

**TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS IN THE INDONESIAN –  
ENGLISH OF THE FIRST EDITION OF “SANTRI GUS DUR”  
MAGAZINE ENTITLED “PRIBUMISASI ISLAM”**

**Undergraduate Thesis**

**BY:  
CHOLID MAWARDI  
105110101111001**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2018**

**TRANSLATION ADJUSTMENTS IN THE INDONESIAN –  
ENGLISH OF THE FIRST EDITION OF “SANTRI GUS DUR”  
MAGAZINE ENTITLED “PRIBUMISASI ISLAM”**

**UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

**Presented to  
Universitas Brawijaya  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***

**BY  
CHOLID MAWARDI  
NIM. 105110101111001**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2018**

## DECLARATION OF AUTHORSIIP

Herewith I,

Name : Cholid Mawardi

NIM : 105110101111001

Address : RT 12 RW 06, Kallanyar, Ngronggot, Nganjuk

Declare that:

1. this *Sarjana thesis* is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. if at a later time it is found that this *Sarjana thesis* is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

Malang, 20 Juli 2018



Cholid Mawardi

NIM 105110101111001



This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **Cholid Mawardi** has been approved by  
the Board of Supervisors

Malang, 20 Juli 2018

Supervisor



Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed  
NIP. 19540129 198010 2001

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of **Cholid Mawardi** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

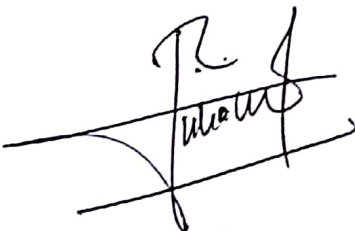


M. Rozin, M.A., Chair  
NIP. 201304 851009 1001



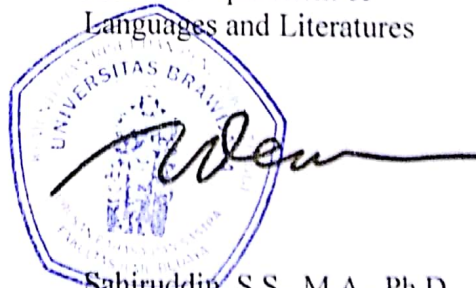
Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed  
NIP. 19540129 198010 2001

Acknowledged by,  
Head of Study Program of English



Juliati, M.Hum.  
NIP. 19720929 200604 2 001

Sighted by,  
Head of Department of  
Languages and Literatures



Sahiruddin, S.S., M.A., Ph.D.  
NIP. 19790116 200912 1 001

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer would like to express his gratitude to Allah for His blessing to accomplish this thesis. The writer also extends his sincere appreciation to his supervisor, Dr. Sri Endah Tabiati, M.Ed and the examiner, M. Rozin, M.A., for the encouragement, advice, suggestion and correction during writing process.

The writer would like to express his gratitude to both his parents and his sisters for valuable encouragements during the process of this study. The writer also thanks his friends from S1 English Study Program students, from Sahabat Rental Malang, from Arjuno Boarding house, and from Cozbeke Community who have given their constructive suggestion and encouragements during the process of finishing this study.

Malang, 20 July 2018

Cholid Mawardi

## ABSTRACT

Mawardi, Cholid. 2018. **Translation Adjustments in The Indonesian – English Of the First Edition Of “Santri Gus Dur” Magazine Entitled “Pribumisasi Islam”**. Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Sri Endah Tabiati

Keywords: Translation, Technique of Adjustment, “Santri Gusdur” Magazine.

Information is an influential aspect in human life. Magazine as one of information sources has its own function as to give explanation on the subject which is interesting for the readers. Sometimes, in order to broaden the target readers, the writer of the magazines needs to translate it into the target language, from the source language of the magazine. “Santri Gusdur” magazine is a magazine from the community called “Gusdurian Network” which has a website on [www.gusdurian.net](http://www.gusdurian.net). The “Gusdurian Network” is a community who admire the 4th president of Indonesia, KH Abdurrahman Wahid. Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Translators always risk inappropriate spill-over of source-language idiom and usage into the target-language translation. The writer conducted the study of Translation Adjustment in *Santri Gusdur* magazine. Hence, in this study the writer answered problems of the study, namely: (1) What are the types of translation adjustments found in the “Santri Gusdur” magazine, and (2) Which type of translation adjustments is mostly used in translating the “Santri Gusdur” magazine. This study employs qualitative approach to describe the translation adjustment done by the translator of “Santri.Gusdur” magazine.

The findings of this study showed that there were three Techniques of Adjustment done by the translator, namely: (1) Addition, (2) Subtraction, and (3) Alteration. Also, the translator uses technique of adjustment because of certain reasons. At a time, the translator wants to make a very good translation, while keeping the grammatical standard intact, the translator wanted to avoid making the translation result to sound unnatural in the target language, although adjusting the translation from the source language.

Hence, the writer suggests the next researcher to analyze the technique of adjustment in different objects such as newspaper, online article, or abstract translation from the undergraduate students’ that will help to identify technique of adjustment used in translating texts.

## ABSTRAK

Mawardi, Cholid. 2018. **Penyesuaian Terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia – Bahasa Inggris pada Edisi Pertama dari Majalah “Santri Gus Dur” yang Berjudul “Pribumisasi Islam”**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing : Sri Endah Tabiati

Kata kunci: Terjemahan, Teknik Penyesuaian, Majalah “Santri Gusdur”

Informasi adalah aspek yang berpengaruh dalam kehidupan manusia. Majalah sebagai salah satu sumber informasi memiliki fungsi tersendiri untuk memberikan penjelasan tentang subjek yang menarik bagi pembaca. Kadang-kadang, untuk memperluas target pembaca, penulis majalah perlu menerjemahkannya ke dalam bahasa tertentu, dari bahasa asli di majalah. Majalah “Santri Gusdur” adalah majalah dari komunitas yang disebut “Gusdurian Network” yang memiliki situs web di [www.gusdurian.net](http://www.gusdurian.net). The "Gusdurian Network" adalah komunitas pengagum presiden ke-4 Indonesia, KH Abdurrahman Wahid. Terjemahan adalah komunikasi makna teks bahasa sumber dengan menggunakan teks bahasa target yang setara. Penerjemah selalu mempertaruhkan penggunaan idiom bahasa sumber yang tidak tepat ke dalam terjemahan bahasa target. Penulis melakukan studi tentang Penyesuaian Terjemahan di majalah Santri Gusdur. Oleh karena itu, dalam penelitian ini penulis menjawab masalah penelitian, yaitu: (1) Apa jenis penyesuaian terjemahan yang ditemukan di majalah “Santri Gusdur”, dan (2) Jenis penyesuaian terjemahan yang paling sering digunakan dalam menerjemahkan Majalah “Santri Gusdur”. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menggambarkan penyesuaian terjemahan yang dilakukan oleh penerjemah majalah “Santri.Gusdur”.

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga Teknik Penyesuaian yang dilakukan oleh penerjemah, yaitu: (1) Penambahan, (2) Pengurangan, dan (3) Perubahan. Selain itu, penerjemah menggunakan teknik penyesuaian karena alasan tertentu. Pada suatu waktu, penerjemah ingin membuat terjemahan yang sangat bagus, sambil menjaga standar tata bahasa tetap utuh, penerjemah ingin menghindari membuat hasil terjemahan menjadi tidak wajar dalam bahasa target, meskipun harus menyesuaikan terjemahan dari bahasa sumber.

Oleh karena itu, penulis menyarankan peneliti berikutnya untuk menganalisis teknik penyesuaian dalam objek yang berbeda seperti surat kabar, artikel online, atau terjemahan abstrak dari para mahasiswa sarjana yang akan membantu mengidentifikasi teknik penyesuaian yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan teks.



