CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the results of the conducted research. This chapter also provides the answers to the research questions and the discussion of the findings.

4.1. Findings

To reveal the findings of this study, the analysis was conducted through the framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics which focuses on interpersonal meaning as well as its derivative, Appraisal Theory. The analysis took into account the shifts in certain lexicogrammatical features, namely clause, subject, and appraisal. Prior to the analysis, it was assumed that there would be plenty of shifts in the translated news reports in which the shifts were performed to generate some actions on the readers. It was also found in the preliminary study that the most prominent shifts in the level of appraisal lies on force. Therefore, it had been decided to focus on exploring how the translated texts shift in force. Force in this study refers to the vocabulary or appraisal items used by *Pikiran Rakyat*, whether it is intensifying or less intensifying compared to the appraisal items written in the source texts.

To answer the research questions, this study was conducted on the clause level. The process of analysis includes the dividing of clauses in the Indonesian articles and its source articles, comparing both articles in order to seek for the shifts between clauses of the source texts and target texts, and finally, interpreting the potential meanings from the shifts and also taking the structure of discourse into account.

In general, the analysis shows that the interpersonal meanings of translated news reports do not shift very significantly from the source text. Most of the time, the type of discourse used in the articles is description, as the local media serves to the readers as the informer of the reports. However, the result exhibits that the local newspaper has different motives to utilize shifts in the level of clauses, subjects, and appraisal items.

The shifts in the translated news reports generate some meaning potentials. In terms of clause shift, the local newspaper intends to shift the focus of the reported news. On subject shift, the local newspaper employed such a strategy to diminish subjectivity from the source texts and to add distance to the topic which was brought to the readers. And lastly, appraisal shift was employed to affect the readers with certain ideas. These meaning potentials are driven by the institutional forces to present news in its appropriate way with reference to the newspaper institution's purposes to provide a more acceptable message to the audience. More details of findings are addressed with reference to the stated research questions.

4.2. Interpersonal Strategies

Through the analysis, the study reveals that the Indonesian local media did not make plenty of changes in its translated news reports to address international news to the local readers. The analysis found that the local newspaper tried to maintain the meanings as similar as possible with the source texts. Despite the similarities between source texts and target texts, few shifts in the level of clause, subject, and appraisal are the means to realize interpersonal meanings in the translated news reports. These shifts are elaborated in the followings.

4.2.1. Clause Shift

In this study, clause shift refers to the whole changes or shifts of the clauses. This strategy is commonly found in the titles of the articles. An example below was taken from the title of the first article in English and Indonesian newspaper:

A1ET: Arnaud Beltrame: France lauds policeman who swapped with hostage
A1IT: Polisi Pahlawan Itu Meninggal

The difference between the two titles is tangible, as the English title puts its focus on Arnaud Beltrame who has been lauded by the French for saving the hostages' lives. On the other hand, the Indonesia title does not make it clear who was meant by *'polisi pahlawan itu'* (the hero police) and that this person died from his own actions which led him to be called as a hero.

Since the title of each article is entirely different, the focus of reports on each article also distinct. The source text shows numerous paragraphs of how Beltrame's

fellow comrades and French President lauds him, how Beltrame would be remembered after the tragedy, and other useful information such as the chronology of the siege and the information of the suspect. Conversely, in the target text, the information which reports how Beltrame was seen as or considered as a French hero for the things he had done for the hostages were depleted. The target text serves the report only about what happened during the tragedy, the things that led to the siege, and the information of the suspect.

In order to explicate the examples of clause shift, the table provided below shows the complete data presentation of this pattern.

Article	ST	Article	TT
A1ET	Arnaud Beltrame: France lauds policeman who swapped with hostage	A1IT	Polisi Pahlawan Itu Meninggal
A2ET	Russia fire: Children killed in Kemerovo shopping centre blaze	A2IT	Toko di Rusia Terbakar, 64 Orang Tewas
A3ET	Christianity as default is gone': the rise of a non-Christian Europe	A3IT	Mayoritas Anak Muda Eropa Tak Beragama
A4ET	Bollywood star Salman Khan sentenced to five years for killing antelopes	A4IT	Bunuh Kijang, Aktor Termahal Bollywood Dipenjara
A5ET	Royal wedding: Windsor Castle invitation for public	A5IT	Pernikahan Harry-Markle, 2.640 Warga Diundang

Table 4.1. Clause shift in the target texts

From the shift of clauses presented above, it does not rule out the possibility that the other four articles also shift its focus on the reports. Thus, as a result of clause shift, the total of clauses in the target texts differs. The following table presents the number of clauses between the source texts and the target texts:

Article	ST	TT
1	108 clauses	93 clauses
2	64 clauses	41 clauses
3	68 clauses	39 clauses
4	82 clauses	49 clauses
5	30 clauses	39 clauses

Table 4.2. Number of clauses in the data

The differences of the total of clauses between source texts and target texts occurred since some information were either omitted or added. The disparity of clauses occurred since the shift on the titles influence the main focus of the article, or the information that are being served to the readers. From the table above, it is shown that in general, the number of clauses in the target texts were reduced from the source texts. The omission of clauses was not only performed due to the clause shift which affects the focus of the articles, but also due to the local newspaper's space limit to deliver international news to the local readers.

