FUNCTIONAL WORD SHIFTS IN THE TRANSLATION OF
“GUIDELINES FOR THE BETTER MANAGEMENT
PRACTICES OF HUMAN – ORANGUTAN CONFLICT” INTO
BAHASA INDONESIA

A THESIS

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Analysis

Translation is a useful test case for examining the whole issue of the role of language in social life. Indeed, nowadays, many products of translation of fiction books such as the novel and non fiction books such as scientific, technological, environment, etc. has been produced as the demand in market aroused. (Hatim 1990 : 1)

Before we go to the further explanation about translation at work, let us see first the theory of translation. By the dictionary definition, translation consists of changing from one state or form to another, to turn one’s own or another’s language (The Merrian-Webster Dictionary, 1974). Besides that, translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark 1988 : 5).

More to this, Richards (1985 : 299) says, “Translation is the process of changing speech or writing from one language (source language : SL) into another language (target language : TL)

In overall meaning, we can see that basically translation is the change of form. However, Newmark (1988 : 6) also states the pity of the translation is that it cannot be simply reproduce, or be as the original. Followings are some factors of why the translation cannot be as original as the text in SL. There are ten different directions of translation according to Newmark, but in this thesis, the writer lists down 6 main factors, they are:
1. The individual style or idiolect of SL author

2. The conventional grammatical and lexical usage for the particular type of text, depending on the situation and topic

3. Content items referring specifically to the SL or third language

4. The typical format of a text in a book, periodical, newspaper etc., as influenced by tradition at time

5. The expectation of the putative readership, bearing in mind their estimated knowledge of the topic and the style of language they use.

6. The views and prejudices of the translator, which may be personal and subjective, or may be social and cultural, involving the translator’s group loyalty factor’, which may reflect the national, political, ethnic, religious, social class, sex, etc., assumptions of the translator.

Moreover, Nida (1964) in Venuti (2000 : 126) states there are no two identical languages, either in meaning or in the structures. So, there can be no absolutely correspondence between languages. Therefore, we may come to the conclusion that all products of translations are the process of translation shift or transposition.

Catford (1965) in Venuti (2000 : 141) cites that shifts mean the departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to TL. Newmark argues that a shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL.

There are 2 major types of shifts occurs, according to Catford. They are the level shifts and category shifts. The contrast distinguish between level and category shift is that in level shifts, the main discussion is focused on the different
level of translation equivalent at one linguistic level from SL to TL. Meanwhile, in category shifts, the discussion is focused on the unbounded and rank-bound translation, which going to be more on the SL – TL equivalences on whatever rank is appropriate.

In this thesis, the writer will discuss about the category shifts. Since there are four subs in category shifts, namely structure shifts, class shifts, unit shifts and the intra-systemic shifts, the main focus of the analysis is in the class shifts. Class shifts deals with the translation equivalent of a SL item which becomes the member of different class from the original item. In Wisegeek website (www.wisegeek.com), the class shifts is also called as the functional shift. The functional shifts occurs when a word is already identified and used extensively in one manner begins to acquire a second use that is of a completely different nature in both the spoken and the written word. Therefore, the writer uses the term functional shifts since it elaborates the change of word functions. One common occurrence with the event of a functional shift is that a word that is normally identified as a noun beginning to take on usage as a verb, or vice versa.

Word classes can be divided into two groups: major and minor. The major classes include nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs. The minor classes include pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection. The major classes have a great members, for example, a hundred thousand nouns. On the contrary, minor classes have few members, for example there are maybe 70 prepositions and approximately a dozen subordinate conjunctions (Kaplan 1989: 108). Therefore, the discussion of the word class will be focused on the major classes of word
since the possibility to identify functional shifts is larger than the minor classes of word.

The undeniable fact that nowadays we find many products of translation in the form of translated books of fiction and non fiction. The writer focuses on the non fiction books which cover the issues on the environment since in the recent years, there many discussions about environment issues such as the animal poaching, illegal logging, global warming, etc. The information is basically written in English and translated to other language, in this case, to Bahasa Indonesia (TL). The unique is that most of these books are translated by the experts of environment in other language.

One of environment book selected as the object of analysis is “Guidelines for the Better Management Practices of Human – Orangutan Conflict” by Eka Hari Yowono into Petunjuk Teknis Penanganan Konflik Manusia - Orangutan. Indonesia by Maria Happy Dumais. The book was first published in 2007 by World Wide Fund. The translator made the functional shifts to create an equivalent meaning in target language in order to perform the text communicatively and naturally. Therefore, it encourages the writer to bring this to the analysis on functional shifts. Following is the example taken from the book.

Example : In page 11,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>…that are adapted to the situation…</td>
<td>…yang sesuai dengan kondisi…</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(verb – passive)       (adj)

In this case, we can see the shifts of word function from verb ‘are adapted’ into adjective ‘sesuai’.
Finally, the writer will identify the functional shifts occur in the environment translated book above. Thus, the title of this thesis is **Functional Word Shifts in the Translation of “Guidelines for the Better Management Practices of Human – Orangutan Conflict” into Bahasa Indonesia.**

1.2 Problems of the Analysis

From the background explained above, the problem of the analysis that is how the functional shifts are performed in environment translated book.

1.3 Objectives of the Analysis

The objective of the analysis is to answer the problem occurs in the analysis. Therefore, the objective is to describe the functional shifts in environment translated book.