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>TITLE PAGE</b> .....	i
<b>DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP</b> .....	ii
<b>SUPERVISORS' APPROVAL</b> .....	iii
<b>BOARD OF EXAMINERS' CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL</b> .....	iv
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	v
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	vi
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	vii
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	viii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	x
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	xi
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	xii
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study .....	4
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	5
1.4 Definition of Key Terms .....	5
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
2.1 Translation .....	6
2.2 Process of Translation .....	7
2.3 Technique of Adjustments .....	9
2.3.1 Addition .....	9
2.3.1.1 Filling out elliptical expression .....	10
2.3.1.2 Obligatory specification .....	11
2.3.1.3 Addition requires by grammatical restructuring ..	12
2.3.1.4 Amplification from implicit to explicit status ..	12
2.3.1.5 Classifiers .....	13
2.3.1.6 Connectives .....	14
2.3.1.7 Categories of the target language .....	14
2.3.1.8 Doublets .....	15
2.3.1.9 Answer to rhetorical question .....	15
2.3.2 Subtraction .....	16
2.3.2.1 Repetition .....	17
2.3.2.2 Specification of reference .....	17
2.3.2.3 Conjunction .....	18
2.3.2.4 Transitional .....	19
2.3.2.5 Categories .....	20
2.3.2.6 Vocatives .....	21
2.3.2.7 Formulae .....	21
2.3.3 Alteration .....	22
2.3.3.1 Sounds .....	22
2.3.3.2 Categories .....	23
2.3.3.3 Word classes .....	23
2.3.3.4 Word order .....	24



2.3.3.5 Clause and sentence structure.....	24
2.3.3.6 Semantic problems involving single words.....	25
2.3.3.7 Semantic problems involving exocentric .....	26
2.4 Previous Studies .....	27
<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD</b>	
3.1 Research Design .....	28
3.2 Data Source.....	29
3.3 Data Collection .....	30
3.4 Data Analysis.....	30
<b>CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION</b>	
4.1 Finding.....	32
4.1.1 Addition .....	33
4.1.1.1 Filling out elliptical expression.....	33
4.1.1.2 Obligatory specification.....	34
4.1.1.3 Categories of the target language.....	35
4.1.2 Subtraction.....	36
4.1.2.1 Repetition.....	36
4.1.2.2 Specification of reference .....	37
4.1.2.3 Conjunction.....	39
4.1.2.4 Transitional .....	39
4.1.2.5 Categories .....	40
4.1.2.6 Formulae .....	41
4.1.3 Alteration .....	42
4.1.3.1 Categories .....	42
4.1.3.2 Word classes .....	42
4.1.3.3 Word order.....	43
4.1.3.4 Semantic problems involving single words .....	43
4.1.3.5 Semantic problems involving exocentric.....	44
4.2 Discussion.....	45
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
5.1 Conclusion .....	48
5.2 Suggestion .....	49
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	50
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	51



## LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Page
Table 3.1 Technique of Translation Adjustment in the Magazine .....	30



## LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES	Page
Figure 2.1 Nida and Taber's Process of Translation.....	8



## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices	Page
Appendix 1 Adjustments in “Santri Gusdur” Magazine.....	51
Appendix 2 Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi .....	57



## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the writer presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and the definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Information is an influential aspect in human life. It is becoming the aspect for human to be able to comprehend their environment. In order to obtain the right information, people usually try to collect it either by listening, watching or reading on the source of the information. As for reading, there are several source of reading materials that we can read in order to get the information. They are newspaper, magazine and books.

A magazine is a publication with cover which is issued regularly that contains articles, stories, photographs and etc. Magazine as one of information sources has its own function as to give explanation on the subject which is interesting for the readers. For example, it has more details on people's profile, not just the story of the people and other related aspects of people's life. In addition, usually magazine is not too deep as books when it comes to people's profile.

Sometimes, in order to broaden the target readers, the writer of the magazines needs to translate it into the target language, from the source language of the magazine. In this case, the magazine is in Bahasa Indonesia, and the publisher wants

to target international level readers, which then it should be translated into English as it is the international language. So, they have two version of the magazine, Bahasa Indonesia version and English version. One of the magazines that has two versions is “Santri Gusdur” magazine, which is on their first edition.

“Santri Gusdur” magazine is a magazine from the community called “Gusdurian Network” which has a website on [www.gusdurian.net](http://www.gusdurian.net). It has 40 pages and 9 articles. The “Gusdurian Network” is a community who admire the 4<sup>th</sup> president of Indonesia, KH Abdurrahman Wahid. He was known as the Father of Pluralism, and people always call him “Gus Dur”. That is why the community called themselves “Gusdurian”. One of the agenda of Gusdurian Network is to make magazine about the notion and “way of thinking” from “Gus Dur”. In order to help people who wants to know more about KH Abdurrahman Wahid (Gus Dur) around the world and the ones looking for references about Gus Dur, the publisher then makes the English Version of the magazine.

Translation is the communication of the meaning of a source-language text by means of an equivalent target-language text. Translators always risk inappropriate spill-over of source-language idiom and usage into the target-language translation. On the other hand, spill-overs have imported useful source-language calques and loanwords that have enriched the target languages. Newmark (1988:5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

Since English and *Bahasa Indonesia* are two different languages in terms of grammars, rules, systems, and structures, it is not easy to create a natural translation.

So, the translator will try to make a natural translation by doing adjustment in translating the text. “Adjustment is needed in any kinds of translation activity. The essential purpose of adjustment is to produce correct equivalents in the TL (Target Language) which are natural for the target readers and to facilitate its reproduction in a different form, and in fullest and most accurate sense” (Nida,1964).

Example:

SL: She dropped the can of cleaning spray. She dropped the metal spatula she'd been using to scrape off the meat.

TL: Dijatuhkannya kaleng berisi cairan pembersih serta sendok kayu yang ia pergunakan untuk mengerik sisa-sisa daging. (Pratama, 2015 p. 63)

From the above example, the translator adjusted his translation. The phrase “she dropped” is replaced with a simple conjunction “serta”, and the sentences is merged. By doing that, the target reader will most likely to understand without making it sound unnatural.

A study conducted by Willani (2016) to analyze the kinds of translation adjustments found in the subtitles of Jurassic World Movie and which one is used the most. Willani (2016) further concluded that alteration is the most used adjustment and she also found all kinds of translation adjustment in the subtitle. In another study, Pratama (2015) analyzed the kinds of translation found in the novel Abarat by Clive Barker and what is the possible reason for the translator to do adjustment. Dian (2015) further concludes that the possible reason for the translator to do the adjustment are related to structure, semantic, communication and style of the writer. And the most used adjustment in this study is addition.



In this study, the writer's want to analyze translation adjustments in the "Santri Gusdur" magazine first edition called "Pribumisasi Islam" to the English version "Indigenization of Islam". Because in this magazine there are many cultural differences, the translator of the magazine might have to do adjustment in order to produce a good translation.

Based on the writer's best knowledge, the translation adjustment analysis on magazine's article has not been done recently. Willani's study (2016) analyze translation adjustment on movie subtitle while Pratama study (2015) analyze translation adjustment on Novel. Therefore, the writer is confident that this study needs to be conducted.

The writer expect that this study can be beneficial as a reference for other students from English Department who want to conduct a research in a similar topic or as a material to strengthen their understanding on translation adjustment. He also hopes that this study entitled "**Translation Adjustment in the Indonesian-English of the First Edition of Santri Gusdur Magazine entitled Pribumisasi Islam**" will be useful in any other way for any students who are looking for a refence in translation field or just interested in translation.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background, there are two problems in this study:

1. What are the types of translation adjustments found in the "Santri Gusdur" magazine?

2. Which type of translation adjustments is mostly used in translating the “Santri Gusdur” magazine?

### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

This study intends:

1. to analyze which translation adjustments are used when translating “Santri Gusdur” magazine;
2. to determine which type of translation adjustments is mostly used when translating “Santri Gusdur” magazine.

### 1.4 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid any misinterpretation of the terms used in this study, the writer provides the definition of key terms as follows:

- a. **Translation** : Translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (Catford, 1965). In this undergraduate thesis, translation refer to two languages: Indonesian and English. In this study the SL is Indonesian while the TL is English.
- b. **Translation Adjustments** : Technique of adjustment is a Technique to produce semantically equivalent stylistic appropriateness, (Nida, 1964).
- c. **Santri Gusdur Magazine** : This is a magazine which is published by Gusdurian community, focusing on the topic of Gus Dur’s teaching and way of thinking.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with some related theories of this research. It consists of theory of translation, translation processes, technique of adjustments, and previous studies.

#### 2.1 Translation

There have been various definitions of translation proposed by experts. Some of those definitions are stated below;

According to Newmark (1988, p.7) translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. From this definition, it can be inferred that a good translator need to understand well both the source and target language in order to convey the implicit elements of the messages being translated.

Furthermore, Nida and Taber (1982, p.12) define translation as the process in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Meaning must be given priority. It is clearly seen from the definition above; the main purpose of translation is to reproduce the messages in the form of closest equivalent. It means that the translation result should be as accurate as possible in terms of meaning and natural in terms of grammar and style in the receptor language.