Article	Clauses Omitted from the ST	Clauses Added on the TT
1	51 clauses	26 clauses
2	45 clauses	13 clauses
3	43 clauses	8 clauses
4	41 clauses	3 clauses
5	15 clauses	23 clauses

Table 4.3. Numbers of omitted and added clauses in the articles

Since the focus of the reported news was altered between the source texts and target texts, clause shift apparently resulting to other sub-patterns which involves jumbled clauses, merged clauses, and divided clauses in the translated news reports. Through the examination, these sub-patterns were employed to make the articles

more coherent and cohesive as the focus of information on each article was altered. Each sub-pattern is described in the following explanations.

a. Jumbled Clauses

The term jumbled clauses refers to the arrangement of clauses in the Indonesian articles which do not follow the original order of the English articles. In this pattern, the equivalent pair of the source texts was placed in different sequence after some clauses were added or removed in the target texts. The following table presents the number of jumbled clauses in the translated news reports:

Article	TT
1	1 clause
2	7 clauses
3	3 clauses
4	14 clauses
5	8 clauses

Table 4.4. Number of jumbled clauses in the target texts

In terms of this pattern, the shifts were only on the sequence of the clauses, in which the meaning of the clauses remains the same. An example could be found in the following excerpt:

A3C17ST: *Only in Poland, Portugal and Ireland did more than 10% of young people say*
A3C18ST: *they attend services at least once a week.*

The excerpt above was taken from clause number seventeen and eighteen in the third article. However, its equivalent appears as the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth clause in the target text after some clauses were added and depleted:

A3C28TT: *Hanya Polandia, Portugal, dan Republik Irlandia yang lebih dari 10% anak-anak mudanya mengatakan*
A3C29TT: *mereka menghadiri misa atau kebaktian setidaknya sekali dalam sepekan.*

This pattern was also found in the third article where the translated clause of the eighth and ninth clause from the source text was placed as the sixteenth and seventeenth clause in the target text:

A2C8ST: *According to preliminary information, the roof collapsed in two cinemas,*
A2C9ST: *Russia's Investigative Committee said in a statement.*

A2C16TT: *"Menurut informasi awal, atap runtuh di dua ruang bioskop,"*
A2C17TT: *kata pejabat Komite Investigasi Rusia dalam sebuah pernyataan.*

Although the sequence differs from the source text, it could be noticed that *Pikiran Rakyat* maintained the original meaning from the source news. The shifts was only in terms of the order, not the meaning the clauses carry.

b. Merged Clauses

Merged clauses refers to a single clause in the target text in which they were originally written as two or more clauses in the source text. The following table shows the number of merged clauses in the target texts:

Article	TT
1	6 clauses
2	1 clause
3	3 clauses
4	-
5	-

Table 4.5. Number of merged clauses in the target texts

For instance, the following is the original clauses from the source text:

A3C19ST: *In the Czech Republic, 70% said*
A3C20ST: *they never went to church or any other place of worship,*

However, the Indonesian article combined the clauses altogether as follow:

A3C23TT: *Di Republik Cheska, 70% anak-anak muda mengatakan tidak pernah ke gereja atau tempat ibadah lain*

From the example above, the target text was written following the original structure from the source text, only that the clauses were merged into one. It is also possible that merged clauses may not follow the original sequence of the source text, as seen in the following example:

A213ST: *Kemerovo, a key coal-producing area, lies about 3,600km (2,200 miles) east of Moscow.*

The clause above was written as the thirteenth clause in the source text, however, its translated clauses appear before the its original sequence in the source text.

A210TT: *Kemerovo merupakan sebuah daerah penghasil batu bara utama Rusia,*
A211TT: *terletak sekitar 3.600 km arah timur Moskow.*

This pattern was employed merely for the easiness of reading for the readership. Similar to that of jumbled clauses, there were no meanings added or removed in the clauses of this pattern.

c. Divided Clauses

Another sub-pattern found as the effect of clause shift is divided clauses. This sub-pattern refers to a single clause in the source text which was broken down into two or more clauses in the target text. The table below shows the number of divided clauses in the translated news reports:

Article	TT
1	19 clauses
2	10 clauses
3	11 clauses
4	14 clauses
5	8 clauses

Table 4.6. Number of divided clauses in the target text

In order to explain this pattern explicitly, the following table presents the example of divided clauses taken from the articles:

Clause no.	ST	Clause no.	TT
A1C7	and (the radical Islamist gunman, 25-year-old Redouane Lakdim, was eventually) killed by police.	A1C11	Dia tercatat sebagai anggota kelompok garis keras
		A1C12	dan Ridwan tewas ditembak
		A1C13	ketika polisi mengakhiri penyanderaan tersebut pada akhir pekan lalu.
A4C12	India's wildlife protection act bans the hunting of all but a few species of wild animals without a special permit.	A4C12	India ketat dalam menerapkan aturan soal perlindungan satwa liar.
		A4C13	Dalam hal ini negeri Mahabarata tersebut melarang perburuan semua hewan liar.

Table 4.7. Examples of divided clauses

In general, it seems that the divided clauses carry the same meaning from the source text. However, the difference between divided clauses to the two patterns explained before is that there are some additions in the target text. For instance, in A4C13, the target text added *'dalam hal ini negeri Mahabarata tersebut'* to refer to '*India's wildlife protection act'*. Despite the addition, the local media still put some effort for the target text to be as equivalent to the source text.

4.2.2. Subject Shift

Shifting the subject is another method that often appears in the Indonesian articles. This pattern refers to the altering of subject naming in the target texts compared to the source texts. Some possible motives why this strategy was applied by the Indonesian local media is to diminish subjectivity and to add distance to the topic being reported. The table provided below shows the number of subject shift in the target texts.

