into verbal sentences

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
5	May 24th, 2019	Anies: BiayaPerbaikan Taman DampakKerusuhan 22 Mei Rp 465 Juta	أنيس باسويدان: نحتاج 465 مليون روبية لإصلاح حدائق جاكارتا بَعد أحداث 22 مايو

To express an event, we can choose between two types of sentences: nominal sentences and verbal sentences. In the translation of this news, there is a shift in the structure of nominal sentences into verbal sentences. According to the TL, the sentence contains the clause "*nahtaju*" which means "we need", while in the SL it does not exist. It is due to showing and affirming that the subject (which requires repair costs) is ''نحن'' (we) that refers to the government. As for the analysis of other shifts in the translation of the sentence above, there is a phrase "*dampakkerusuhan*" (impact of riots) in the SL, but in the TL, it is removed and replaced by the phrase ''بَعد أحداث'' which means "after the event". Then in the SL, the word *"Jakarta"* is not mentioned while in the TL, it is. In this regard, it is understood by the reader that Anies is the governor of Jakarta so that the word *"Jakarta"* is no longer needed, while for foreign readers, they generally do not know about the background of Anies so additional information is necessarily added to explain his position as the governor of Jakarta.

2. Class Shift

In the 18 data of the class shift in the translation of indonesiaalyoum.com politics news, two main variations are found, namely:

(1) Shifting verbs into adjectives

Table 8: Shifting verbs into adjectives

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
6	May 24th, 2019	"Yasebetulnyabenturannyasaja*disayangkan*. Itukan side effect-nya (tamanrusak). Tapi yang sebenarnyamendasaradalahseharusnyadamai," kata Anies.	قال أنيس: "إنه شئ مؤسف للغاية، خاصة وإننا رأينا آثاره الجانبية. ولكن الأهم مِن ذلك هو أن نبقى في سلام".

Verb "*disayangkan*" in the SL is a passive verb. In the TL, Arabic, the expression of passive verbs is not only in a form of verbs but it can also use ''اسم المفعول'' or objective nouns which are categorized as adjectives. Therefore, the verb "*disayangkan*" is translated into "مؤسف" which is an adjective in Arabic.

(2) Shifting the verb into a noun

Table 9: Shifting the verb into a noun

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
7	May 24th, 2019	Aniesberharappolisidapat*menyelidik*ipelakudandalangkerusuhansecaratuntas.	يأمل أنيس أن تُسرع الشرطة في التحقيق لتعرف مرتكبي تِلك الأحداث والعقول المدبرة لها.

Besides shifting into adjectives, a verb can also shift into a noun which is called nominadeverba (a noun made of a verb) in Bahasaandmashdar in Arabic. For instance, the verb above "*menyelidiki*" (inquire) is translated into the ''التحقيق''"*penyelidikan*" (inquiry). The noun is formed by a verb through a derivate

ion process. Therefore, in an excellent news translation, the translation process is not fixed on the word class, but rather on the disclosures commonly used in the TL.

3. Unit Shift

A unit shift is most likely to be found because it is a significant difference in language characteristics. In unit shift, 3 main variations occur in units of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences:

(1) Shifting of word units into phrases and vice versa

Table 10: Shifting of words units into phrases and vice versa

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
8	May 20th, 2019	"Sayamenghimbaupolisijanganmenggunaka npasal<u>makar</u>, karena yang bisamakarmemilikisenjata. Kalautidakmemilikisenjatamakatidakbisa kar," kata dia, di KompleksParlemen, Jakarta, Kamis, 16 Mei 2019.	قال فخري في لقاء عقد معه في حي بارتيمن، جاكرتا، يوم الخميس 16 مايو 2019 ''أناشد الشرطة بعدم استخدام عقوبات <u>محاولة اسقاط الحكومة الشعرعية</u>، فإن القادر على فعل ذلك هو مَن يملك السلاح. وإن لم يكن لديه سلاح فلا يمكن فعل ذلك''.