1.4 Scope of the Analysis

Since there are three sub in category shifts, namely structure shifts, class shifts, and unit shifts, the main focus of the analysis is in the class shifts/functional shifts. Functional shifts deals with the translation equivalent of a SL item which becomes the member of different function/class from the original item. The writer meets challenge to find out the identification of words and shifts of word function either in SL or TL.
1.5 Significance of the Analysis

This analysis is expected to help the readers, especially who are interested in the shift of translation. Moreover, the objects of the translation are commonly taken from the novel. Only few discussion brings the object outside novels. Therefore, the writer wants to bring new atmosphere to the analysis of translation by choosing the object of environment book. The writer also have a great intention to disseminate the information about the environment, in a way that it will help to raise the awareness of readers, especially about wildlife preservation.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

During the process of writing the thesis, the writer refers to some books and thesis related to the translation and shifts in order to support the idea of the analysis.

Maurits (2000) in *Pengantar Teori Terjemahan* explains that each language has its own rules which might be different from other language. The differences results the shifts in the translation.

Hatim (1990) in *Discourse and the Translator*, puts the translator at the centre of communicative activity. Within this perspective, the translator takes the role as the mediator between different cultures, each of which has its own visions of reality, ideologies, myths and so on.

Sahrial (2003) in *An Analysis of Grammatical Unit Shifts in The Translation of John Grisham’s the Street Lawyer to Pengacara Jalanan*, summarizes that the grammatical units shifts occurs because the differences in language systems and grammatical structure between SL and TL.
Sri Rahmadani (2008) in *The Translation of Morphemic Shifts in Bloodline by Sidney Sheldon into Garis Darah by Threes Susilastuti*, discusses about the shifts of suffixes in SL into TL. She concludes that the shifts of morphemes happened for the translator has to adjust to keep the meaning constant and equivalent between SL and TL.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK OF TRANSLATION AND
WORD CLASS

2.1. Translation

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

Translating consists in producing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida : 1974). In addition, translating must aim primarily at ‘reproducing the message’.

Translation is a process of finding a TL equivalent for an SL utterance (Pinchuck, 1977 : 38).

In translation, the forms of the target language (SL) have to be replaced by the forms of the target language (TL). Yet, the replacement is done by way of semantic analysis. What translators aim to hold constant in translation is meaning rather than the form. In order to find the meaning expressed, a translator needs to analyze not only the forms of the lexicogrammar of the SL text, but also the aspects of meaning embodied in the forms. Consequently, the translator needs to reconstruct using appropriate lexicogrammatical structures in the TL text (Machali : 1998).

In translation, there may be no simple way of replacing an SL item with a TL item. The SL and the TL items rarely have the same meaning in the full linguistic and pragmatic sense, though they can function in the same communicative situation and express the same purpose (Machali, 1998 : 3).
The translation is to explain adequately the divergence of their standing in
the realm art. Moreover, it seems to be the only conceivable reason for saying
‘the same thing’ repeatedly (Walter Benjamin in Venuti, 1923 : 15)

2.1.2 Functions of Translation

The nature of translation is that it involves two equivalent messages in two
different languages (Jakobson, 1960 : 114) in Venuti (2000). He added that the
translator’s task is not only to transfer a message from one culture to another but
to assess the functions of both the original and translated text and assess the level
of functional equivalence between the languages.

Regarding the functions of translation that is to transfer the meaning and
to convey the messages from SL to T, the fundamental function of translation –
like language – is to communicate. The general over-riding function of translation
is communicative.

Languages differ essentially in what they must convey and not in what
they may convey. For example: each verb of a given language imperatively raises
a set of a specific question. So, in order to make the translation be communicative,
the translator should do adjustment to the translated text.

Levy (1967 : 148) in Venuti (2000) states that the translation is to impart
the knowledge of the original to the foreign readers. From the point of view of the
working situation of the translator at any moment of his work, translating is a
decision process, in the situation imposing on the translator the necessity of
choosing among a certain number of alternatives.
Moreover, the function of translation, according to Reiss (1971: 160) in Venuti (2000), aims at the production of a TL text that is functionally equivalent to an SL.

2.1.3 Types of Translation

In general, translation is divided into two main categories. They are: literal translation and non literal translation (Maurits : 2000). However, Newmark (1988: 46) divided the translation specifically into seven kinds, they are: literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

1. The literal translation is the direct transfer of a SL into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translator’s task is limited to observing the adhere to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. In the preceding methods, translation does not involve any special stylistic procedures. (Vinay : 1995). Literal translation is happened when the SL grammatical construction are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved Newmark (1988:46)
2. **Faithful translation** is the translation which attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constrains of the TL grammatical structure. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormal’ (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intention and the text realization of the SL writer.

3. **Semantic translation** differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more accounts of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds) of the SL text, compromising on the ‘meaning’ where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version.

4. **Adaptation.** The adaptation is used mainly for the plays (comedies), poetry including the themes, characters, plots which are usually preserved. The SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. The deplorable practiced of having play or poem literally translated and the rewritten by an established or poet has produced many poor adaptation, but other adaptation have ‘rescued’ period plays.

5. **Free translation** reproduced the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase.
much longer than the original so-called ‘intralingual translation’, often prolix and pretentious, and non translation at all.

6. **Idiomatic translation** reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

7. **Communicative translations** attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

### 2.1.4 Process of Translation

According to Larson (1984: 7), when translating a text, the translator’s goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that the translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning.