Article	TT
1	7 shifts
2	3 shifts
3	4 shifts
4	1 shift
5	3 shifts

Table 4.8. Number of subject shift in the target text

An example of this pattern was noticed from the first article which delivers the news about a shooting in Trèbes, France. This reported news brought up a sensitive issue considering that the identified gunman is a Muslim. The source text reported the information of the perpetrator as follow:

A1C6ST: <u>The radical Islamist gunman,</u> 25-year-old Redouane Lakdim, was eventually shot

The subject naming on the English article seems to be cornering a party—in this case, Islam as a religion or its believers, Muslims. Nowadays, most English-based-media portray Islam as a radical religion where its followers are terrorists. However, the Indonesian article maintained the original meaning from the source text except that it changed the naming of the subject to make the information less subjective and more neutral, as identified in the table below.
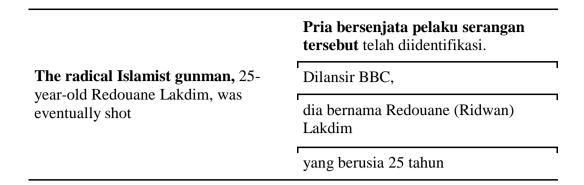
ST	TT

	Pria bersenjata pelaku serangan tersebut telah diidentifikasi.
The radical Islamist gunman, 25-year-old Redouane Lakdim, was eventually shot	Dilansir BBC,
	dia bernama Redouane (Ridwan) Lakdim
	yang berusia 25 tahun

Table 4.9. Example of subject shift

It could be identified that the Indonesian media depleted *'radical Islamist gunman'* which could provoke readers' assessments. The Indonesian local media tried to convey the same report to the local readers without making judgements to a certain party. It is plausible that this method was applied since most of the readers in Indonesia are embracing Islam as their belief.

This pattern prominently occurred on the first article since it brought up sensitive issue that mentions a certain religion compared to other articles. Another examples are provided in the following table which were also taken from the first article.

ST	TT
in what Mr Macron called an act of **"Islamist terrorism".**	Presiden Macron menyebut peristiwa itu sebagai **"terorisme".**
Lakdim had been on an extremist watch-list due to "his radicalisation and his links with the Salafist movement", **a hardline offshoot of Sunni Islam.**	dia telah masuk dalam daftar ekstremis yang dipantau karena "radikalisasianya dan hubungannya dengan gerakan salafi, **sebuah aliran garis keras."**

Table 4.10. Examples of subject shift

Other than to diminish subjectivity made by the source newspapers, the employment of subject shift in the translated news reports was intended to add a distance to the topic, as identified in the title of the third article:

ST	TT
Arnaud Beltrame: France lauds policeman who swapped with hostage	**Polisi Pahlawan Itu** Meninggal
Bollywood star Salman Khan sentenced to five years for killing antelopes	Bunuh Kijang, **Aktor Termahal Bollywood** Dipenjara

Table 4.11. Examples of subject shift

Instead of mentioning the subjects with their proper names, the Indonesian local media replaced it with the value or the title that Arnaud Beltrame is the police hero in a tragedy and that Salman Khan is the most expensive Bollywood star to hire. By applying subject shift in the titles, it could provoke the readers' thoughts what caused the police to die and why would an actor whom carry such a value did an action that led him to get jailed.

The use of subject shift in the given examples suggests that besides to add distance, this strategy was employed to attract the readers' attention so they would read the whole article to find out who is meant by *'aktor termahal Bollywood'* and *'polisi pahlawan itu'.*

4.2.3. Appraisal Shift

On the appraisal level, the study found that the shift of appraisal recognized that the *Force-Scaled Up to Force-Scaled Up* type dominating the shift in the five articles. It is uncommon to find the clauses in Indonesian which less intensifies the appraisal from the source texts or vice versa, although these patterns were discovered from the analysis. However, the research found that some appraisal

items in the Indonesian articles came up with different sense or that the translated clauses underwent a slight of changes by eliminating some words.

4.2.3.1. Appraisal Shift with Different Sense

Appraisal shift with different sense refers to the lexical items in the translated news reports which were translated equally from the source texts but have a slight of difference in sense from the original words. There are several types of appraisal shift from the English article to the Indonesian article, comprising of Force-Scaled Up to Force-Scaled Up (FSU to FSU), Force-Scaled Up to Force-Scaled Down (FSU to FSD), and Force-Scaled Down to Force-Scaled Up (FSD to FSU).

Article	Appraisal shift in the TT		
	FSU to FSU	FSU to FSD	FSD to FSU
1	6	1	-
2	1	-	-
3	1	2	4
4	2	-	-
5	1	1	-

Table 4.12. Appraisal shift with different sense in the TT

In this study, the term FSU is used which indicates the appraisal items which intensifies the graded items, while on the other hand, FSD is a term to indicate the appraisal items which less intensifies or lowers the degree of the graded items.

a. Force-Scaled Up to Force-Scaled Up (FSU to FSU)

FSU to FSU refers to when the Indonesian article manages to maintain the intensification from the source texts but with a slight difference of meaning in the translated news reports. There are considerable amount of this pattern found in the Indonesian articles, mainly in the first one since it reports that there were a lot of victims caused by the horrible tragedy. Most of the time, the Indonesian newspaper

in the first article translated the word *'killed'* with *'menewaskan',* as shown in the following table.