In the expression of a term, the translator will deal with some problematical equivalents. One of them is a vocabulary in the SL which has no equivalent word to be translated in the TL. Therefore, in expressing it, a word from the SL with no symmetric equivalent in the TL is translated into a phrase that can describe the word well. For example, the word "*makar*" in Indonesian is not found in Arabic, so it is translated as the phrase ''محاولة اسقاط الحكومة الشعرعية'' which means an attempt to overthrow a legitimate government.

Similarly, in translating phrase units, it is possible to find matching word units in the TL. For example, the translation of the phrase '*program kerja*' which is matched with the word ''المشاريع'' (project) in Arabic.

Table 11: Translation of specific phrases

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
9	May 24th, 2019	IamendoakanJokowimampumelanjutk anprogramkerjadenganbaik	كما أنه يتمنى لجوكوي التوفيق والسداد في تكملة <u>المشاريع</u> التي بدأها

(2) Shifting of phrase units into clauses or sentences

One of the tasks of a news translator includes explaining expressions that are unclear yet or cannot be understood. In news writing, there may be imperfect sentences but it still can be understood by the reader. As in the spoken interview, there will be many grammatical errors when being analyzed, but it still can be understood by the public. However, if it is translated literally, it will become ambiguous and difficult to understand by the reader of the TL. Therefore, the translator should create a complete translation with a perfect sentence arrangement.

Table 12: Shifting of phrase units into clauses or sentences

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
10	May 25th 2019	salahsatunyaGubernur DKI Jakarta AniesBaswedan	<u>حَضر</u> ذلك الإجتماع محافظ جاكارتا أنيس باسويدان

As for the translation of the news above, the only subject is"*Gubernur DKI Jakarta AniesBaswedan*" (DKI Jakarta Governor AniesBaswedan) in the form of unit phrases in the SL, while the verb is not mentioned. Then the translator presents the verb "حَضر" (appears) so that there is a shift from the phrase unit into the clause unit to perfect the sentence so that it is easy to understand by the TL reader.

(3) Shifting of the number of sentences

Prioritizing the effectiveness of sentences is also one of the things that the translator must pay attention to. Some sentences can be translated into one sentence to be more effective by summarizing it without any significant omission of information. Such as, in translating two news sentences into just one news sentence on this data below.

Table 13: Shifting of phrase units into clauses or sentences

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
11	May 24th, 2019	Gubernur DKI Jakarta AniesBaswedanmengatakansejumlahtamanterk enadampakakibatkerusuhan 22 Mei. BayaperbaikantamandanpagaritusenilaiRp 465 juta.	أعلن محافظ العاصمة جاكارتا أنيس باسويدان أن المدينة سوف تتحمل 465 مليون روبية إندونيسية لإصلاح الحدائق التي تَلفت بسبب أعمال الشغب يوم 22 مايو.

4. Intra-System Shift

Intra-system shifts are cases of translation that occur internally within a system, including conversion from singular to plural and vice versa. As found in the data below:

Table 14: Shifting from singular to plural and vice versa

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
12	May 11th, 2019	SelainituAriefmenyebut Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (DIY) danJawaTimursudahmenyiapkandokumen nya.	وأضاف عارف أن المَنطقة المُمَيزة جوكجاكارتا (DIY) وجاوا الشَرقية، قَد أعدوا مستنداتِهم بالفعل.

The word *"document"* (document) is a singular noun but when it is translated into Arabic it becomes "مستندات" plural noun. This happens because, in the Arabic grammar system, the equivalent of the document is naturally plural. Besides, the document is indeed a collection of many files and not just one.

Shift Meaning Analysis

Nida (1975:27) identified 3 forms of shifting in meaning: 1) gain of information, 2) loss of information and 3) skewing of information. From this research, there are 58 shiftings in meaning data found, including the 3 forms of the shift. Below are details of findings from the gain of information, loss of information, and skewing of information (shifting in meaning):

1. Gain of Information

The addition of information is one of the translation techniques that is often carried out by translators. The technique of adding information is in the form of words, phrases, or clauses. It is the situation when information in the SL is sometimes not found in the TL. This technique is the equivalence of the meaning of the news' translation has a positive or negative impact. The following data are found in the indonesiaalyoum.com news translation (Hilao, 2016).