Next, the discovered meaning is re – expressed or re – constructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the target language and its cultural context.
Meanwhile, the translating procedures, as depicted by Nida (1964: 241-245) consist of the technical procedure and organizational procedure.

a. Technical procedures:

1. analysis of the source and target languages;
2. a through study of the source language text before making attempts translate it;
3. Making judgments of the semantic and syntactic approximations.

b. Organizational procedures:

1. constant re-evaluation of the attempt made;
2. contrasting it with the existing available translations of the same text done by other translators, and checking the text's communicative effectiveness by asking the target language readers to evaluate its accuracy and effectiveness and studying their reactions.
Therefore, Newmark (1988: 83 - 91) states that the translation procedures is the process of:

1. **Transference**: it is the process of transferring an SL word to a TL text. It includes transliteration.

2. **Naturalization**: it adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology of the TL.

3. **Cultural equivalent**: it means replacing a cultural word in the SL with a TL one. However, "they are not accurate."

4. **Functional equivalent**: it requires the use of a culture-neutral word.

Overall, the process of translation is the process of transferring the meaning in SL to the closest natural meaning in TL, as the aim to create the equivalent meaning in order to perform the text communicatively and naturally.

### 2.1.5 Shifts of Translation

Translation shifts occur when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated (Nida: 1964) in Venuti (2000: 126). By Newmark, shifts or transpositions involves a change in the grammar from SL to TL, for instance, (i) change from singular to plural, (ii) the change required when a specific SL structure does not exist in the TL, (iii) change of an SL verb to a TL word, change of an SL noun group to a TL noun and so forth.
In general, Catford (1965) categorizes shifts into two major categories. They are as follows:

**a. Level Shift**

By a shift of level, we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In other words, the level shifts means a shift from grammar to lexis.

The following example shows this shift:

1. The minister of education has decided the new policy

   (b) Menteri Pendidikan telah memutuskan kebijakan baru

The translation of the verbal aspects of SL to TL. Both these languages have an aspectual opposition – of very roughly the same type – seen most clearly.

This is an important difference between the two aspect systems, namely that the polarity of marking is not the same.

**b. Category Shift**

In category shift, there are (1) structure shifts, (2) class/ function shifts, (3) unit-shifts, and (4) intra-system shifts. Followings are the examples of these shifts:

1. **Structure shifts**
   
   a. The new clothes are colorful

   adj n

   b. Pakaiannya yang baru itu berwarna-warni

   n which + modifier
In the structure shifts, the translator gives an adjustment of structure in the TL, where the structure is different from the SL.

(2) **class/ functional shifts**

a. a **medical student**

   Adj n

b. **mahasiswa kedokteran**

   n n

For the class/ functional shifts, the shifts happen in the function of word, from SL – TL.

(3) **unit-shifts**,  

a. a **thinking person**

   Adj n

b. **manusia yang berfikir**

   n modifier (a clause)

The unit shifts deals with the shifts in translation which related to the unit of sentence, for example: from word to clause.

(4) **intra-system shifts**

a. a pair of **trousers**

   n (+plural)

b. sebuah **celana**

   n (singular)
In this shifts, the translator adjust the system of word presenting in the TL, by using his/ her knowledge about the TL.

2.2 Word Class

Word classes can be divided into two groups: major and minor. The major classes include nouns, verbs, adjective and adverbs. The minor classes include pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection. The major classes have a great members, for example, a hundred thousand nouns. On the contrary, minor classes have few members, for example there are maybe 70 prepositions and approximately a dozen subordinate conjunctions (Kaplan 1989: 108). Therefore, the discussion of the word class will be focused on the major classes of word since the possibility to identify functional shifts is larger than the minor classes of word.

2.2.1 Major Classes of Word

As stated above, the major classes include noun, verb, adjective and adverb. (Kaplan: 1989). Followings are the description of the major classes of words by Murthy (2003: 5):

a. Noun: A word used to name a person, place, thing, thing an idea or a quality of mind

   Example: development, computer, beauty

b. Verb: A word used to express action, condition or existence

   Example: eliminate, demonstrate, spread

c. Adjective: A word used to describe or qualify nouns
Example: extraordinary, comfort, red

d. Adverb: A word is used to modify a verb, an adjective or another adverb or a word used to explain how, where, when and why an action is performed

Example: this afternoon, widely, easily

2.2.2 Minor Classes of Word

The minor classes of word are pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection.

- Pronoun is a word used in place of nouns
- Preposition is a word to explain the relation between two grammatical word used with a noun or pronoun to show their relation with some other word in the sentence
- Conjunction is a word used to combine two words or sentences
- Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Method

In order to conduct the research systematically, there are some methods applied. Nawawi (1995: 61) states that method is a way which is conducted in order to reach the goal. In writing the thesis, the research method of the analysis is the library research by consulting with some books and dictionary to collect the theories.

However, in describing and explaining the findings, the method used is qualitative method since it provided valid data based upon the research experience (Strauss 1990 : 19).

3.2 Population and Sample

The data is gathered from Guidelines for the Better Management Practices of Human – Orangutan Conflict by Eka Hari Yuwono into Petunjuk Teknis Penanganan Konflik Manusia - Orangutan. Indonesia by Maria Happy Dumais.