ST	TT
…the most important surviving suspect in the 13 November 2015 attacks in Paris which **killed** 130 people.	…tersangka pelaku utama yang masih hidup dalam serangan 13 November 2015 di Paris, yang **menewaskan** 130 orang.
He **killed** a passenger	Dia **menewaskan** seorang penumpang.
He **killed** two people	Dia **menewaskan** konsumen dan karyawan toko

Table 4.13. Examples of FSU to FSU

Both '*killed*' and *'menewaskan'* are intensifying on how the suspect killed the victims in the tragedy. Thus, they were categorized in this type of appraisal shift. However, sense wise, *'menewaskan'* has intangible meaning where the victims were killed by accident as it was happened not by purpose, differs from *'killed'* in which the killer could have his/her intention to kill in the first place. The word *'killed'* could be equally translated with *'membunuh'* in Indonesian, and however, the presumption why the Indonesian media chose to use *'menewaskan'* to eliminate the eeriness provoked by the word *'membunuh'*. There is an attempt of softening made by the local media to inform the readers that the victims were killed in the tragedy.

In addition, the same lexical item *'tewas'* also used for the title of the second article which reports that a lot of children were killed in a blaze in Russia. In this context, the word *'killed'* in the ST was equally translated as *'tewas'* in the TT which has similar sense, as seen in the table below.

ST	TT
Russia fire: Children **killed** in Kemerovo shopping centre blaze	Toko di Rusia Terbakar, 64 Orang **Tewas**

Table 4.14. Example of FSU to FSU

Through the different use of the same word in different contexts, it is implied that the Indonesian local newspaper made such a choice by considering the thoughts that would emanate in the readers' mind the time they read the word written in the articles. Thus, it is inferred that the local media adjusted the articles by taking the readers' sensibility into consideration.

Another example of this pattern was found in the fourth article. Here, the Indonesian media made a slight difference in sense at the time it reports a Bollywood actor who was convicted for blackbuck poaching.

ST	TT
The Bollywood superstar Salman Khan has been **sentenced** to five years in jail for poaching a protected species of Indian antelope,	Superstar Bollywood, Salman Khan (52) **divonis bersalah** dan dijatuhi hukuman lima tahun penjara

Table 4.15. Example of FSU to FSU

As seen from the bolded words in the ST and TT, both words are intensifying on how the actor was found guilty for his action. However, the Indonesian article added *'divonis bersalah'* which was not written in the English article. Sense wise, *'divonis bersalah'* is equal to *'convicted'* which is more aggravating to describe the state of how the actor was found guilty for his blackbuck poaching.

Overall, although some words in the Indonesian articles underwent a slight of shift in sense, the Indonesian media managed to convey the same idea from the original texts. It is also suggested that this strategy was used to suit the sensibilities of the local media's readership.

b. Force-Scaled Up to Force-Scaled Down (FSU to FSD)

This pattern refers to some words in the Indonesian articles which are less intensifying compared to its original counterparts. The first detected FSU to FSD was discovered from the title of the fifth article:

ST	TT
Royal wedding: Windsor Castle invitation for public	**Pernikahan Harry-Markle,** 2.640 Warga Diundang

Table 4.16. Example of FSU to FSD

Instead of using *'Pernikahan Harry-Markle'* it is plausible for the Indonesian newspaper to use *'Pernikahan Kerajaan'. 'Royal wedding'* in a sense could evoke people's thought that it would be held in a glamorous, posh, or lavish way as how a royal wedding should be. Notwithstanding, the chance why the local newspaper chose to use *'Pernikahan Harry-Markle'* is to adjust to their audience and to engage more of their attention since there are possibilities that there are some readers who do not know who Harry and Markle are. This strategy was used so the audience would read the whole article to look up for the desired information. The strategy by adding the information of the number of guests invited to the wedding could generate the reader's curiousness to read further information provided on the translated news reports.

Another example is of this pattern is seen from the first article when it reports that the gunman requested for the release of Salah Abdesalam:

ST	TT
Lakdim was said to have **demanded** the release of Salah Abdesalam,	Lakdim disebutkan **meminta** pembebasan Salah Abdesalam,

Table 4.17. Example of FSU to FSD

As seen from the bolded words, *'meminta'* is used as the translated form of *'demanded'*. However, the word *'demanded'* is conveying the sense that the demander asks for something in a brusquely or forceful way, differs from *'meminta'* which could be done in a delicate manner. By considering its sense, *'demanded'* could be equally translated as *'menuntut'* which much more similar in meaning and sense. On the other way around, *'meminta'* is more equivalent to *'asked'* in English.

The source newspaper made the choice to use *'demanded'* considering that the demander was a terrorist, so that his actions would be associated to those involving abrupt manners. The translator of the local media then chose the word which could lessen the abruptness when Lakdim was said to ask for the release of Salah Abdesalam. Thus, the choice of using *'meminta'* was made.

c. Force-Scaled Down to Force-Scaled Up (FSD to FSU)

As the name suggests, this pattern was found in the Indonesian media when they intensify some words from the source text. This pattern was mostly found in the third article where it discusses that the majority of youth in Europe do not following a religion. The pattern was firstly noticeable from the title:

ST	TT
Christianity as default is gone: the rise of a non-Christian Europe	Mayoritas Anak Muda Eropa **Tak Beragama**

Table 4.18. Example of FSD to FSU

The appraisal written on the Indonesian title, *'tak beragama',* could generate the audience's thoughts that it is not good for one when he/she is not following a certain religion since in Indonesia since for one being irreligious is uncommon in Indonesia, seeing that it violates the country's ideology and that the majority of Indonesians are believing in certain religions. The Indonesian newspaper somehow shifts the sense that the source news bring, since the title of the source text puts the topic on how Christianity, as a vast religion being embraced in Europe, is gradually

decreasing as the youth started to not embracing it anymore. The examples of this pattern was applied in the following excerpts of the same article.