Catford (as cited by Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 1989, p.2) states that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. The term ‘equivalent’ is the main point of the definition above. In other words, the main problem of translation is to find out the equivalent textual material in the target text. In addition, he also explains about the importance of knowledge of language elements such as language level classification, grammar, and phonology. Grammar is important because every language has its own grammatical rules and phonology is important because words have different meaning or impression when they are expressed in different pronunciation or tone.

From those definitions, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring messages (written, spoken, or signed expression) from the source language (SL) to target language (TL), and it must be as accurate as possible in the terms of meaning of the source language and natural in terms of grammar of the target language in order to give the original sense to the reader, so the reader is unaware that he is reading a translation result.

## **2.2 Process of Translation**

In order to produce a good translation, the translator need to pay attention to some processes when transferring the message from SL to TL. The translator need to follow several processes as proposed by the expert. According to Newmark (1981, p. 144) there are three basic translation processes. They are:

1. The interpretation and analysis of the Source Language (SL) text.

2. The translation procedures can be a direct one or based on the Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL) which correspond with syntactic structures, or through an underlying ‘Interlanguage’.

3. Reformulation the text based on the message intended by the writer, and the expectation of the readers, also the appropriate norms of the Target Language (TL).

It is similar with the theory proposed by Nida & Taber (1982, p.33) about the three stages of translation process, which are:

1. Analyzing the message as given in the Source Language.
2. Transferring the analyzed material from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL).
3. Restructuring the Transferred material in order to make the final result of the Target Language (TL).

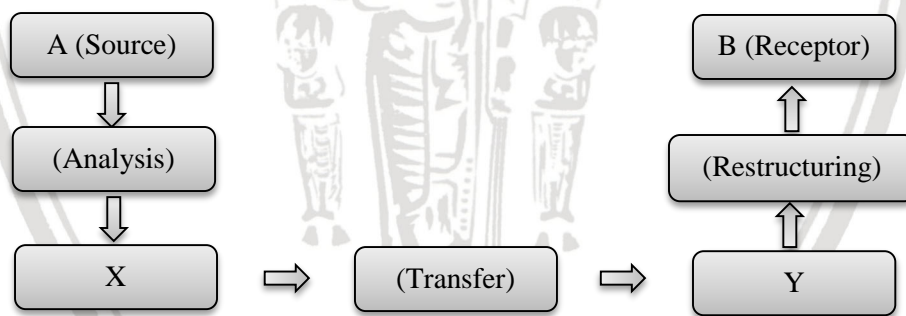


Figure 2.1 Nida and Taber's Process of Translation

The figure above shows the stages in doing the translation. First, the translator should read the whole text in Source Language (SL) to get a better understanding of what the message is and also the meaning. And then, the translator starts to analyze the surface structure of the text in SL. There are two aspects that

needs to be analyzed, the grammatical relationship and the meanings of words and also the combination of words.

After analyzing the text, then the translator transfers the meaning from A (Source) to B (Receptor) without changing the meaning. From there, the text needs to be restructured since it is not perfect yet. Restructuring of the target text deals with figurative languages, style and technique of translating. In this step, the translator will restructure the transferred text into the acceptable structure on the target language. Restructuring is done by adjusting the grammar and references to some cultural aspect into target language while the message of the source language remains intact.

### **2.3 Technique of Adjustments**

Translating the text from source language (SL) to target language (TL) requires some techniques. That is because translation needs to maintain accuracy and acceptability. There have been a variety of procedures proposed by experts in order to produce correct equivalent between source language (SL) and target language (TL). One of those procedures is technique of adjustments. Technique of adjustments are used to make the translation more natural for the target reader. Technique of adjustments aim at reducing literal translation which obviously sounds unnatural to the target language and increases the level of native-likeness of the target translation at the same time. Nida (1964, p.224) states that Technique of adjustment are designed to produce correct equivalent-not to serve as an excuse for tampering with source language.

Furthermore, Nida (1964, p. 226) proposed the essential purposes of technique of adjustment as follows;

1. Permit adjustment of the form of the message to the requirements of the structure of the target language.
2. Produced semantically equivalent structures.
3. Provide equivalent stylistic appropriateness.
4. Carry an equivalent communication load.

Then Nida divided the technique of adjustments into three categories. Each will be explained as follows;

### **2.3.1 Addition**

Addition in Nida's (1964) theory is supported by addition of Suryawinata and Hariyanto's (2003). According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003, p.67-68), addition is conducted by adding some words in the target language (TL). It occurs because of the grammatical requirement of the target language (TL). This kind of addition is obligatory, not optional. Nida divides addition into several types as follows;

#### **2.3.1.1 Filling Out Elliptical Expression**

Nida states "though ellipsis occurs in all languages, the particular structures which permit such "omitted" words are by no means identical from language to another. Accordingly, in an expression almost obligatory elliptical in one language, as ellipsis may not be permitted in another". (Nida, 1964, p.227)

When there is an obvious parallelism in structure, there are relatively few problems in determining the exact words to be added. However, some languages

require not only the filling out of the parallel ellipses, but also the addition of some subject and verbal as well.

For example:

SL: “Melissa didn’t bother, but that was only because she knew the scene outside the window all too well.”

TL: “Melissa tidak menoleh keluar, sebab ia sudah tahu persis pemandangan apa yang bakal dilihatnya di luar sana.”

(Clive Barker’s Novel “Abarat” translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.32)

In order to fill out the ellipsis expression, the translator adds subject “ia” to make it sound natural in the target language.

#### 2.3.1.2 Obligatory Specification

In obligatory specification, we need to review that the specification required in some translation results from one of two reasons: (1) ambiguity in target language (TL) formations, and (2) the fact that greater specify may be required so as to avoid misleading reference, meaning that the translation should give a clear indication of reference.

For example:

SL: “According to the stories,” She said, “this is the only object of any worth he had with him.”

TL: “Menurut cerita-cerita yang beredar, ini satu-satunya benda berharga yang ditemukan padanya,” kata Norma.



(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.36)

The translator adds "yang beredar" to specify the reference in order to avoid misleading context and to give clear indication of the context it refers to.

#### 2.3.1.3 Additions requires by grammatical restructuring

The next part is additions required by grammatical restructuring. The most common instances which require amplification are shifts of voice, modification from indirect to direct discourse, and shift in word classes.

SL: "Vaguely," Candy said.

TL: "Aku tidak begitu ingat," kata Candy.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.42)

In order to accommodate the grammar restructuring in the target language, the translator adds subject "aku" to make the translation natural in the target language.

#### 2.3.1.4 Amplification from implicit to explicit status

Important semantics elements carried implicitly in the source language (SL) may require explicit identification in the target language (TL). All implicit information in the source language (SL) must be made explicit in many target languages.

SL: It was a silent misunderstanding between the members of the household.

TL: Mereka tidak pernah membicarakan hal ini dengan terus terang. Semua anggota keluarga sudah tahu sama tahu.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.49)

The words "silent understanding" requires explicit identification in the target language, so the translator can deliver the real message from the source language.

### 2.3.1.5 Classifiers

Classifiers provide a convenient device for building meaningful redundancy into an overload text, especially in languages which readily employ such terms to identify proper names and borrowed terms (Nida, 1964). Their employment at strategic points in the translation, however, can reduce appreciably the excessive communication load.

For example:

SL: Chickentown had a population of 36,793 and it was the biggest producer of chicken meat in the state.

TL: Fakta-fakta membosankan tentang Chickentown yang populasinya berjumlah 36,793 orang, dan bahwa kota tersebut adalah penghasil daging ayam terbesar di seluruh negara bagian Minnesota.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.53)

The translator adds "orang" in the target language since it is a meaningful redundancy. Adding "orang" would be considered meaningless, but the translation sounds better with that addition.

### 2.3.1.6 Connectives

Connectives (Transitional) can increase total volume of the text but do not add information. The addition of transitional is merely to show clearer sequences of events and the relationships between events (Nida, 1964, p. 230).

The function of connectives is to make the reader comprehend the sequences and precise relation between events being discussed in the text easier, so it can avoid any form of ambiguity or multi-interpretation.

For example:

SL: As she studied the ground, her eyes becoming accustomed to picking out curiosities, the curiosities multiplied.