3.3 Methods of Observing Data

The writer chooses some pages as the sample of the analysis by using systematic sampling presented by Coheran (1977 : 205). In the systematic sampling, the researcher is allowed to uncover more subtle differences than might be evident when comparing polar opposites. It also allows the maintenance of greater consistency in data gathering (Strauss 1990 : 184).
Using the Coheran systematic sampling, the samples can be selected by using a certain formula. The formula is:

\[
N = n \times k
\]

- \(N\) : Total number of population,
- \(n\) : Number of samples, and
- \(k\) : Interval

The object data consists of 5 chapters and 68 pages, however, 14 pages are including the inside cover, table of content, preface and foreword. In total, there are 54 pages for the content of chapters. Thus, with \(N = 54\), \(k = 5\), numbers of samples are: \(N = n \times k\), \(54 = n \times 5\), \(n = 54/5\), so \(n = 10.8\) become 11 (rounded upward). Therefore, the sample taken is 11 pages, started from page 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 36, 41, 46 and 51.

3.4 Data Analysis Method

Therefore, the overall analysis will be systematically conducted by the following steps:

1. Reading the book in English as the source language (SL) and the translation into Bahasa Indonesia as the target language (TL)
2. Identifying the equivalence between SL and TL
3. Contrasting the words in SL and TL to identify the functional shifts
4. Listing down the words as the data findings
5. Explaining the functional shifts in the particular words
CHAPTER IV
THE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Data Findings

After discussing the theoretical framework of translation and the word class, this chapter will show the functional shifts found in the object of *Guidelines For The Better Management Practices Of Human – Orangutan Conflict”*.

The shifts of functional word shifts are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clearly, orangutan conservation is a national duty</td>
<td>Dengan demikian, sudah selayaknya jika melestarikan orangutan menjadi kewajiban nasional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Genetic, morphological, ecological, behavioral and life history research shows that Sumatran orangutans are different from their Borneo relatives.</td>
<td>Berdasarkan hasil penelitian genetika, morfologi, ekologi, tingkah laku dan daur hidup, orangutan yang hidup di Sumatra dibedakan dari orangutan yang ada di Borneo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
were geographically separated some 10,000 years ago, when sea level rose and led to the formation of the islands of Borneo and Sumatra

| 6 | 4 | However, most experts (e.g) Payne, 1988; van Schaik et.al., 1995) consider that the orangutan’s primary habitat is lowland forest with fer permanent residents in forest higher than 1000 m. In fact, orangutans occur at the highest densities in forest below 200- 400 masl. in alluvial plains and swamp forests.

| 5 | 5 | Orangutans are frugivorous (fruit eaters), although they also consume leaves, bark, insects and sometimes soil and small vertebrates.

| 5 | 5 | Orangutan termasuk frugivora (pemakan buah), walaupun primata ini juga mengkonsumsi daun, liana, kulit kayu, serangga dan kadang – kadang memakan tanah dan vertebrata kecil.

<p>| 6 | To date, more than 1,000 species of plants, small vertebrates, fungi and other items have been recorded as orangutan food resources | Hingga saat ini tercatat lebih dari 1000 spesies tumbuhan, hewan kecil dan jamur yang menjadi pakan orangutan |
| 11 | 2. Apply conflict management techniques that are adapted to the situation in the field, and which are beneficial to both orangutans and humans | 2. Menerapkan teknik pengelolaan konflik yang sesuai dengan kondisi dan situasi lapangan dengan prinsip saling menguntungkan |
| 8 | 4. Be taken up by investors, retailers and buyers in the development and marketing of sustainable oil pal plantation products | 4. Untuk menjadi bahan pertimbangan terhadap kebijakan investasi, pembeli, pedagang produk – produk kelapa sawit dalam kegiatan pembanguan perkebunan yang berkelanjutan |
| 9 | Retention of riparian reserves and buffer zones | Mempertahankan hutan pinggir sungai/ riparian dan daerah penyangga |
| 16 | These fires produced a thick, unhealthy smog which covered large parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei | … kebakaran lahan yang mengakibatkan negara – negara tetangga seperti Malaysia, Brunei dan Singapura, |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>and Singapore at least 3 months.</th>
<th>diselimuti oleh asap yang sangat tidak sehat selama kurang lebih 3 bulan.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Wildlife, natural habitats and ecosystems in the worst affected areas were devastated beyond recovery.</td>
<td>Kehidupan liar, habitat natural dan ekosistem pada daerah yang terkena akibat paling buruk, hancur tanpa dapat diperbaiki lagi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>A report by the center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) estimated the economic costs of the 1997 – 1998 fires and haze at USD 2.3 – 3.5 billion, excluding the cost of carbon release which may have amounted to as much as USD 2.8 billion.</td>
<td>Menurut laporan yang dikeluarkan oleh Pusat Penelitian Kehutanan Internasional (CIFOR), kerugian ekonomi yang disebabkan oleh kebakaran hutan dari kabut asap pada tahun 1997/1998 ditaksir sebesar US $ 2.3 – 3.5 miliar, tidak termasuk kerugian yang disebabkan oleh pelepasan karbon ke atmosfir yang mungkin dapat mencapai US $ 1.8 miliar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Suzuki (in Singleton et al. 2004) noted that all</td>
<td>Suzuki (dalam Singleton, dkk, 2004) mencatat semua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21 14. If the land **targeted** for development is likely to be orangutan habitat (based either on prior knowledge or habitat suitability), the management should initially carry out an EIA (or AMDAL in Indonesia) for large HGU with qualified personnel, to ensure the protection of orangutans.