ST	TT
The survey of 16- to 29-year-olds found the Czech Republic is **the least religious country** in Europe,	persentase anak muda yang **tidak beragama sangat tinggi,** terutama di Republik Cheska
The trend of religious affiliation was repeated	**Rendahnya afiliasi agama** juga tercermin
and 80% **said** they never pray.	dan 80% **mengaku** tidak pernah beribadah.

Table 4.19. Examples of FSU to FSD

From the examples above, in a way, the Indonesian media shows a bias that they are in a way belittling those who are not embracing a religion from the appraisals used in the article. The usage of *'persentase anak muda yang tidak beragama sangat tinggi,' 'rendahnya afiliasi agama',* and *'mengaku'* compared to its original text could provoke or trigger an idea to the readers that the trend of religious affiliation of Europe youth is poor. This utilization of such an appraisal strategy shows that the selected Indonesian media is showcasing a minor ideology pertaining to religion which is influenced by the local newspaper's circumstance.

4.2.3.2. Appraisal Shift with Elimination

From a thorough investigation, some clauses in Indonesian articles were translated equally from the source news but the media omitted some words in the clause. The analysis conceived that this type of shift overlaps with subject shift and the motives why the action was performed is to mitigate subjectivity attached in the original text. From the presented table below, this pattern only appeared in the first article.

Article	Appraisal shift with elimination in the TT

1	4

Table 4.20. Number of appraisal shift with elimination

4.3. Potential Meanings

Potential meanings are usually expressed through the process of communication, both spoken or written. In this study, potential meanings refer to the set of meanings derived from the interpersonal strategies taken by the Indonesian media which are recognized in their translated news reports, as for why such strategies were used.

In terms of potential meanings, the analysis shows that in general, the Indonesian media maintained the original meanings derived from the source texts. The maintenance of messages in translated news reports were realized by analyzing the discourse organization between the source and the translated news reports. Generally, the study found out that the utilization of description type of discourse was mostly applied in the translated news reports in order to inform more elaborated explanation to the readers about the reported happenings. Moreover, some actions as changing the clauses, changing the subjects in the clauses, or changing the appraisal were performed since the Indonesian media perceived that there is the urge or the necessity to perform these strategies. The potential meanings on the level of clause, subject, and appraisal are elaborated in the following sub-sections.

4.3.1. Clause Shift

The implementation of clause shift in the translated news reports' titles reveals that the Indonesian media delivered different focus of reports in each of its article. As stated beforehand, the Indonesian local media did not omit some clauses merely to deliver different focus of the article, but also due to the local newspaper's space limit in *'Luar Negeri'* column.

The employment of clause shift in the Indonesian articles generates other sub-patterns which involve jumbled clauses, merged clauses, and divided clauses. These sub-patterns were employed in the target texts to make the articles more coherent and cohesive. Although there are some sequence of clauses that do not follow the

original structure, the Indonesian local media preserved the similar messages from the source texts. The maintenance of the messages in the translated news reports were realized since both source and target texts offer **description** type of discourse. The examples are shown in the followings.

- Article: Arnaud Beltrame: France lauds policeman who swapped with hostage

ST	TT
His actions **helped bring an end to the siege that left three people dead.** The radical Islamist gunman, 25-year-old Redouane Lakdim, **was eventually shot and killed by police.**	Polisi itu **membantu mengakhiri penembakan yang dilakukan pria bersenjata yang menewaskan tiga orang di Prancis selatan.** Pria bersenjata pelaku serangan tersebut telah diidentifikasi. Dilansir BBC, dia bernama Redouane (Ridwan) Lakdim yang berusia 25 tahun. Dia tercatat sebagai anggota kelompok garis keras dan **Ridwan tewas ditembak ketika polisi mengakhiri penyanderaan tersebut pada akhir pekan lalu.**

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- Article: Russia fire: Children killed in Kemerovo shopping centre blaze

ST	TT

The blaze started on an upper floor of the Winter Cherry complex during school holidays. **The mall's shops, cinema and bowling alley were packed at the time.**	**Banyak korban sedang menonton bioskop** ketika api mulai berkobar di lantai atas kompleks Winter Cherry, Minggu (25/3/2018) petang waktu setempat itu.

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- Article: 'Christianity as default is gone': the rise of a non-Christian Europe

ST	TT
Between 70% and 80% of young adults in Estonia, Sweden and the Netherlands also **categorise themselves as non-religious.**	**Kecenderungan tidak menganut agama tertentu juga tinggi** di Estonia, Swedia, dan Belanda **yang angkanya berkisar antara 70% hingga 80%.**

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The analysis found that although these sub-patterns were employed in target texts, the Indonesian local media maintained to convey similar reports and meanings from the source texts. By using the description type of discourse, the local media delivered the same reports to that of the source texts. The use of description organization allows the local readership to receive more of the information regarding the happenings and to be able to visualize the reported happenings.

4.3.2. Subject Shift

In terms of subject shift, the research found that this strategy was mainly employed to suit the sensibilities of the readership. Besides, this strategy was utilized to diminish subjectivity made by the source newspapers and to add distance to the topic being conveyed to the readers. The omission of subjectivity was realized through the **description** organization in the translated news reports, as shown in the following table.

- • Article: Arnaud Beltrame: France lauds policeman who swapped with hostage

ST	TT
The radical Islamist gunman, 25-year-old Redouane Lakdim, was eventually shot and killed by police.	Dilansir BBC, dia bernama Redouane (Ridwan) Lakdim yang **berusia 25 tahun**. **Dia tercatat sebagai anggota kelompok garis keras** dan Ridwan tewas ditembak ketika polisi mengakhiri penyanderaan tersebut pada akhir pekan lalu.

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As shown in the table above, both source and target texts report the detailed information about the gunman in the article by mentioning *'the radical Islamist gunman, 25-year-old Ridwan Lakdim'* and *'dia bernama…. yang berusia 25 tahun. Dia tercatat sebagai amggota kelompok garis keras'.* However, the Indonesian local media removed the assessment of a certain party made by the source news.

The first article informs the readers about the act of terrorism done by a member of ISIS, a notorious radical group. As a bridging instrument to cover and convey international news to the local readers, *Pikiran Rakyat* as a local media put an effort to lessen the subjectivity made by the source news since there are some subjects naming which in some way, disparaging Islam since the terrorists was a Muslim. By applying this strategy, *Pikiran Rakyat* did not only play role as a giver of information, but also as a mediator between the source text and the local readers.

Considering the fact that the majority of population in Indonesia is embracing Islam as their belief, *Pikiran Rakyat* indeed played a role to diminish the negativity about Islam radiated from its source newspapers. That way, its published news would not be cornering a certain party—in this case, Muslims—and the Indonesian local media removed all the appraisal items referring to Islam so that the article is clear from negative assessments of that party.

Other than to deplete subjectivity made by the source news, subject shift was employed to add stance to the topic or the subject that is being reported. The employment of subject shift to add distance was realized through **causation** type of discourse, as seen in the following table.

ST	TT
Arnaud Beltrame: **France lauds policeman** who swapped with hostage	*Polisi Pahlawan Itu* **Meninggal**
Bollywood star Salman Khan **sentenced to five years for killing antelopes**	**Bunuh Kijang,** *Aktor Termahal Bollywood* **Dipenjara**

In the table presented above, the causation organization partakes as the organization of discourse to add distance to the topic both on the source and the translated news reports. The usage of *'meninggal'* and *'dipenjara'* are exposing the cause and effect relationship to the subjects drawn from each subject's action. For instance, the hero police was reported that he died from his actions which then led him to be lauded by the French citizens, or that the Bollywood star was jailed because of his action of blackbuck poaching. The utilization of subject shift-causation was also done by the Indonesian local media in the titles of articles to attract the readers so they would read the articles to find out who is meant by *'polisi pahlawan itu'* and *'aktor termahal Bollywood'* and what happened to them after the incidents.

4.3.3. Appraisal Shift

The appraisal analysis in this research focuses on the differences of appraisal items in the target text compared to the source text. Similar to the employment of subject shift, the use of appraisal shift was applied to suit the sensitivity of the readers. The analysis found that appraisal shift was realized through **description** type of discourse, as shown in the followings.

• Article: Arnaud Beltrame: France lauds policeman who swapped with hostage

ST	TT

ST	TT
The violence began on Friday morning in Carcassonne, where Lakdim hijacked a car. He *killed* a passenger—whose body was later found hidden in a—and injured the driver.	**Kekerasan terjadi pada Jumat pagi di Carcassonne** ketika Lakdim membajak sebuah mobil. Dia *menewaskan* seorang penumpang— yang jenazahnya kemudian disembunyikan di semak— dan melukai pengemudinya.

ST	TT
The Bollywood superstar Salman Khan has been *sentenced* to five years in jail for poaching a protected species of Indian antelope, in the latest twist to an off-screen life almost as dramatic as the epics he has starred in.	**Superstar Bollywood, Salman Khan (52) *divonis bersalah dan dijatuhi hukuman* lima tahun penjara karena berburu kijang langka India yang juga dinamakan blackbuck.**

In the tables above, both source and translated news reports are conveying to the readers the information of the circumstance in the reports; such as how the siege was started and the reason why the Bollywood superstar was sentenced in jail. Nevertheless, the appraisal items used in the description were different in sense compared to the appraisal items in the source news. This implies that the Indonesian local newspaper tries to appraise the report as either intensifying or less intensifying, which could evoke certain thoughts on the readers' mind. However, the same appraisal item could be used in different context, which was realized through the **causation** organization as presented in the following.

ST	TT
Russia fire: Children **killed** in Kemerovo shopping centre blaze	Toko di Rusia Terbakar, 64 Orang **Tewas**

Different to the use of the word *'menewaskan'* in a description organization, the word *'tewas'* in the table above presents the information that there are some

casualties due to the fire. In the title, it was seen that the same appraisal item, *'tewas'* was used in different context compared to the first article. In the first article, the local media used *'menewaskan'* instead of *'membunuh'* to lessen the dread that could be inflicted by the latter, even though the sense of each differs one to another. However, *'tewas'* (the base form of *'menewaskan'*) was used in the second article when it is reporting the blaze that broke out in a mall, and it was used to describe that some children were dead due to the fire. The Indonesian local media chose to not use *'membunuh'* since it could provoke horror thoughts when the readers are reading the news. The use of *'menewaskan'* is somehow softer in sense, although the word has different in sense compared to *'killed'*. Therefore, it could be inferred how the local media tries to conform to its readers' sensitiveness.