TL: Setelah beberapa saat mengamati tanah di bawahnya, matanya mulai terbiasa menangkap berbagai benda aneh, dan benda-benda yang dilihatnya pun semakin banyak.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.56)

The connectives are shown by the word "dan" to make the target reader able to comprehend events in source language.

### 2.3.1.7 Categories of the target language

Related to categories of the target language (TL), obligatory or optional, when a target language (TL) has certain categories which do not exist in source language (SL) text, it is necessary to add the obligatory categories (Nida, 1964 p.230). In doing so, the translator can make explicit what is often implicit in the

source language (SL). Such addition is needed since without it, the translation might sound strange.

For example:

SL: You should get out there and do some legwork.

TL: Kau mesti berusaha mencari keterangan dong. Seperti detektif.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.60)

#### 2.3.1.8 Doublets

In some languages, the doublets are almost obligatory in certain types of contexts. It functions as quotation marks in direct discourse. (Nida, 1964)

For example:

SL: .... the cheat protesting that this was unfair because he had the winning hand.

TL: Si tukang intip memprotes keras. Tidak adil, katanya, mentang-mentang ia memiliki kartu bagus di tangannya.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.59)

The translator uses semantic doublets frequently, shown by "memprotes" and "katanya". Both words semantically have similar meaning.

#### 2.3.1.9 Answer to Rhetorical Question

Rhetorical question always needs answer in some languages as stated by Nida (1964, p.229) and Nida also gives the example from Matthew 11: 7-9 for this category.

Example:

SL: “What did you go out into the wilderness to behold? A reed shaken by the wind? Why then did you go out? To see a man clothed in soft raiment? Behold, those who wear soft raiment are in kings’ houses. Why them did go out? To see a prophet? Yes, I tell you,,,”

In some language, this sentence is translated with answer to the rhetorical questions, as:

TL: “What did you go out into the wilderness to behold? A reed shaken by the wind? **No!** Then why then did you go out? To see a man clothed in soft raiment? **No, Indeed!** those who wear soft raiment are in kings’ houses. Why them did go out? To see a prophet? Yes, I tell you,,,” (Nida, 1964, p.230)

Such addition is possible in some languages as it requires answer for the rhetorical questions. The translator might give a fitting answer as shown from the above example.

### 2.3.2. Subtraction

The second part of Nida’s (1964) theory of adjustments is subtraction. It is also the same as subtraction in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003). Subtraction means reducing or omitting some parts of structural elements in the TL (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003, p.68). Nida divides subtraction into several types as follows;

### 2.3.2.1 Repetition

Repetitions in source text may be omitted considering the readers of target text. If the repetition is not too important, it is better to omit that. According to Nida (1964, p. 231) “repetition adds strength to the resultant expression, its close translation is justified, but if it proves to be nothing more than a misleading tautology, it should be eliminated.

For example:

SL: And then, just as she was finishing with the task, she felt a gust of wind coming from somewhere far, far off.

TL: Saat ia sedang menyelesaikan tugasnya, terasa ada angin berhembus dari suatu tempat nun jauh di sana.

(Clive Barker’s Novel “Abarat” translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.62)

From the above example, the translator omitted the word far, since it is a repetition of words. And also, it is possible to just literally transfer the repetition into the target language.

### 2.3.2.2 Specification of reference

In specification of reference, a transfer from source language (SL) to target language (TL) requires additional elements which are used to make the reference of participants more exact and explicit. However, the reverse situation also occurs. The reference may be omitted if the relationship is obvious. “The repetition of a proper noun in two closely related sentences sometimes is misleading, thus omission can be applied” (Nida, 1964)

For example:

SL: When she finally succeeded, she discovered that it was surprisingly heavy for its size.

TL: Setelah berhasil mengambilnya, Candy terkejut Karena ternyata bola kecil itu berat.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.63)

Both "she" in the above sentence refers to the same person "cindy". So, that means there is a repetition of pronoun. Then, the translator omits "she" to avoid it.

### 2.3.2.3 Conjunctions

In the use of conjunction, there are two major principles: "1) Associated with hypotactic construction and 2) those which link co-ordinates, elements often combined without conjunctions, either in appositional relationship" (Nida, 1964, p. 231)

Hypotactic construction is a conjunction that connect or coordinate two or more clauses.

For example:

SL: There was a great rush of people out to see the calamity, which was of course only going to make matters worse out there.

TL: Orang-orang serentak keluar rumah untuk melihat apa yang terjadi. Tentu saja ini semakin memperburuk suasana di luar sana.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.65)

The translator omitted the conjunction “which” in the above sentence, it shows that principle to associates with hypotactic construction.

The second conjunction principle is conjunction denoting coordinate of lexical elements. (Nida, 1964, p. 232)

For example:

SL: Two or three words and you’ve got a flying machine.

TL: Cukup dengan dua-tiga kata jadilah sebuah mesin terbang.

(Clive Barker’s Novel “Abarat” translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.65)

The translator omitted the conjunction “or” in the above sentence, since it denotes the coordinate or lexical elements. And simply replaced by a symbol.

#### 2.3.2.4 Transitional

Transitional is different from conjunctions in that, instead of combining two related units, they serve to mark a translation from one unit to another. In many context, ‘then, now, or after that’ are allowed to be omitted. As stated by Nida (1964) Transitional are different from conjunctions as conjunctions function to combine two formerly related unit.

For example:

SL: But then here she was standing on a jelly looking out over a sea that hadn’t existed ten minutes before.

TL: Tapi lihat...saat ini ia sedang berdiri di dermaga yang menghadap ke laut, padahal sepuluh menit yang lalu laut ini tidak ada.



(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.68)

The translator omitted the phrase "then here" due to the non-existence of corresponding meaning to it. Although some elements are reduced, but it does not alter the meaning from the original text.

#### 2.3.2.5 Categories

Related to categories, when a target language (TL) has no corresponding category, the translator can subtract the categories. As stated by Nida (1964, p. 232) The insistence of some translators that all categories in the original be fully reflected in the receptor language text has resulted in a very awkward translation, When the receptor language has no corresponding category, the translator has no problem. He simply obliged to omit such references or to express them in entirely different ways.

For Example:

SL: "We're going home, lady," Mischief said.

TL: "Kita pulang, lady," sahut Mischief.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.68)

The omission can be seen in the sentence where the word "going" is not translated in the target language, instead the translator omits the word. Since it will sound unnatural in the target language.

### 2.3.2.6 Vocatives

All languages have many ways of calling people, in some languages, one particular way to address another is considered polite, but in another language, it is considered impolite and have to be simply omitted or replaced with other proper terms in that language (Nida, 1964). In many cases, such vocatives should be omitted if the total impact of the passage does not deviate from the original intended meaning.

For Example:

SL: Her majesty Queen Elizabeth.

TL: Ratu Elizabeth. (Tabiati, 2012, p.58)

The translator omitted “her majesty” since in the target language it does not have any impact on the intended meaning.

### 2.3.2.7 Formulae

According to Nida (1964, p. 233) a number of formulae in source language (SL) are relatively meaningless in target language (TL). It is because some societies do not have the same term with another society and rendered meaningless if it gets translated.

For Example:

SL: Yes, well, I’ll get to that in a moment.

TL: Ya, nanti ceritaku akan sampai juga ke sana.

(Clive Barker’s Novel “Abarat” translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.70)

The translator omitted “well” since it has no equal terms in the target language, and omitting “well” does not affect the meaning.

### 2.3.3 Alteration

The third classification of adjustment on Nida (1964) is alteration. According to Nida (1964) alteration, in general, can be described as changing words, expression, or sentences of source language (SL) with completely different words or expression in the target language (TL) which have equivalent meaning. Nida divides subtraction into several types as follows;

#### 2.3.3.1 Sounds

Alteration in term of sounds is to alter or change the sounds or words of source language (SL) in order to find perfect term in the target language (TL). Nida states “Even the most consistent system of transliteration may occasionally produce a severe difficulty, since the resulting form may have another meaning in the receptor language” (Nida, 1964, p. 234). Basically, translator needs to be able to pay attention to words in source language that have different meaning in target language, since it might confuse the target reader.

For Example:

SL: Elasticity.

TL: Elastisitas. (Tabiati, 2012, p.59)

In order to find a perfect term in the target language, the alteration is then done by the translator. The sound of word “Elasticity” is altered to “Elastisitas” in target language.