26 15. Population **estimation** by expert

16. Corridor **development**

17. **Planning** of area that can minimize conflict

18. Habitat **enrichment**

19. **Adjustment** to the recommendation of PHVA 2004 and HCVF

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>20</th>
<th><strong>Adjustment</strong> to the recommendation of RSPO and HCVF</th>
<th><strong>Sesuaikan</strong> dengan rekomendasi RSPO dan HCVF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Hence, it is strongly recommended that all new oil palm plantations are <strong>established</strong> on abandoned land</td>
<td>Untuk itu, dianjurkan agar pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit lebih baik memanfaatkan lahan tidur atau lahan tandus sebagai lahan perkebunan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>According to the population modelling analysis carried out during the population Habitat Viability Analysis (2004), a population of 500 orangutans is demographically and genetically stable, and may <strong>contribute</strong> to the long-term conservation of the species.</td>
<td>Menurut analisa model populasi yang dibawakan pada workshop PHV tahun 2004, populasi orangutan sebanyak 500 ekor adalah stabil secara demografis dan genetika dan dapat memberikan <strong>kontribusi</strong> pada konservasi jangka panjang bagi spesies ini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>A population of 250 orangutans has a high <strong>survival</strong> probability in the absence of human-related mortality, habitat loss or unforeseen catastrophic</td>
<td>Populasi sebanyak 250 ekor memberikan kemungkinan yang sangat tinggi bagi orangutan untuk <strong>bertahan hidup</strong>, terlepas dari kematian yang diakibatkan oleh manusia, habitat yang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Raw Text</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>It may be difficult to dig a canal <strong>adjacent</strong> to the plantation border in a consistent way.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Electric fences have been <strong>effectively</strong> applied by some conservation organisations to block orangutan <strong>movement</strong>, such as in Nyaru Menteng Reintroduction Center in Central Kalimantan (BOS Foundation) and are nowadays widely used in zoos with orangutans.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>There is no ideal solution for managing human-orangutan conflict, although some solutions are easier to put into practice.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>practice than others.</td>
<td>beberapa solusi, dalam prakteknya lebih mudah untuk dipraktekkan dari yang lainnya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>For plantations dacing human-orangutan conflicts, preventive measures <strong>should be combined</strong> to include patrol units, barrier installation, relocation and rehabilitation.</td>
<td>Bagi perkebunan yang menghadapi konflik manusia – orangutan, disarankan untuk melakukan <strong>kombinasi</strong> seperti penghalauan, pembuatan batas (rintangan), relokasi dan rehabilitasi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Corridors <strong>should also be built</strong> to facilitate orangutan movement through fragmented habitat.</td>
<td>Disarankan pula untuk <strong>membangun</strong> koridor karena akan lebih bermanfaat, khususnya untuk orangutan yang habitatnya telah terfragmentasi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td><strong>Preventive</strong> action to solve the conflict between humans and orangutans is <strong>critically needed</strong> and has drawn international attention.</td>
<td>Hal yang sangat penting untuk diperhatikan adalah <strong>mencegah</strong> munculnya potensi konflik antara manusia-orangutan yang telah menjadi perhatian internasional.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>A development programme</td>
<td>Dengan demikian, segala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>which requires the clearing of natural forests for oil palm plantations is not recommended in an area that is potentially inhabited by orangutans, or in locations that are known to be have significant orangutan populations.</td>
<td>rencana pembangunan, termasuk kebun sawit, sebaiknya jangan sampai dilakukan dikawasan yang merupakan habitat potensial orangutan, apalagi dikawasan tersebut terdapat populasi orangutan dalam jumlah yang signifikan.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Analysis

After listing down the functional shifts that appear in the object of “Guidelines For The Better Management Practices Of Human – Orangutan Conflict”, the analysis will be explained based on the shifts in each word class.

1. Shifts of Noun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Shifts</th>
<th>No. of Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Noun to Verb</td>
<td>1, 4, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data findings, it is found that the functional word shifts of noun are mostly to the level class of verb. This is because the translator wants to create a more communicative translation in TL. If the translation of these nouns are still adopted to the same class in TL, the translator brings the text to a non-flexible translation, which will lead to lessen the level of communicativity.

For example:

No. 1:

SL:  Clearly, orangutan conservation is a national duty

\( \text{N} \)

TL:  Dengan demikian, sudah selayaknya jika melestarikan orangutan menjadi

\( \text{V} \)

nasional kewajiban

Finding: In this case, we can see the shifts or word function from noun conservation into verb melestarikan.
The noun “conservation”

No. 4:

SL:

However, most experts (e.g) Payne, 1988; van Schaik et.al., 1995) consider that the orangutan’s primary habitat is lowland forest with fer permanent residents in forest higher than 1000 m. In fact, orangutans occur at the highest densities in forest below 200–400 masl. in alluvial plains and swamp forests.