Table 15: Additional information

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
13	May 25th, 2019	Aniesmengatakandalampertemuanitusetiaptokohsecara bergantianmemberikanpandangannyakepada JK. Sementaraitu, Aniesmelaporkanapa yang terjadi di Jakarta.	أعطى كل فَرد رأيه في هذا الإجتماع عن الوَضع الراهن في جاكارتا، وشَرح أنيس تحديدًا ماذا يَحدث الآن.

The addition of information found in the sentence above is about time and place. The data above shows that the addition of time information in the TL does not exist in the SL. The word "الآن" with the meaning "now" in the SL is the addition of time information. This information is the right step for the translator to explain the factual situation in Jakarta. The word "now" refers to the fact conveyed at that time as a separate event from a series of events that have been conveyed earlier.

Table 16: Addition of information in the form of the noun

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
14	May 24th, 2019	BJ HabibieUcapkanSelamatKeJokowi: InsyaallahBisaLanjutkan Program.	يوسف حبيبي يهنئ الرئيس جوكوي.

From the sentence above, there is additional information in the form of appositive noun phrases. A noun phrase is a type of phrase from a combination of two or more words formed by words or nouns. Whereas the appositive noun phrase above serves to provide a piece of more detailed or accurate information to explain the word that it follows. The word "الرئيس" has a meaning that explains Jokowi's position or status as president. Therefore, the addition of information carried out by translators is considered appropriate to clarify the reader in improving the flow of logic in the source text.

Table 17: Information addition as a subject

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
15	May 20th, 2019	"Memerintahkan KPU untukmemperbaikitatacaradanprosedurdalam input data dalamSitung," kata Abhandalamsidangpembacaanputusandug aanpelanggaranadministratifpemiluNomor 07/LP/PP/ADM/RI/00.00/V/2019.	قال أبهان، قراءًا لقرار هيئة مراقبة الإنتخابات (Bawaslu) بخصوص الإنتهاكات القانونية في الإنتخابات الرئاسية 2019 برقم (2019/LP/PP/ADM/RI/00.00/V/07): "أمرنا الهيئة العامة للإنتخابات (KPU) أن تُحسين نظام ادخال حاصل فرز الأصوات في الموقع الإلكتروني".

In the data above, there is additional information on the TL that acts as a subject. The suffix "نا" in the sentence "أمرنا" has a subject that explains that Abhan as the chairman of BAWASLU ordered the KPU. The addition of this information is the right step of translation to make it easier for the reader to grammatically understand the meaning and message which the writer tries to convey. However, not all additions of information in news translations can clear up the reader's understanding of the factual conditions in the TL (Matthew, Baum., & Philip, 2008). Sometimes it reduces the accuracy of the message or even misinformation. Some of the sentences found are:

Table 18: Misinforming the facts

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
16	May 25th, 2019	WakilPresiden RI ke-6 Try Sutrisno, KetuaGerakanSuluhKebangsaan Mahfud Md, Sekum PP Muhammadiyah Abdul Mu'ti, danKetua ICMI JimlyAsshiddiqiehadir.	وحَضر ذلك الإجتماع كل مِن نائب رئيس الجمهورية السابق تري سوتريسنو، والمدير العام لجمعية المحمدية عبدالمعطي، ورئيس جمعية المفكرين الإسلاميين (ICMI) جيملي أسهيديكي هادير.

In the sentence above, the word "كل" with the meaning of "all" or "each" is the addition of information that is considered reducing the accuracy of the message and also misinforming the facts. If we look at it in the SL, it is said that only Try Sutisno as the 6th Indonesian vice president was involved, not all of the previous vice presidents. Also, the political news during May in the indonesiaalyoum.com channel was translated by only one translator journalist, Mohamed Ali. Therefore, the resulting translation is the addition of independent TL information in the form of explanatory sentences. The explanatory sentence can be generated due to the insight and knowledge of translator journalists who are aware of the political developments in Indonesia. Then, you will find a connection to the discussion of news from one to another. That is what often inspires translator journalists to provide additional information.