### 2.3.3.2 Categories

Alteration of categories include not only shifts of forms within categories, but also the employment of expressions to plural, a past tense to future, passive to active voice, etc. The application of expression which have no corresponding function in source language is also belong to this alteration (Nida, 1964).

For Example:

SL: Buku itu harus kita bawa.

TL: We must bring the book. (Machali, 2000, p.63)

The translator alters the source language which is passive sentence into active in the target language. Since it has been stated above that alteration of categories includes changing sentence from passive to active or vice versa.

### 2.3.3.3 Word classes

The typical kind of alteration of word classes is the shift form of noun to verb, preposition to verb, etc. (Nida, 1964, p.234). What is a noun in the source language (SL) might be transferred into a verb. However, all other word classes may also be subject to alteration.

For example:

SL: She put her hand on the shaky bannister and began her cautious ascent.

TL: Ia mencengkeram birai tangga yang rapuh itu dan mulai naik dengan hati-hati.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.73)

The translator alters “cautious” which is an adjective into adverb in the target language. In the target language adverb is marked by the usage of “dengan” followed by an adjective.

#### 2.3.3.4 Word order

The adjustments in the order of words will be important only if the translation is not natural in the target language (TL). Meanwhile, if the translator regards the translation is less natural, it is appropriate to change the word order. “Adjustment in words order can emphasize the important element in one text, provides a pleasing rhyme and clear explanation of complicated expression in the target language” (Nida, 1964).

For example:

SL: This work --- like most of your work --- is worthless.

TL: Karya ini tidak berguna --- seperti kebanyakan karya-karyamu.

(Clive Barker’s Novel “Abarat” translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.76)

The translator alters the word sequence in the above sentence. In order to makes a comprehensible target language for the readers.

#### 2.3.3.5 Clause and sentence structure

The important alteration in clause and sentence structure involves shifts from questions to statements, when, for example, rhetorical questions do not occur in the TL; and changes from indirect discourse to direct, or vice versa. “The most serious problem of alteration in clause and sentence structure are found in shifts

between hypotactic and paratactic formations, with or without additions or subtractions of lexical elements” (Nida, 1964, p.235)

Example of two important alteration in clause and sentence:

1. Shifts from questions to statements or vice versa:

SL: That wasn't in any of the books about Minnesota.

TL: Kenapa tidak pernah disebut-sebut dalam buku tentang Minnesota?

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.78)

2. Changes from indirect discourse to direct:

SL: He warns the boys not to swim out too far.

TL: Dia berkata, "Jangan berenang terlalu jauh anak-anak"

(Agustriani, 2011, p.28)

#### 2.3.3.6 Semantic problems involving single words

Alteration of semantic problems involving single words may be classified on the basis of whether the lexical elements in question are a lower rank, or of a higher rank, or of higher rank plus classifier, or of the same rank but shifted in position (Nida, 1964, p.236). Translator need to adjust a lexicon that contain cultural terms in the target language.

For example:

SL: All this maneuvering gave Candy plenty of time to study the thing and appreciate its intricacies.

TL: Main kucing-tikus begini memberi kesempatan pada Candy untuk mengamati makhluk itu, dan ia terkagum-kagum akan susunannya yang rumit.

(Clive Barker's Novel "Abarat" translated by Sutanty Lesmana, cited in Pratama, 2015, p.80)

The translator alters "all this maneuvering" into "main kucing-tikus" since it refers to the pursuing done by Shape to his enemy Candy. And the expression that suits the situation in the target language is "main kucing-tikus". It refers one being a cat and another as a mouse, and the cat keeps chasing the mouse, yet the mouse always slips away from the cat. Therefore, it provides equal semantic meaning to what referred in the source language.

#### 2.3.3.7 Semantic problems involving exocentric expressions

This kind of alteration deals with translating exocentric expressions. This technique is used when the translators translate idioms or metaphors. As stated by Nida (1964, p.236) It is applied to translate expressions or idioms. Because of the different social-culture background between SL and TL, translator often makes a radical change in translating idioms and expression.

For example:

SL: Ia adalah seorang kuli tinta yang handal.

TL: He is a reliable journalist. (Tabiati, 2012, p. 64)

The translator alters "kuli tinta yang handal" into "a reliable journalist" since in the target language that idioms refers to a journalist, therefore to produce a clear translation, the translator need to alter the term.

## 2.4 Previous Studies

In conducting this study, the writer reviews two previous studies in similar field. The first study entitled 'Translation Adjustment Found in The English-Indonesian Subtitles of Jurassic World Movie' written by Willani (2016). In this research, she intended to analyze the kinds of translation adjustments found in the subtitles of Jurassic World Movie and which one is used the most. This research used the translation adjustment theory proposed by Nida. The researcher focused on analyzing adjustment found in the Indonesian subtitle of *Jurassic World* movie.

The difference between her study and this study is on the subject chosen to be analyzed. Willani choose a subtitle of a movie while this study is analyzing a magazine as the subject. As it is a subtitle, the data are mainly in the form of conversation.

The Second is a study conducted by Pratama (2015), entitled 'Translation Adjustment in the Novel Abarat by Clive Barker'. In this study she intended to analyze the kinds of translation found in the novel Abarat by Clive Barker and what is the possible reason for the translator to do adjustment. She also used translation adjustment theory by Nida.

The difference between Pratama's study and this study is also on the subject chosen to be analyzed. This study is analyzing a magazine while her study is analyzing a Novel.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains a set of methodology of this study covering the research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

In this research, the writer used qualitative approach in analyzing and exposing the obtained data which is translation adjustments existed in the magazine. Qualitative approach emphasizes on descriptive method to analyze the data. As stated by Ary, et al. (2010, p. 424), “Qualitative research deals with the data which are in the form of words or pictures, rather than number and statistic”. Qualitative research is based on the writer’s perspective to examine the research accurately and is also formed by some words, and holistic image.

According to Ary, et al (2010) “content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material such as text book, newspaper, webpages, speech, television program, advertisement, musical composition, or any of a host of other types of documents”. Concerning the object of this research, the writer used document analysis because he described the analysis focused on words or sentences rather than number, since this research examined and explored the translation adjustments used in a magazine, which contains words and sentences.

### 3.2 Data Source

The data were taken from the magazine written in Indonesia downloaded from the Gusdurian official sites and the English Version, both are in the form of PDF. This magazine contains 40 pages with 8 articles. The writer analyzed the main article that explain about “Pribumisasi Islam”. The article was selected because the topic was relevant with the recent political and social condition in Indonesia.

The Magazine was published by Gusdurian community which was not sold or rented. They just shared the link to be downloaded in their website, and anybody could download and read for free. And they also did not make any hard copy of the magazine, only in the form of electronic copy.

Santri Gusdur Magazine has two version which are Indonesian and English. The publisher who is Gusdurian community stated that they wanted to make their magazine easy to access for anyone around the world by making the English version and also share it on the website. This magazine contains several articles about indigenization of islam in Indonesia and also the story behind Gusdurian Community. It also talks about the story of Gus Dur and his religious journey and how islam thrive in Indonesia. The Magazine was published in 2016.

Furthermore, the data of this research are the sentences that contains technique of adjustments namely addition, subtraction and alteration. The writers took the data from this magazine because it is a magazine published by Gusdurian community who knows more about Gus Dur teaching and they also gather all sort of information pertaining on Gus Dur’s way of thinking. And Translating an

Indonesian Magazine without applying any adjustments might not be possible since it will sound unnatural for the reader.

### 3.3. Data Collection

In order to obtain the required data, the writer took several steps as the following: downloading both Indonesian and English version of the magazine on its official sites, reading the main article “Pribumisasi Islam” from “Santri Gusdur” magazine, both Indonesian and English Version And, Identifying the sentences that applied adjustments in the translation.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by using the following steps:

1. Classifying the data into the categories of adjustments based on Nida’s theory (1964). The writer provides Indonesia Version (Source Language), English Version (Target Language), and the technique of translation adjustments into the following table.

Table 3.1 Technique of Translation Adjustments in the Santri Gusdur Magazine

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type

2. Discussing the findings of the use of adjustment technique.

3. Analyzing the percentage of the adjustment technique found in the magazine.
4. Drawing conclusions based on the result of analysis.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussions. The findings refer to the statement of problems and has the purpose to answer the research problems. Then the discussion has the purpose to discuss the results of the data analysis and to compare it with related theory and previous studies. This chapter is important as it provides the answer to the problem which present in this research.