TL:


Finding: The shifts of word function from the noun habitat into the verb hidup

No. 9:

SL:  Retention of riparian reserves and buffer zones

TL:  Penyimpanan kawasan perairan dan kawasan pelindung

TL: **Mempertahankan** hutan pinggir sungai/ riparian dan daerah penyangga

*(V)*

**Finding**: The shifts of word function is from the noun **retention** into the verb: **mempertahankan**

---

No. 15:

SL: Population **estimation** by expert

*(N)*

TL: **Survei/ hitung** kepadatan populasi oleh ahli

*(V)*

**Finding**: The shifts of word function from the noun **estimation** into verb : **survei/ hitung**

---

No. 16:

SL: Corridor **development**

*(N)*

TL: **Membangun** koridor

*(V)*

**Finding**: The shifts of word function from the noun **development** into verb : **membangun**

---

No.17:

SL: **Planning** of area that can minimize conflict

*(N)*

TL: **Rencanakan** area yang dapat meminimalisir konflik

---

Finding: The shifts of word function from the noun `planning` into verb:

`rencanakan`

No. 18:

SL: Habitat `enrichment`

(N)

TL: `Perkaya habitat`

(V)

Finding: The shifts of word function from the noun `enrichment` into verb:

`perkaya`

No. 19:

SL: `Adjustment` to the recommendation of PHVA 2004 and HCVF

(N)

TL: `Sesuaikan dengan rekomendasi PHVA 2004 dan HCVF`

(V)

Finding: The shifts of word function from the noun `adjustment` into verb:

`sesaikan`

No. 20:

SL: `Adjustment` to the recommendation of RSPO and HCVF

(N)

TL: `Sesuaikan dengan rekomendasi RSPO and HCVF`

(V)
Finding: The shifts of word function from the noun adjustment into verb: sesuaikan

No. 23:
SL:
A population of 250 orangutans has a high survival probability in the absence of
human-related mortality, habitat loss or unforeseen catastrophic events, but will suffer a substantial loss in genetic diversity of the population over time.

TL:
Populasi sebanyak 250 ekor memberikan kemungkinan yang sangat tinggi bagi orangutan untuk bertahan hidup, terlepas dari kematian yang diakibatkan oleh manusia, habitat yang hilang atau bencana – bencana tak terduga, namun jumlah yang berkurang akan sangat terlihat dan termasuk juga hilangnya substansi diversitas genetika

Finding: The shifts of word function from the noun survival into verb (active): bertahan hidup

No. 26:
SL: There is no ideal solution for managing human-orangutan conflict, although some solutions are easier to put into practice than others.
(N)

TL: Tidak ada satu soulsi terbaik yang mudah dilakukan untuk mengatasi konflik antara manusia dan orangutan, beberapa solusi, dalam prakteknya lebih mudah untuk dipraktekkan dari yang lainnya.

Finding The shifts of word function from the noun practice into verb (passive) : dipraktekkan

No. 27:

SL: For plantations dacing human-orangutan conflicts, preventive measures should be combined to include patrol units, barrier installation, relocation and rehabilitation.

TL: Bagi perkebunan yang menghadapi konflik manusia – orangutan, disarankan untuk melakukan kombinasi seperti penghalauan, pembuatan batas (rintangan),

Finding The shifts of word function from the verb (passive) should be combined into noun : kombinasi

No. 28:

SL: Corridors should also be built to facilitate orangutan movement through

Verb (passive)
fragmented habitat

TL: Disarankan pula untuk **membangun** koridor karena akan lebih bermanfaat,

*(Vactive)*

*khususnya untuk orangutan yang habitatnya telah terfragmentasi*

**Finding** The shifts of word function from the verb (passive) **should also** be built into verb (active): **membangun**
2. Shifts of Verb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>No. of Data</th>
<th>Shifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3, 14, 22</td>
<td>Verb (active) to Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6, 10, 12</td>
<td>Verb (active) to passive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7, 11,</td>
<td>Verb (passive) to Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>8, 21</td>
<td>Verb (passive) to active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Verb (passive) to Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After examining the functional word shifts in the class of verb, the analysis finds the shifts of verb (active) to noun, while the shifts in passive form of verb are to the class of adjective and noun. The analysis also figured out that shifts of word function in verb is also happened in the verb itself, from the active form to the passive form and vice versa.

No. 3:

SL:

The Sumatran orangutan, Pongo abelii, and Borneo orangutan, Pongo pygmaeus, were geographically separated some 10,000 years ago, when sea level rose and (Vpast)

led to the formation of the islands of Borneo and Sumatra

TL:

*Orangutan sumatra, Pongo abelii, dan orangutan Borneo, Pongo pygmaeus, telah terpisah secara geografis paling sedikit sejak 10.000 tahun yang lalu saat terjadi kenaikan permukaan laut antara kedua pulau itu*

(N)
**Finding:** In this sentence, the shifts or word function from the verb (past time): *rose* into noun: *kenaikan*

No. 6:

SL: To date, more than 1,000 species of plants, small vertebrates, fungi and other items *have been recorded* as orangutan food resources *(Vpassive)*

TL: *Hingga saat ini tercatat lebih dari 1000 spesies tumbuhan, hewan kecil dan jamur yang menjadi pakan orangutan* *(Vactive)*

**Finding:** The shifts of word function from the verb (passive) *have been recorded* into verb (active): *menjadi*

No. 7:

SL: 2. Apply conflict management techniques that *are adapted* to the situation in the *(Vpassive)*

TL: 2. *Menerapkan teknik pengelolaan konflik yang sesuai dengan kondisi dan situasi lapangan dengan prinsip saling menguntungkan.* *(Adj)*

**Finding:** The shifts of word function from the verb (passive) *are adapted* into adjective: *sesuai*
No. 8:
SL: 4. **Be taken up** by investors, retailers and buyers in the development and marketing of sustainable oil pal plantation products

(Tpassive)

TL: 4. Untuk **menjadi** bahan pertimbangan terhadap kebijakan investasi, pembeli,

(Vactive)

pedagang produk – produk kelapa sawit dalam kegiatan pembangunan perkebunan yang berkelanjutan