2. Loss of Information

This research identified that translator journalists did a lot of information removal techniques for up to 45%. This shows that the removal technique is more widely used than other techniques. The technique of removing information can also be called the omission technique. This technique shows that there are one or several parts of the sentence that are omitted or not translated (Bielsa&Bassnett, 2008). The parts that are not translated can be in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. Words that are not translated or omitted are people and places names. While the phrases that are omitted mostly function as modifiers or phrases that stand-alone or non-phrase. The omitted clause is in the form of an independent clause, which is a clause that functions as an adjunct clause, apposition, or description. Disappearances carried out by the translator on words that are considered not to affect meaning significantly. However, there is also the elimination of information that can affect the accuracy of the message and the facts that the reader must know. This is caused by the inaccuracy of the translator in carrying out disappearances. The following data can affect the accuracy of the message:

Table 19: Elimination of information

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
17	May 8th, 2019	FahriSesalkanPernyataanHendropriyo noSoalHabibRizieq-WNI Keturunan Arab.	فخري حَمزة يَرد على هيندرو بخصوص الإندونيسيين ذوي الأصول العَربية.

Elimination of information in the form of people's names or those that become sources is something that can eliminate the accuracy of the message. In the data above, it can be observed that the name HabibRizieq is omitted in the TL. This disappearance can hurt the reader. The removal of his name certainly becomes an ambiguity for the reader because there are many Arab descendants in Indonesia. This disappearance will generalize all Arab descendants that they are the ones who declare treason against the legitimate government. This disappearance has the potential to divide the Indonesian people.

Table 20: Omission of phrases

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
18	May 7th, 2019	"Sayaperingatkan Rizieq, Yusuf Martak, dan orang-orang yang meneriakkanrevolusikansudahbanyak. Ituinkonstitusional, merusakdisiplindantatatertibsosial, jangansepertiitu," kata Hendropriyonokepadawartawan, (7/5/2019).	قال هيندروبرويونو للصحفيين يوم الثلاثاء (2019/05/07): "أذكر رزق ويوسف مارتاك وكل الأشخاص الذين يُنادون بالثورة وبالخروج للشارع، أن تِلك الأعمال غَير مشروعة دُستوريًا وتَخل بالنظام العام للدولة والمُجتمع".

In this data, it can be identified that there are omissions of phrases. The phrase *"jangansepertiitu"* cannot be found in the TL. If observed, the phrase is in the form of a ban or invitation to not violate the constitution. Due to its removal, there is no appeal to not violate the rules. There is no emphasis in the sentence even though the sentence describes the bad political situation in Indonesia because there are groups who want to commit treason in a legitimate government. Then, the omission of the phrase *"sudahbanyak"* in the TL is found. This phrase is a nominal quantitative construction phrase that shows the frequency of invocation of treason that is quite high in Indonesia.

Table 21: Omission of information in the form of an independent clause

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
19	May 24th, 2019	BJ HabibieUcapkanSelamatKeJokowi:InsyaallahBisa Lanjutkan Program	يوسف حبيبي يهنئ الرئيس جوكوي

In the data, it can be found that the omission of information in the form of an independent clause is the continuation and substance of BJ Habibie's talk to Jokowi. The sentence can also be interpreted as a prayer and encouragement to convince Jokowi governing Indonesia again (Coban, 2016; Heath, 2005; Pradhan, 2016). The removal of the sentence causes a loss of positive meaning. Not all information removal techniques affect the accuracy of the delivered message. The step of cutting or removing words, phrases, or clauses that are not so important and not factual is the right step. If words, phrases, or clauses are found that are not the core of the news and do not eliminate the message, words, phrases, or clauses may be omitted for the sake of the realization of news sentences that are compact, effective, and efficient. Examples are as follows:

Table 22: Example of information omission

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
20	May 25th, 2019	Aniesmengatakandalampertemuanitusetiaptoko hsecarabergantianmemberikanpandangannyake pada JK. Sementaraitu, Aniesmelaporkanapa yang terjadi di Jakarta.	أعطى كل فَرد رأيه في هذا الإجتماع عن الوَضع الراهن في جاكارتا، وشَرح أنيس تحديدًا ماذا يَحدث الآن.