#### 4.1 Findings

In this part, the writer presented the data that was taken from the sentences found in the magazine which underwent the adjustment process. The data source of this study is both (Indonesian – English) version of the “Santri Gusdur” magazine that is published by Gusdurian Network. There are 31 sentences that underwent adjustment technique proposed by Nida (1964). The data is presented using table which includes the analysis of the data. The complete list of the data is in the Appendix 1.

The study shows that there are 7 addition, 17 subtraction, and 7 alterations. The addition type including: 2 filling out elliptical expression, 4 obligatory specification, and 1 categories of the target language on its sub-type. Meanwhile, the subtraction type including: 2 repetition, 7 specification of reference, 1 conjunction, 1 transitional, 5 categories, 1 formulae on its sub-type. Further, the alteration type including: 1 categories, 1 word classes, 1 word order, 3 semantic

problems involving single words, 1 semantic problems involving exocentric expression.

#### 4.1.1 Addition

##### 4.1.1.1 Filling out elliptical expression

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
6	Di kalangan artis pria, yang awalnya tampil sewajarnya, setelah <b>mengaku</b> berhijrah muncul dengan tampilan yang baru yaitu berjenggot tebal dan mengenakan celana cingkrang atau isbal.	For some male artist, whose styles are known casual, after declaring <b>their</b> “hijrah” they appear with new mode; growing dense beard and wearing shortened-trousers or isbal.	Addition	Filling out Elliptical Expression
12	Ada pula yang menerapkan tradisi cadar (burqa) yang sebenarnya merupakan tradisi berpakaian orang padang pasir, dianggap relevan dengan kondisi Indonesia yang beriklim tropis.	Some of the supporters believe that wearing burqa as a religious tradition, but <b>it is</b> inevitable fact that such dress is oriented for desert-society. <b>It is</b> assumed relevant for Indonesian geography which has tropical climate.	Addition	Filling out Elliptical Expression

This type of addition is used to add some additional information which is originally omitted in the source language, for example in the datum 6, the translator added the phrase “their” to emphasize an expression which is originally omitted in the source language text, since it is clear enough, but it needs to be added in the target language.

In the datum 12, the translator added the phrase ‘It is’ since the target language needed a subject to refer to in a sentence. It does not add any information,

but important in the target language to be added. Since, in the source language does not have to give a subject to refer to, the translator then needs to add them in the target language.

#### 4.1.1.2 Obligatory specification

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
3	Salah satu poin yang diangkat dalam diskusi kecil tersebut adalah maraknya artis yang berhijrah dan kini mengisi berbagai kajian Islam di berbagai kesempatan.	One example showed in that discussion has many artists are <b>currently doing</b> “hijra” (migrating) and they preach in various Islamic teaching programs in various occasions.	Addition	Obligatory Specification
4	Salah satu ciri orang berhijrah sebagaimana dilakukan para artis adalah menyisipi beberapa kosakata percakapannya dengan Bahasa Arab, misalnya saja mengganti ucapan teman atau saudara dengan akhi dan ukhti, <b>perkumpulan</b> dengan halaqah dan lain sebagainya.	One of ‘hijra’ marks, as the artists done, is inserting their conversation with some Arabic vocabularies, as for example they change greetings for friends or colleagues with “akhi” or “ukhti”, a <b>discussion</b> circle with “halaqah” etc.	Addition	Obligatory Specification
20	Jika ingin membatasi agama dengan budaya, maka jangan pernah membawa agama tersebut ke wilayah yang memiliki keragaman budaya.	If they want to mark <b>a distinction</b> between religion and culture, they should not bring the religion to a place having cultural richness.	Addition	Obligatory Specification
27	Pribumisasi Islam bukan berarti menolak atribut Arab untuk berislam, malahan pribumisasi Islam merupakan	Indigenization of Islam does not mean rejecting Arab attributes to <b>perform</b> in Islam, instead indigenization of	Addition	Obligatory Specification

	sikap dewasa seseorang dalam beragama.	Islam is a wise attitude of an adherent in <b>performing</b> religion.		
--	--	--	--	--

Avoiding ambiguity, and misleading references in doing translation is a must for the translator, hence a specification is needed in doing so. It can be seen in datum3, the translator adds ‘currently’ to specify the time which is not present in the source language, so it needed addition to specify the time. And in datum 4, the translator adds ‘Discussion’ to specify the exact terms of circle that is specific for discussing things, and it is not another circle like playing circle.

Another example in the datum 27, the translator added ‘performing’ to specify the meaning conveyed in source language that would be clearer in the target language if the addition is applied. In the source language ‘beragama’ is clear enough, which means doing activity in a religion.

#### 4.1.1.3 Categories of the target language

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
24	Akibatnya, banyak di antara kita, bahkan sebagian juru dakwah yang populer saat ini, menganggap tradisi berjenggot, berjubah, bahkan menunggang kuda adalah sunah Rasul yang mempunyai sisi keharusan untuk ditiru.	As the consequence, at this time, most of us and popular Islamic preacher assume that tradition of <b>growing dense beard</b> , wearing robe, and riding the horse are Prophet’s sunnah and must be followed by all Muslims.	Addition	Categories of the target language

This type of addition occurs when there is an addition of certain categories in the target language to make the translation sounds natural and gives clearer



understanding. In the datum 24, the translator adds the word ‘dense’ to describe the type of beard which the source language means in that context. Since in the target language needs to be clearer on the context, thus the addition is needed.

#### 4.1.2 Subtraction

##### 4.1.2.1 Repetition

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
28	Islam adalah sebuah nilai yang dapat diaplikasikan pada seluruh kebudayaan yang ada di dunia ini, dengan berbagai <b>penyesuaian-penyesuaian</b> yang perlu untuk dilakukan, tanpa menafikan ajaran-ajaran fundamental yang tak bisa diganggu gugat.	Islam is a value that can be applied to the entire culture in the world, with various adjustments that need to be done, without denying the fundamental principles which are inviolable.	Subtraction	Repetition
31	Sebaliknya, perjumpaan agama dengan budaya setempat bisa menjadi alternatif dalam menanamkan <b>prinsip-prinsip</b> agama di dalam masyarakat, sekaligus menambah khazanah kekayaan budaya dalam Islam.	In contrast, religion’s encounter with the local culture can be an alternative to implant the principles of religion in society, as well as to increase the wealth of Islamic cultural treasures.	Subtraction	Repetition

Some repetition can occur in some language; however, it may cause misleading when being translated into another language. Therefore, it needs to be omitted in order to avoid misleading. In datum 28, the translator omits the repetitive word ‘penyesuaian’ since in the target language will sound unnatural and redundant

as in English, pluralize is done by adding suffix -s. And in datum 31, the translator also add suffix -s to the plural form in target language does not need a repetitive word.

#### 4.1.2.2 Specification of Reference

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
11	Misalnya saja memelihara jenggot dan mencukur kumis karena <b>dianggap</b> kumis adalah tampilan orang Yahudi.	For example, growing dense beard and cutting the moustache, because moustache represents the Jews.	Subtraction	Specification of reference
14	Pemaksaan <b>penerapan</b> atau penolakan budaya tertentu dalam beragama membuat citra agama sebagai institusi yang penuh kasih dan sayang patut dipertanyakan.	Imposing or rejecting culture in religion makes religion as a merciful institution will be questioned.	Subtraction	Specification of reference
17	Arabisasi yang berkedok islamisasi perlu dikritik karena membawa ketegangan dan membuat agama seolah-olah hanya mengakomodir kepentingan satu kebudayaan tertentu, <b>dalam hal ini budaya Arab.</b>	Arabization disguising as Islamization is worth criticized because it promotes tension and somehow portrays religion favoring one particular culture.	Subtraction	Specification of reference
18	Para arabfilia <b>selalu menggunakan</b> argumentasi bahwa ajaran Islam adalah ajaran yang sudah sempurna.	The Arabphilia supporters argue that all of Islamic texts are totally perfect.	Subtraction	Specification of reference
23	Padahal tidak semua yang disampaikan Rasulullah <b>kepada para sahabat</b> waktu	Actually, not all of Prophet Muhammad's words	Subtraction	Specification of reference

	itu relevan dengan budaya di luar Arab.	at the time relevant for other culture.		
25	Padahal, <b>beberapa</b> tradisi yang disebutkan adalah bagian dari kultur masyarakat Arab yang tidak ada sangkut pautnya dengan ajaran atau substansi dari agama Islam.	In reality, it is merely Arabic tradition and culture and it does not relate with the substance of Islam.	Subtraction	Specification of reference
29	<b>Islam</b> tidak melarang budaya Arab pra Islam yang masih dilestarikan, akan tetapi mengambilnya sebagai bagian dari ajaran agama Islam.	Instead of prohibiting pre-Islamic Arab culture which is still preserved, Islam takes it as a part of Islamic teaching.	Subtraction	Specification of reference

An omission is needed to avoid misleading because of a repetition in reference. It can be seen in datum 11, the translator omits 'dianggap' since it does not have a corresponding reference in target language. The same as in datum 14, the word 'penerapan' is omitted since it is redundant.