**Finding**: In this sentence, the shifts of word function is not changing, still in the same word class, that is verb. The shift occurs in the from the verb (passive) **taken up** into the verb (active) : **menjadi**

No. 10:
SL: These fires produced a thick, unhealthy smog which **covered** large parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei and Singapore at least 3 months. (N)

(Vactive)

TL: ... kebakaran lahan yang mengakibatkan negara – negara tetangga seperti Malaysia, Brunei dan Singapura, **diselimuti** oleh asap yang sangat tidak sehat

(Vpassive)

selama kurang lebih 3 bulan.
Finding: The shifts of word function is from the verb (active) covered into the verb (passive): diselimuti

No. 11:

SL:
Wildlife, natural habitats and ecosystems in the worst affected areas were devastated beyond recovery

Vpassive

TL:
Kehidupan liar, habitat natural dan ekosistem pada daerah – daerah yang terkena akibat paling buruk, hancur tanpa dapat diperbaiki lagi (Adj)

Finding: The shifts of word function from the verb (passive) were devastated into adjective: hancur

No. 12:

SL:
A report by the center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) estimated the economic costs of the 1997 – 1998 fires and haze at USD 2.3 – 3.5 billion, excluding the cost of carbon release which may have amounted to as much as USD 2.8 billion..
Menurut laporan yang dikeluarkan oleh Pusat Penelitian Kehutanan Internasional (CIFOR), kerugian ekonomi yang disebabkan oleh kebakaran hutan dari kabut asap pada tahun 1997/1998 ditaksir sebesar US $ 2.3 – 3.5 miliar, tidak termasuk kerugian yang disebabkan oleh pelepasan karbon ke atmosfir yang mungkin dapat mencapai US $ 1.8 milliar.

**Finding**: In this sentence, the shifts of word function is not changing, still in the same word class, that is verb. The shift occurs in the from the verb (active) estimated into the verb (passive) : ditaksir.

---

**No. 14**:

SL: If the land **targeted** for development is likely to be orangutan habitat (based either on prior knowledge or habitat suitability), the management should initially carry out an EIA (or AMDAL in Indonesia) for large HGU with qualified personnel, to ensure the protection of orangutans.
TL: Jika lahan yang menjadi target kegiatan pembangunan merupakan habitat (N) potensial orangutan, pengelola lahan wajib melakukan survey terlebih dahulu (EIA atau AMDAL untuk HGU besar) dengan melibatkan para ahli untuk memastikan keberadaan primata yang dilindungi ini

Here, we can see the shifts or word function from the verb: targeted into noun: target

No. 21:

SL: Hence, it is strongly recommended that all new oil palm plantations are established on abandoned land (Vpassive)

TL: Untuk itu, dianjurkan agar pembangunan perkebunan kelapa sawit lebih baik memanfaatkan lahan tidur atau lahan tandus sebagai lahan perkebunan (Vactive)

Finding: In this sentence, the shifts of word function is not changing, still in the same word class, that is verb. The shift occurs in the from the verb (passive) are established into the verb (active): memanfaatkan

No. 22:

SL: According to the population modelling analysis carried out during the population Habitat Viability Analysis (2004), a population of 500
orangutans is demographically and genetically stable, and may **contribute** to the long-term conservation of the species

**TL:**

_Menurut analisa model populasi yang dibawakan pada workshop PHV tahun 2004, populasi orangutan sebanyak 500 ekor adalah stabil secara demografis dan genetika dan dapat memberikan **kontribusi** pada konservasi jangka panjang bagi spesies ini._

**Finding** The shifts of word function from the verb (active) **contribute** into noun: **kontribusi**

---

**No. 30:**

**SL:**
A development programme which requires the clearing of natural forests for oil palm plantations is not recommended in an area that **is potentially inhabited** by orangutans, or in locations that are known to have significant orangutan populations.  

**Finding** The shifts of word function from the adverb **potentially** into noun: **potensial** and from the verb (passive): **is ... inhabited** into the noun: **habitat**

---

**TL:**

Dengan demikian, segala rencana pembangunan, termasuk kebun sawit, sebaiknya jangan sampai dilakukan di kawasan yang merupakan **habitat potensial** orangutan, apalagi di kawasan tersebut terdapat populasi orangutan dalam jumlah yang signifikan.
3. Shifts of Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>No. of Data</th>
<th>Shifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2, 5</td>
<td>Adjective to Noun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Adjective to Verb (active)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Adjective to Adverb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 2:

SL:

Genetic, morphological, ecological, behavioral and life history research shows that

(Adj) (Adj) (Adj) (Adj)

Sumatran orangutans are different from their Borneo relatives.

TL:

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian genetika, morfologi, ekologi, tingkah laku
dan daur hidup,

(N) (N) (N) (N)

orangutan yang hidup di Sumatra dibedakan dari orangutan dayng ada di
Borneo

Finding: We can see the shifts or word function from the adjectives:

Genetic, morphological, ecological, behavioral into nouns: genetika, morfologi, ekologi, tingkah laku

No. 5:
SL: Orangutans are *frugivorous* (fruit eaters), although they also consume leaves,

(Adj)

bark, insects and sometimes soil and small vertebrates.