From these data, it can be identified that the existence of information omission is in the form of the clause "Anis (S) says (P)". However, it does not reduce news' messages. This is because from the beginning of the text, the subject is consistently AniesBaswedan, so it is unnecessary to mention the names again. The disappearance is considered appropriate in the context above.

Table 23: Lost information/incomplete data

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
21	May 24th, 2019	"SayaucapkanselamatpadaBapakPresiden (Jokowi), bahwaInsyaallahbeliaubisamelanjutkan program sesuairencanadankitasemuamembantusupayaterasa ," kata Habibie di Istana Merdeka, Jl Medan Merdeka Utara, Jakarta Pusat, Jumat (24/5/2019).	قال حبيبي، في لقاء مع جوكوي في القصر الرئاسي يوم الجمعة (2019/5/24): "أهنئ السيد الرئيس، وأتمنى أن يستطيع أن يُكمل مشاريعه بنجاح"

In the data above, the lost information on the complete address of the place of the event can be found. Nevertheless, this does not eliminate the news' messages. The location of the Merdeka Palace, which is the presidential palace, is known by most people. However, if the location of the event is unknown to many people, the mentioning of the address is important.

3. Skewing of Information

Skewing information is a translation technique that changes the meaning after it is translated to the TL. Based on this study, translators carried out 16 data conversion techniques. 27.5% of data of changing information is identified in indonesiaalyoum.com online news in the form of modulation, incompatibility, and truth of information. Some cases, for example:

Table 24: Skewing of information

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
22	May 24th, 2019	Habibie pun berbicarasoalrisikotinggi di pemiluhanya demi kepentinganseseorang. Iamenegaskanhalitutidakbolehterjadi.	كما أنه قال أن تِلك التحديات التي حدثت في الإنتخابات هذه المرة كانت لابد أن لا تحدث، حيث أن الإنتخابات هدفها الأول هو مصلحة المواطن.

Modulation is a change in the linguistic perspective, focus, or cognitive categories produced by the TL. The modulation technique is a form of changing information that conveys the same message content through different delivery methods. In the data, there is found a reversal modulation of the term which shows the opposite of the use of terms in the TL. The phrase *"kepentinganseseorang"* is translated to the TL as "مصلحة المواطن." which means the interests of the State. The meaning of one's interests is very contrary to the interests of the State. The passage in the SL has a negation context, which is accompanied by the word *"tidak"*. On the other hand, no negation context can be found in the TL. However, the core message remains the same, namely, the election is aimed for the public interest.

Table 25: Modulation example

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
23	May 24th, 2019	*"No way*, tidakadatawarmenawar," tegas dia.	قال حبيبي: "هذه هي النتيجة النهائية والأخيرة."

The second modulation technique that can be found through the data above is the cause for effect modulation. This modulation explains the causal relationship of language (Diamond, & McDonald, 1996; Newmark, 1988; Taher, Shrestha, Rahman, & Khalid, 2016). The phrase "No way, *tidakadatawarmenawar*" is the reason for the decision of the General Election Commission which then affects the translation that leads to the phrase "this is a final decision" and it is translated to the TL as "هذه هي النتيجة النهائية والأخيرة."

Table 26: Modulation another example

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
24	May 24th, 2019	Anies: BiayaPerbaikan Taman DampakKerusuhan 22 Mei Rp 465 Juta	أنيس باسويدان: نحتاج 465 مليون روبية لإصلاح حدائق جاكارتا بعد أحداث 22 مايو

In the data above, there is a whole for part modulation. This modulation refers to the translation of an entire object, concept, or event paired with the parts of those things. In the data, the word "*kerusuhan*" is matched with the word "أحداث" which has a plural meaning of "events". Whereas, riots in the TL are only part of the incident. Therefore, the sentence above is identified as undergoing a whole for part modulation process.

Table 27: General modulation example

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)		Target Language (TL)
25	May 20th, 2019	"Pasalmakaritunamanya itudibagiduayaitu onslaught onslaught senjata. (seranganmerusak) memakaimulutsudahdihapussehinggatidaka dalagimakarpakaimulut, adapakaisenjata," ujarnya.	onslaught, mulutdan Onslaught yang	قال "تسمى محاولة اسقاط حكومة شرعية بـ Onslaught (هجمة التدمير)، ولها نوعين، النوع الاول بالكلام والثاني بالسلاح. قد تم حذف النوع الأول حيث أن محاولة اسقاط الحكومة تتم بالسلاح فقط".

The fourth is particular for general modulation. This modulation makes a special part becomes a general part. In the data above, "mouth" is a specific part of the human body. The translator then translates it into "words", in which it has a more general form. In addition to the loss of information in modulation form, the indonesiaalyoum.com political news also has the removal of information in the form of incompatible meanings produced by the TL. Examples of sentences are as follows:

Table 28: Incompatibility of sentence meanings

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
26	May 8th, 2019	"Sayakiradiaharusmintamaafkepadabangsa Indonesia bahwadiadalamusiaseperti itumasihmelakukanperb uatan yang sangattidaklayak," kata Fahri di PN Jaksel, JlAmpera Raya, Jakarta Selatan, Selasa (7/5/2019).	قال فخري في لقاء عُقِد مَعهُ في جاكارتا الجَنوبية يوم الثُلاثاء (2019/5/7): "يَجب على هيندرو أن يَعتذِر للشعب الإندونيسي لِما بَدرَ مِنهُ مِن أفعالٍ غَير لائقة في عُمرٍ كَعُمرِه

In the data above, it is identified those sentence meanings are incompatible. Based on the *Almunawir* and *Almaany* dictionary, the sentence "أن يَعتذِر" in the TL means "express reason". However, the translator translates the phrase *"mintamaaf"* with the phrase "أن يَعتذِر". This can change the news' message because the purpose of apologizing and giving a reason is different. The phrase "*mintamaaf*" means that someone acknowledged the mistake and begged for forgiveness. While the phrase "expressing reason" is a form of defense or a situation where the person is allowed to explain his mistake. The certainty of the reason, whether true or not, is still discussed.

The Aspects that Affect the Shifting in Meaning

The quality of the translation produced by the translator involves translation problems and translation errors. The quality of the translation will be easily produced if the translator has a qualified competence in the field of translation. In this study, there are found aspects that can affect the quality of the translation, especially the shift in meaning. These aspects include linguistic (lexical, syntactic, and textual) problems, extralinguistic (thematic, cultural, and encyclopedic) problems, and transfer aspects that influence the understanding of SLs. Those three aspects are found in the research on political news of indonesiaalyoum.com.

1. Transfer Aspect

The transfer aspect is an effort in the process and the ability to translate SLs into TLs with various translation problems. Abdullah et al., (2017) stated that important aspects of the transfer process include understanding, deverbalizing, separating between two languages (control of influence), retelling, and choosing the most appropriate translation method. In the translation process, the transfer aspect is important because it includes two other significant aspects that can affect shifts in form and meaning, namely linguistic and extralinguistic aspects.