Some appraisal items in the source texts were found to be omitted in its translated version, which was also realized through the application of **description** organization. The omission of appraisal items are commonly found in the first article where it reports a tragedy, as shown in the table below.

ST	TT
Sixteen people were injured, two seriously, in what Mr Macron called an act of **"Islamist terrorism".**	Selain empat orang tewas dalam serangan tersebut, enam belas lainnya terluka, termasuk dua dalam kondisi kritis akibat luka serius. Presiden Macron menyebut peristiwa itu sebagai **"terorisme".**
Lakdim had been on an extremist watch-list due to "his radicalisation and his links with the Salafist movement", **a hardline offshoot of Sunni Islam.**	Jaksa Francois Molins mengatakan dia telah masuk dalam daftar ekstremis yang dipantau karena "radikalisasianya dan hubungannya dengan gerakan salafi, **sebuah aliran garis keras."**

Previously, it was stated that the strategies were employed by the local media since it perceives that there is a necessity to employ them. Despite the fact that the description in the excerpts above inserted the affiliation of the perpetrator, the appraisal items used in the source text somehow cornering a certain party. Similar to the application of subject shift, the Indonesian media performed appraisal shift

since they need to play a role as a mediator between the source newspaper and its local readers. Thus, *Pikiran Rakyat* had to make the choice to remove negative assessments about Islam written by the source newspaper since it is alluding to a certain party.

In addition, the analysis found that some strategies did not seem to occur in the fourth and fifth articles. The neutrality in both of the articles were also sensed. In the fourth article, the local media seemed to copy the source news similarly, as in clause structure, subject naming, and that its appraisals were translated as equivalent as its original. Similarly, although the royal wedding article underwent some changes in clauses position, the Indonesian media did not appear to translate the appraisals as exaggerating or lessen them compared to the source text. This could happen since the topics being delivered are not making the audience as triggered compared to the topic brought in the first article.

All in all, it could be concluded that *Pikiran Rakyat* took the action of shifting the clauses to change the focus of the news items, shifting the subjects to reduce subjectivity and to add a slight of distance to the main topic of the news, and shifting the appraisal items to deliver and to arouse certain feelings to the readers as the interpersonal meaning shifts from its source texts. These shifts were mostly realized through the description and causation type of discourse. Furthermore, *Pikiran Rakyat*'s translators also infused their ideology influenced from their culture to their translated works.

4.4. Discussion

Interpersonal meanings, as described by Matthiessen, et al. (2010) corresponds to exchanging piece of information or goods and services in a community. Therefore, shifts in interpersonal meanings should be able to realize social relationships with other language users. As it is also stated by Munday (2009) that interpersonal meanings could facilitate an exchange between participants (and comments on its truth value) through mood, modality and pronoun choice and evaluative epithets.

The overall result from the analysis shows that *Pikiran Rakyat* as a local newspaper positions itself as the source of information to deliver reports to the

readership (Santosa, 2003). In its articles, it is evident that *Pikiran Rakyat* gives information about international happenings to the local readers. Thus, the newspaper's speech role is to give information. This is indeed in line with Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) statement that language is used to exchange information in statements and questions as *Pikiran Rakyat* acts out as the giver of the information to the readers.

The local newspaper did not make considerable amount of shifts as the translators tried to maintain the original meaning from the source texts. However, despite the shifts of the translated news reports in *Pikiran Rakyat* is not as protruding as in the initial assumption prior the analysis, there are some deviations that happen to occur in several parts of the identified data.

Firstly, clause shift was realized through description organization. The study found that despite the employment of sub-patterns, the Indonesian local media maintained the message from the source texts. Nonetheless, clause shift results in the discrepancy of the given information between the source texts and target texts. Clause shift was employed to make the articles more coherent and cohesive as they bring different focus of information on each article. This is in accordance to the statement that when translators knows the target audience, there is the tendency in them to alter the original, or even to add or omit from the original texts to suit the sensibilities of their readership. Also, these differences were made since translator/interpreter plays the role to render the message from source texts and to achieve communicative equivalence, which aims to make the target texts as easy to be read by the readership (Al-Mohannadi, 2008; Sidiropoulou, 2015).

In terms of subject shift, the underlying motives of the strategy is to diminish subjectivity radiated from the source news and to add distance to the topic that is being talked about. The employment of subject shift was realized through description organization in the texts. The strategy was employed to deplete subjectivity to report detailed information about the subject being reported. As stated by Pan (2014), news reports can hardly be free from subjectivity. For instance, the first article in the translated news reports shows omission in subject naming of the perpetrator in the tragedy. Having known that the gunman is a Muslim, the source text is trying to influence the readers to think in a certain idea

that the original news trying to convey, as Rivers & McIntyre (1994) states that news reports could lead the reader to follow the author's point of view. This also refers to the notion of 'frame' defined by Goffman (1974) (as cited from "News Production Theories", 2002) as a tenet of organization that could evoke people's interpretation of and subjective involvement with social events.