Next, in the datum 17. The translator omits the phrase 'dalam hal ini budaya arab' since it is not necessary to give the reference. In the target language it is already clear, so it does not need any more reference. In the datum 18, the translator omits the phrase 'selalu menggunakan' because it is redundant in the target language. Since in the source language it is only to emphasize the intention of arguing.

In the datum 25, the translator omits the word 'beberapa' since the reference is not suitable in the target language, hence the reference is not needed. In the source

language it is needed to give such reference because of the structure of the sentence in the source language.

#### 4.1.2.3 Conjunction

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
16	Namun <b>jika</b> menganggap bahwa tradisi Islam harus sama dengan tradisi Islam awal yang ada di Arab, maka hal ini yang menjadi masalah.	But, assuming that Islam must be the same as Arab in the Early stage of Islam, it would be a big problem.	Subtraction	Conjunction

In the target language conjunction can be omitted if the sentence can be combined without it. For example, in the datum 16, the translator omits ‘jika’ because in the target language, the sentence can be constructed without conjunction.

#### 4.1.2.4 Transitional

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
21	<b>Karena</b> bagaimana pun persinggungan antara agama dan budaya akan menghasilkan sebuah tradisi yang baru.	However, encounter between religion and culture will result a new tradition.	Subtraction	Transitional

Transitional serve to mark a translation from one unit to another, and it can be omitted in some context. For example, in the datum 21, the translator omits ‘karena’ since there is no corresponding meaning to it. Although the element is reduced, the meaning remains the same.

#### 4.1.2.5 Categories

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
2	Sementara Islamisasi Arab <b>bisa dimaknai</b> sebagai proses peletakan dasar Islam pada sebuah wilayah atau negara bernama Arab.	Meanwhile, Islamization of Arab <b>means</b> as a process of putting Islamic foundation to an area or a state namely Arab.	Subtraction	Categories
8	Arabfilia adalah gejala masyarakat yang <b>selalu</b> melihat budaya arab sebagai budaya yang paling unggul dalam merepresentasikan Islam.	Arabphilia is a social symptom in <b>seeing</b> Arab as the best culture in representing Islam.	Subtraction	Categories
10	Kaum ini cenderung <b>ingin</b> mengikuti segala tindak tanduk Nabi Muhammad SAW sampai ke hal paling kecil.	These supporters are inclined to follow all of Muhammad's behavior until for the peripheral matter of it.	Subtraction	Categories
13	Dalam tahap paling radikal, kaum ini menuntut <b>adanya</b> relevansi agama dengan budaya lokal secara penuh, misalnya mengganti azan dan bacaan salat dengan bahasa lokal yang lebih dimengerti.	In their most radical stage, they demand a relevance between religion and culture as whole, like changing Adzan and recitation during Shalat into understandable local language.	Subtraction	Categories
15	Perbedaan ini seharusnya tidak menjadi persoalan jika kita memahami <b>ajaran</b> agama secara substantif tanpa memaksakan budaya lain sebagai budaya yang lebih unggul.	This diversity should not be a problem if we understood the religion substantively without imposing certain culture as the best than others.	Subtraction	Categories

A certain category which does not exist in the target language, then it can be omitted or presented in different manners. For example, in the datum 2, the translator omits the verb 'bisa' which does not have any corresponding meaning in target language. Then in datum 8, the translator omits the word 'selalu' since there is no need to explain further and it would be misleading.

Then in the datum 10, the translator omits the word 'ingin' because it has no corresponding meaning in target language, and it is meaningless, so even it is omitted, the target language loses nothing in the terms of meaning. In the datum 13, the translator omits 'adanya' since it is a category that even if it gets omitted, the target language would instead sound natural.

#### 4.1.2.6 Formulae

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
26	<b>Meniru tradisi tersebut karena</b> pilihan dalam berpenampilan dan pilihan menu konsumsi adalah hak seseorang, sama seperti ketika seseorang memilih untuk mengenakan batik atau baju Koko, menunggangi sepeda motor, dan memilih untuk makan jagung.	Choosing appearance and food menu is definitely individual rights, as well if someone choosing for wearing Batik or Koko, riding motorcycle or consuming corn.	Subtraction	Formulae

When some terms in source language appears to be meaningless in the target language, then it can be omitted, since some societies do not have the same term with another society and rendered meaningless if it gets translated. For example, in

the datum 26, the translator omits the phrase ‘meniru tradisi tersebut karena’ because it would be meaningless and has no good equal terms, hence does not need to be translated.

### 4.1.3 Alteration

#### 4.1.3.1 Categories

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
19	Jika ada <b>sebuah tradisi</b> yang tidak ada dalilnya di dalam Alqur’an atau pun hadis, maka disebut bid’ah yang harus dibuang.	If there are some traditions without any reference from the two sources (Quran and Hadith), it will be called as bid’ah and must therefore be demolished.	Alteration	Categories

Alteration in categories deals with shift from singular to plural, plural to singular, active to passive voice, passive to active voice, and so on. For example, in datum 19, the translator alters the phrase ‘sebuah tradisi’ which is singular form into ‘some traditions’ plural form in order to accommodate translation to be more natural in the target language.

#### 4.1.3.2 Word Classes

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
9	<b>Baginya</b> , semua ajaran Nabi pada masa Islam awal-walaupun yang bersifat konteks Arab-sangat baik diterapkan di mana pun.	In this opinion, all of Prophet Muhammad’s teaching in the early era of Islam – although it related with Arabian contexts— is appropriate to apply everywhere.	Alteration	Word classes

This part deals with the alteration in word classes. It can be seen in datum 9, the translator alters preposition ‘baginya’ into noun ‘opinion’ because in this context, it is better to alter the translation into the equivalent terms in the target language, so it can be understood better and can avoid making it unnatural.

#### 4.1.3.3 Word Order

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
30	Saat Islam mulai dikenal <b>luas</b> dan dijadikan agama oleh orang-orang di luar Madinah dan Mekkah, Islam bertemu dengan pelbagai budaya yang beragam. Misalnya saja dari bentuk rumah ibadah kaum muslimin, yaitu masjid.	When Islam <b>widely</b> known and professed as religion by many people outside Madina and Mecca, Islam encountered with various different culture, like the model of mosque, for instance.	Alteration	Word Order

In order to produce a natural translation and to emphasize the important elements in the sentence, the order of the words needs to be altered. For example, in the datum 30, the translator alters the word order of ‘luas’ from the front to the end of the phrase because if the translator keeps the word order from the source language without altering it in the target language, the translation result would be unnatural.

#### 4.1.3.4 Semantic Problems Involving Single Words

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
1	Kedua pertanyaan itu memakai <b>babon kata</b> yang sama, yaitu kata islam dan arab, tetapi	Both of them use the same root of word, “Islam” and “Arab”, but they imply a	Alteration	Semantic problems



	memiliki makna yang sangat jauh berbeda.	completely different meaning.		involving single words
5	<b>Di samping itu,</b> pakaian yang mereka kenakan juga mengalami evolusi yang amat signifikan.	Another examples, their outfit has completely evolved than before.	Alteration	Semantic problems involving single words
22	Dalam memahami <b>sunah Rasul</b> misalnya, orang hanya membaca teks dalam hadis, kemudian memahaminya sebagai ajaran Islam.	For example, in understanding hadith, people just read the text and then easily assume it as Islamic guidance.	Alteration	Semantic problems involving single words

In this part, there are cultural terms that needs to be altered since there is no equivalent terms that has the same meaning in the target language to make a natural translation. For example, in the datum 1, the translator alters the word ‘babon’ because it does not have equivalent terms which has the same meaning in the target language. Then in the datum 5, the translator alters the phrase ‘di samping itu’ into ‘another examples’ since if it is translated with the same terms, it would not mean the same, thus it is altered into the terms that has the equivalent meaning. And in the datum 22, the word ‘hadith’ means a collection of traditions containing sayings of the prophet Muhammad that, with accounts of his daily practice (the Sunna). So, the phrase ‘sunah rasul’ in the source language is part of ‘hadith’, since it means prophet Muhammad’s daily practice.