TL: *Orangutan termasuk frugivora* (pemakan buah), walaupun primata ini juga

(N)

*mengkonsumsi daun, liana, kulit kayu, serangga dan kadang – kadang memakan tanah dan vertebrata kecil.*

**Finding**: The shifts of word function from the adjective *frugivorous* into noun: *frugivora*

**No. 24:**

SL: It may be difficult to dig a canal *adjacent* to the plantation border

(Adjective)

in a consistent way

TL: *Mungkin tidak mudah untuk menggali sebuah parit mengikuti* batas yang

(Vactive)

ditetapkan secara ketat.

**Finding** The shifts of word function from the adjective *adjacent* into verb (active): *mengikuti*
No. 29:

SL:

**Preventive** action to solve the conflict between humans and

(Adj)

orangutans is critically needed and has drawn international attention

TL:

*Hal yang sangat penting untuk diperhatikan adalah mencegah munculnya*

(Vactive)

potensi konflik antara manusia-orangutan yang telah menjadi perhatian internasional

The shifts of word function from the adjective **preventive** into verb (active): **mencegah**

4. **Shifts of Adverb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>No. of Data</th>
<th>Shifts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13, 25, 29</td>
<td>Adverb to Adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Adverb to Noun</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No. 13:

SL:

Suzuki (in Singleton et al. 2004) noted that all orangutans apparently died in some areas were *extensively* burned in 1983.

(Adverb)

TL:

*Suzuki (dalam Singleton, dkk, 2004) mencatat semua orangutan terlihat mati dibeberapa area yang mengalami kebakaran *luas* pada tahun 1983.*

(Adj)

Finding In this case, we can see the shifts or word function from adverb *extensively* into adjective : *luas*.

No. 25:

SL:

Electric fences have been *effectively* applied by some conservation organisations

(Adverb)
to block orangutan movement, such as in Nyaru Menteng Reintroduction Center in Central Kalimantan (BOS Foundation) and are nowadays are widely uses in zoos with orangutans in a consistent way

TL:

*Pagar listrik telah diterapkan oleh beberapa lembaga konservasi sebagai cara yang paling *efektif* untuk mencegah orangutan melintasi daerah tertentu,*

*(Adj)*

misalnya oleh Yayasan BOS di Pusat Reintroduksi Nyaru Menteng, Kalimantan Tengah dan kebutan binatang pada umumnya untuk orangutan

**Finding:** The shifts of word function from the adverb *effectively* into adjective : *efektif*
No. 29:

SL:

Preventive action to solve the conflict between humans and orangutans is **critically** needed and has drawn international attention

(Adv)

TL:

*Hal yang **sangat** penting untuk diperhatikan adalah mencegah munculnya*

(Adj)

*potensi konflik antara manusia-orangutan yang telah menjadi perhatian internasional*

**Finding** The shifts of word function from the adverb: **critically** into the adjective **sangat**
No. 30:

SL:

A development programme which requires the clearing of natural forests for oil palm plantations is not recommended in an area that is potentially inhabited by orangutans, or in locations that are known to be have significant orangutan populations. (Adv)

(Vpassive)

TL:

Dengan demikian, segala rencana pembangunan, termasuk kebun sawit, sebaiknya jangan sampai dilakukan dikawasan yang merupakan habitat potensial orangutan, apalagi dikawasan tersebut terdapat populasi orangutan dalam jumlah yang signifikan.

Finding The shifts of word function from the adverb potentially into noun: potensial and from the verb (passive): is … inhabited into the noun: habitat
Findings

Based on the data findings, it is found that the functional word shifts are found in the product of translation. The main reason why the translator made the shifts is because the translator wants to create a more communicative translation in TL. If the translation of these words are still adopted to the same class in TL, the translator brings the text to a non-flexible translation, which will lead to lessen the level of communicativity.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

In this current situation, the development of translation is increasing rapidly. Various products of translation of fiction books such as the novel and non fiction books such as scientific, technological, environment, etc are exist in the market. Translation shifts occurs when there is no formal correspondence to the syntactic item to be translated. Therefore, we can find shifts in any kinds of translation.

The findings of the shifts of translation appear in the object of Guidelines For The Better Management Practices Of Human – Orangutan Conflict”, as discussed in this thesis, are that the shift of word function. As the scope of the research is only to the major word classes, therefore, the research is focused on the shifts of noun, verb, adjective and adverb.

Based on the research, it is concluded that, there are shifts of word functional happens in the book of “Guidelines For The Better Management Practices Of Human – Orangutan Conflict”. The shifts are from:

1. Noun to Verb
2. Verb to Adjective
3. Verb to Noun
4. Verb to Adverb
5. Adjective to Verb
6. Adjective to Adverb
7. Adverb to Noun

8. Adverb to Verb

Based on the data findings, it is found that the functional word shifts are found in the product of translation. The main reason why the translator made the shifts is because the translator wants to create a more communicative translation in TL. If the translation of these words are still adopted to the same class in TL, the translator brings the text to a non-flexible translation, which will lead to lessen the level of communicativity.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer realizes that there have been several things that make this thesis show up like the way it appears right now. In writing this thesis, the writer had faced some problems, which of course are, indeed, significant to the betterment of the next research, specifically about the shifts in translation.

The importance of consulting with many text book which are related to the topic of this thesis is essential for the writer but it has been the main issue that the writer faces.

Moreover, the research of the shifts in translation in this thesis, which is specified in the environment text book, is mainly focused on the functional word shifts. Therefore, the further research may take the other 3 shifts that is also presented in the theoretical framework of this thesis.

Throughout the writing of this thesis, the writer hopes that this thesis will be beneficial for the readers, especially those who are concerned in the translation subject.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