However, it is stated by Alvarez and Vidal (1996, p. 6) that

translators are constrained in many ways: by their own ideology; by their feelings of superiority or inferiority towards the language in which they are writing the text being translated; by the prevailing poetical rules at that time; by the very language in which the texts they are translating is written; by what the dominant institutions and ideology expect of them; by the public for whom the translation is intended.

In addition, translating is a process to render message—which also comprises the process to decode and recode, or analysis and restructuring—from source language to target language, and the translators are restricted to not pour out their opinion and rather to translate the ideas of the source text's author that was written in another language. This is then resulting in the translators, consciously or unconsciously, applying their ideology to their translated texts (Al-Mohannadi, 2008). Then, *Pikiran Rakyat* as the local media in which most of its readers are embracing Islam as their belief, has a role to deplete the negativity about Muslims portrayed in the source text. Therefore, *Pikiran Rakyat* is restricted by the readership, whom the translated news reports will be addressed to. As it is also stated by Baker (2006), translators are responsible for being faithful to the values of their society too. This means that if changes were employed in the translated texts, it was done due to the translator's choices (Munday, 2009). The choices of lexicogrammatical of interpersonal meaning could represent disruption by the author into the communicative situation and that it could be linked to the author's ideological orientation (Halliday, 1979, as cited in Martin & White, 2005). This way, *Pikiran Rakyat*'s translators play role as a mediator between the original texts derived from *BBC* and *The Guardian* to its local readers, as it is affirmed by Baker (2006) that mediation is a basic choice that translators make on each of their task.

In addition to removing subjectivity, subject shift was also applied to to add stances to the subject or the topic being reported, which was realized through the

causation type of discourse. Unlike the source text, the translated news reports changed the proper names of the subjects into their news titles. Huang (2014) stated that person pronouns could establish a good relationship between interlocutors, and it could shorten the distance between them as the use of it could establish amicability. However, this strategy to shorten the distance was not applied by *Pikiran Rakyat*. Moreover, as explained beforehand, the strategy was applied by *Pikiran Rakyat* to get the readers' attention to read the information provided in the articles as it replaces the subjects' names in the titles. Indeed, audience is the reason why media exists, and media have to engage their interest and attention (Buckingham, 2003).

This study also attempts to find out the realization of interpersonal meaning through appraisal system, specifically on force which is an offshoot from graduation. Huang (2014) states that during a conversation, the speaker could say how he/she feels about someone or something with gradable attitudes. In addition, force is vocabulary items which include degrees of intensify.

Through the collected translated news reports, the Indonesian newspaper mostly applied intensification to appraise the reported happenings in the translated news reports. The appraisal shift was mostly realized through description type of discourse which describes the circumstance of the reports. The shifting of appraisal in the study underlines the study which was undertook by Pan (2014, p. 253) which states that

> when performing a textual analysis, it seems that some linguistic elements in the target text are different from those in the source texts in terms of evaluative meanings. They are therefore regarded as *deviations of evaluation* or *evaluation deviations.*

The statement is thus valid with the findings of this research. Some deviations in the Indonesian articles occurred because there were some lexis in the target language differ in meanings compared to those in the source language. In addition, the shift of appraisal was also intentional as it was intended to deliver and to build certain feelings to the readers. Some of the appraisals shifts in the Indonesian newspaper was related to the notion of ideology. An example could be seen from A3IT which employs FSD to FSU strategy. Compared to its original counterpart, *'tak beragama'* could bring more of negative senses to the local readers. Such an

appraisal could provoke negative assessments from the local audience since the majority of Indonesians are embracing a certain belief, and that religion is valued as an important concern and plays a great role in their lives.

Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) (as cited from Pan, 2014) state that in news translation, even though the general public expects there would be no mediation or intervention in the process of transforming information from one language to another, it could not be guaranteed that it would not happen in the actual practice. The research found that the omission of negative assessments which frequently occurred in the first article has to be removed, again, to suit the sensibilities of the readership. This has to be done since the process of translating involves the attempt to remove references that the audience may find offensive (Al-Mohannadi, 2008).

To answer the second research question of this research, it could be concluded that *Pikiran Rakyat* as a local media infused the ideology it is adhering to. This conclusion was drawn upon the shifts of subject and appraisal items between the source and target texts, as identified in the first and the third articles. The analysis revealed that *Pikiran Rakyat* was prominently clinging to the ideology which values religion as an important concern in two of its articles even though this potential ideological meaning is not prominently exhibited in the articles. However, Ulum (2016) states that whatever is delivered through a specific text could address to deeper points referring to ideological intendments.

As pointed out by Martin and White (2005, p. 94), the framework of appraisal theory is oriented "towards meanings in context and towards rhetorical effects, rather than towards grammatical forms". All in all, the study shows that the interpersonal meaning and the ideology of the identified local newspaper is based on contextual factors, concerning to the circumstance of the local newspaper. It is also affirmed by Thompson (2004) (as cited from Ayoola, 2013) that to identify meaning choices, we have to look outwards at the context, such as what kind of society do we live in do we typically need or want to say.

The findings of this study confirm Al-Mohannadi's (2008) and Pan's (2014) studies which attempted to seek for the interpersonal meanings and ideologies in translated news reports. Their studies also found that authors' ideology shifts when their texts are translated into another language. This is because of the difference of

ideologies between the source texts and the target texts, and that the translators also play a role as mediators between the readers and the source articles. Apparently, the ideological shifts could happen due to different values between reporters and the translators.