The interpreter's understanding of the level of language and the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or social conditions of the source language becomes important in this aspect. Misunderstanding the meaning of the SL will affect the urgency of information and the delivery of messages in the TL so that translators inaccurately add and remove information in the TL. The following data identify the disappearance of the names of political party leaders in the SL:

Table 29: Disappearance of some information example

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
27	May 20th, 2019	Iamenanggapilaporancaleg PDI Perjuangan, DewiTanjung, yang melaporkanKetuaDewanKehormatan PAN, <u>AmienRais</u>, kePolda Metro Jaya atasdugaanmakarterkait people power.	وأبدى رأيه أيضًا عن بلاغ مرشحة الحزب الديمقراطي الإندونيسي (PDI) ديوي تانجونج تجاه المجلس الفخري لحزب الأمانة الوطنية (PAN) إلى شرطة ميترو جايا، حيث أتهمته فيه بمحاولة اسقاط حكومة شرعية عندما تكلم عن قوة الشعب وتحريض المواطنيين على التظاهر والإعتراض (people power.).

If the translator understands Indonesia's socio-political conditions, it will not eliminate the name of the character. This can make the reader misunderstand and generalize the party. In the context above, the reader can generalize that all the Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN) honorary councils have been reported by one of the PDIP candidates. Moreover, the "*melaporkan*" connotation has a negative meaning. Removal of this information can affect the reader's understanding. The choice of the right method of translation in translating political news is also an important and influential aspect of transfer in the process of shifting the meaning of a translation. Many data found in the form of addition, removal, and alteration of information caused by free translation methods. Also, indonesiaalyoum.com translates political news from several news sources, such as detik.com, kumparan.com, merdeka.com, nasional.kompas.com, international.sindonews.com, and tempo.co. Other than that, there are 8 political news stories in May that did not have the news sources and the journalist identity in the translation of indonesiaalyoum.com, without the journalist's name. Unfortunately, there are many cases where translators carry out free translation methods which tend to eliminate a lot of important information and thematic changes. Mohamed Ali, the translator journalist of this research's data articles, tend to be more controlled by the influence of the TL, so the quality of the translation emphasizes the interests of the TL.

2. Linguistic Aspect

Linguistic aspects include lexical, syntactic, and textual concepts. Lexical problems are problems related to vocabulary selection (vocabulary). Syntactic problems are related to the preparation of several words, units of phrases, and clauses in sentences. Meanwhile, the textual aspects are related to the usage of basic units in a language. In other words, the textual aspect is connected to the discussion of sentences as a part of the inherent text. It appears in structures involving themes, namely thematic structures, and information flows. Based on this study, it is found that the linguistic aspects in the form of lexical choice are the main causes of inaccurate translation sentences and it causes a shift in meaning. This happens due to the translator's failure to choose the right matching words in the TL. Conversely, the right lexical selection also plays a role in achieving translation sentences with maximum value. All sentences with a high level of equivalence of meaning, resulting from the selection of the right words, produce the right equivalent between the SL and the TL. The following is an example of an error made by the translator in choosing an equivalent vocabulary that results in misinformation:

Table 30: Meanings incompatibility example

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
28	May 8th, 2019	Hendropriyonomemandangbanyakwargaketurunan Arab yang sangatdihormati di masyarakat. Karenaitu, diamerasaperlumemperingatkansebagianwargaketurunan Arab untuktidakmemprovokasirevolusisampaiturun kejalan.	أكد هيندرو عَلى أن المواطنيين الإندونيسيين ذوي الأصول العَربية، يَتمتعون بمكانة عالية واحترام في المُجتمع الإندونيسي. لذلك، يَجب أن يَتم تَذكيرهم بإن لا يكونوا من المُحرضين على الثورة لينزل الشَعب إلى الشارع.

Based on the statement, it is found that meanings are incompatible. The translator uses the word "أكد" to translate the word "*memandang*" in the SL. Whereas according to the *Almaany*, *Munawir*, and *Lisanul* Arabic dictionary, the word "أكد" means convincing, strengthens, confirms, or almost. If observed, there is a change in information. The word "*memandang*" in semantics is in the experience verb, which means it refers to an event that happened to someone, unintentionally, or desired. With that, based on the context of the sentence, Hendropriyono is considering the Indonesian people of Arab descent. On the other hand, the word "*menegaskan*" in semantics is in the state verb. The word *"menegaskan"* refers to a particular situation that means Hendropriyono is in a state of affirmation. In this discussion of the translation of political news in indonesiaalyoum.com, the textual aspect seems to have a major influence on the translation. This is confirmed by a large amount of data that shows the difference in information flow (thematic) between SL and TL sentences. This thematic difference can be found in the sentence of translation and the changing of the sentence structure in a text. The reason is that the source text logic sometimes jumps, so reporters need to make adjustments to maintain the coherence between sentences.

3. Extralinguistic Aspect

Extralinguistic aspects include cultural, thematic, and encyclopedic concepts. Cultural issues cover the insights of two cultures, namely the SL culture and the TL culture. The thematic concept, which refers to the extra-linguistics aspect, is about the knowledge of the theme or topic discussed by the SL. On the other hand, the encyclopedic concept is the knowledge of translator journalists in certain fields, particularly in this research is the political field. In some cases, the translator's thematic knowledge exaggeratedly influences the shift in meaning, including in the form of adding information, removing information, and making the translator write down what he knows, not just translating. This on the one hand can reduce the level of accuracy of the message. However, it can strengthen and clarify the message. The following is a case example showing that the translator's knowledge has a positive effect on the truth of information:

Table 31: Extralinguistic aspect

No	Updated on	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
29	May 11th, 2019	Ada duanamacawagubpenggantiSandiaga Uno yang diusulkanparpolpengusungPilgub DKI 2017, yakni PKS danGerindra. Keduanamacawagubyakni Agung Yuliantodan Ahmad Syaikhu.	هُناك شخصين تَم تَرشيحهم بالفِعل، لِيَكونوا بُدلاء لساندياجا أونو، ألا وهم أجونج يوليانتو من حزب (PKS)، وأحمد شَيخو من جزب جريندرا (Gerindra)

In the data above, information is justified by the translator. The translator, with his knowledge of the political topics, wrote a piece of justified information that the vice-governor candidate proposed by the PKS was Ahmad Syaiku and from Gerindra was Agung Yulianti.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of the shift in form and meaning in the translation of political news in May 2019 edition of indonesiaalyoum.com, it is concluded that:

1. In the translation of political news, there is a shift both in terms of form and meaning because it adjusts to the TL character.

2. The results of this research identified that the shifting of form consisted 57 data of structure shift (64%), 18 data of class shift (20%), 14 data of unit shift (15%), 1 data of intrasystem shift (0,1%) and the shifting of meaning 16 data gain of information (27,5%), 26 data loss of information (45%), 16 data skewing of information (27,5%).

3. There are 4 types of shifts in a form which include category shift in which: a) structure shift at the clause level: the structure of passive sentences becomes active sentences, indirect sentences become direct sentences, Subject-Predicate (SP) become Predicate-Subject (PS), the information at the end of sentences moved into the beginning of sentences, and nominal sentences become verbal sentences; b) class shift: verb becomes an adjective or noun; c) unit

shift: word units become phrase units and vice versa, phrase units become clause units and the change of the number of the sentence, and d) intra-system shifts: from singular to plural.

4. There are 3 types of shifts in meaning, namely: a) addition of information in the form of place or time, appositive, and subject; b) removal of information in the form of names, phrases, clauses, and addresses; and c) changing information in the form of modulation of the reversal of terms, causes for effects, whole for parts, particularly for general, and incompatibility.

5. The aspects that affect the shift in meaning are the aspects of the transfer, the aspects of linguistic, and the aspects of extralinguistic.

6. The translator does not focus on literal translation, but rather on the aesthetic aspects of the text and its acceptance for newsreaders in the TL.

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

No study is without limitation the same as with the current research it has some limitations that can be addressed in future research studies. The study only included information from May 2019 and explained in future larger data can be gathered for further explanation. Similarly, the current investigation only addressed a few aspects of language conversion. In the future, further issues can be addressed to broaden the scope of this concept.

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Data collection was done by Muhamad Alim, while Rifa Rafkahanum has done literature addition and the write-up of research. Titin Nurhayati Ma'mun contributed by doing the investigation part and finalizing the manuscript.

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