#### 4.1.3.5 Semantic Problems Involving Exocentric Expression

No	Indonesian (SL)	English (TL)	Adjustment	
			Type	Sub-Type
7	Tampilan yang demikian setidaknya menumbuhkan dua sikap di tengah masyarakat muslim,	<b>Such phenomenon</b> at least evokes two stances among society: namely	Alteration	Semantic problems involving

	yaitu arabfobia dan arabfilia.	“Arabphilia” and “Arabphobia”.		exocentric expressions
--	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--	------------------------

In this alteration, the translator is translating an expression which needs a change since source language have different expression from the target language. It can be seen in the datum 7, rather than translating ‘tampilan’ into ‘display’ which is unnatural, the translator chooses to translate it into ‘phenomenon’ since it can lead to better understanding for the reader. In the target language, ‘display’ can mean different from the source language, so it can be misleading.

#### 4.2 Discussion

In this part, after analyzing the sentences that contains translation adjustments from *the main article of “Santri Gusdur” magazine*, the writer discussed the findings to answer the questions as written in the problems of the study. Based on the first problem of the study, what are the types of translation adjustments found in the “Santri Gusdur” magazine? The writer found out that there were three types of adjustment technique in the translation namely addition, subtraction, and alteration. However not all sub-types of adjustment technique proposed by Nida (1964) can be found in the translation. In the addition sub-types, the writer can only find: 1) Filling out elliptical expression; 2) Obligatory specification; and 3) Categories of the target language. In subtraction sub-types, the writer can only find: 1) Repetition; 2) Specification of reference; 3) Conjunction; 4) Transitional; 5) Categories; and 6) Formulae. And in the Alteration sub-types, the writer can only find: 1) Categories; 2) Word classes; 3) Word order; 4) Semantic

problems involving single words; and 5) Semantic problems involving exocentric expressions.

Furthermore, there are 31 sentences analyzed as the data. Based on the second problem of the study, which type of translation adjustments is mostly used in translating the “Santri Gusdur” magazine? The writer found out that the adjustment technique used the most frequently by the translator in translating “Santri Gusdur” magazine is subtraction (54,8% with total of 17 data), and then addition and alteration with total of 14 data (45,2%), each 7 data (22,6%).

It has been explained above that subtraction was the most frequently used adjustment technique in the “Santri Gusdur” magazine. Subtraction is used to adjust the translation by omitting some elements in the sentences to meet grammatical structure with an equivalent meaning and without reducing any information. For example, when translating sentence **‘Padahal tidak semua yang disampaikan Rasulullah kepada para sahabat waktu itu relevan dengan budaya di luar Arab’** into **‘Actually, not all of Prophet Muhammad’s words at the time relevant for other culture’** (data of subtraction in specification of reference), the translator omits **‘kepada para sahabat’** since it is not required in the target language, and even if it is removed it will not reduce the information, so it can be omitted.

The next adjustment technique was alteration. It is used to adjust the translation and provide a natural and equivalent meaning in the target language. For example, when translating **‘Kedua pertanyaan itu memakai babon kata yang sama’** into **‘Both of them use the same root of word’** (data of alteration in Semantic problems involving single words), the translator alters **‘babon kata’** into **‘root of**

**word**', in the translation to provide an equivalent meaning without making it unnatural in the target language.

Furthermore, adjustment technique used by translator was addition. It is used to adjust translation which need some additional elements and information in the target language without changing the meaning. For example, when translating phrase '**tradisi berjenggot**', into '**tradition of growing dense beard**', the translator adds some elements in the target language to make the translation clearer, because the additional elements '**growing dense beard**' makes the context of '**berjenggot**' clearer, and the reader can understand the exact context better.

The result of this study concluded that the three types of adjustment technique can be found in the translation of "Santri Gusdur" magazine, with total number of 31 data in the analysis. This means that the result is similar with the previous studies which also found all types of adjustment technique. But based on the findings, subtraction is the most frequently used adjustment, which is different from the previous studies conducted by Pratama (2015) and Willani (2016). In Pratama's study the most frequently used adjustment technique is addition. She analyzes the translation of a novel from Clive Barker entitled Abarat. On the other hand, in Willani's study, the most frequently used adjustment technique is alteration. She analyzes subtitle text from Jurassic World movie. And this study analyzes article from a magazine, which is also different from both of the previous studies.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of the research. It presents the conclusion of the findings which is discussed in the previous chapter and the suggestion for the readers.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

In this study, all three types of adjustment technique can be found in the main article of “Santri Gusdur” magazine. There are 31 sentences that undergo the process of adjustment technique theory proposed by Nida (1964), namely addition, subtraction and alteration. However, only some sub-type of adjustment technique can be found in the translation. In the addition sub-type, ‘Filling out elliptical expression’, ‘Obligatory specification’, and ‘Categories of the target language’ can be found in the translation. Then in the subtraction sub-type, only ‘vocatives’ that cannot be found in the translation. In the alteration sub-type, ‘Sounds’, and ‘Clause and sentence structure’ cannot be found in the translation.

The most frequently used adjustment technique applied by the translator in the “Santri Gusdur” magazine is subtraction with total of 17 data (54,8%), and then addition and alteration with total of 14 data (45,2%), each 7 data (22,6%). It can be concluded that in doing translation, the translator of the magazine tends to subtract his translation in order to make it natural in target language and preserved the grammatical structure from the sentence.

In addition, by applying technique of adjustment in translating the magazine, the translator can make a better translation overall since it makes the sentence more natural in target language. Addition is needed to add information or to give a clear reference on the context. Subtraction is needed to adjust the grammatical structure in the target language and to edge away any redundancy that exist. Alteration is also needed since in every language, there is an existence of cultural difference, especially in terms of vocabulary or idioms that is unique to the language concerned and thus to provide a better equivalent meaning in the translation.

## 5.2 Suggestion

This study only covers the analysis of adjustment technique on the main article of “Santri Gusdur” magazine. For a complete and deeper analysis, the next researcher can analyze the adjustment on the other article that has not been analyzed from the magazine.

The writer suggests the next researcher who want to analyze adjustment technique to use different objects, such as newspaper or online article. The next researcher can also analyze the abstract translation from the undergraduate students’ thesis using adjustment technique or other translation technique.

## REFERENCES

- Ary, Donald, Jacobs, Lucy Cheser, and Sorensen, Christine (2010). *An Introduction to Research in Education*. USA: Wadsworth.
- Catford, John Cunnison (1965). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation: An Essay in Applied Linguistic*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Grice, Herbert Paul. (1975). *Logic and Conversation*. New York: Academic Press.
- Jaringan Gusdurian. Kampung Gusdurian (About Gusdurian). Retrieved November 20, 2016, from <https://www.gusdurian.net/id/about-gusdurian>
- Machali, Rochayah. (2000). *Pedoman bagi penerjemah*. Jakarta: Grasindo
- Newmark, Peter. (1981). *Approaches to translation*. England: Pergamon Press. Ltd.
- Newmark, Peter (1988). *A textbook of translation*. New York: Prentice Hall
- Nida, Eugene Albert (1964). *Toward a Science of Translating: With Special Reference to Principles and Procedures Involved in Bible Translating*. Leiden: E.J. Brill
- Nida, Eugene Albert, and Taber, Charles R. (1982). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill
- Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary. (2008). Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Pratama, Dian Putri. (2015). *Translation Adjustment in the Novel "Abarat" by Clive Barker*. Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis. Malang: Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya.
- Santri Gusdur Magazine. Retrieved November 20, 2016, from <https://www.santrigusdur.com/2016/1/unduh-majalah-santri-gusdur-edisi-1/>
- Suryawinata, Zuchridin and Hariyanto, Sugeng. (2003). *Translation: Bahasan teori dan penuntun praktis menerjemahkan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius
- Tabiati, Sri Endah. (2012) *Let's Learn How to Translate*. Faculty of Cultural Studies. Universitas Brawijaya.
- Willani, Damairia Destin. (2016). *Translation Adjustment Found In The English – Indonesian Subtitles of Jurassic World Movie*. Unpublished Undergraduate Thesis. Malang: Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya.