ICOLTS 2016
International Conference on Linguistics & Translation Studies
SOLO, 15-16 NOVEMBER 2016

Interlingual and Intercultural Communication Competence for Quality Translation

PROCEEDINGS

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Organized by:
English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences
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PREFACE

The connection between linguistics and translation studies has developed as linguistic approaches have been proposed by numerous scholars in translation studies. Linguistic research has rapidly advanced and covered the scope of interlingual and intercultural communication. Many have also taken some linguistic findings to work on translation studies; or even for more practical reasons: translating texts. ICOLTS 2016 bring together the recent studies in this issue; to accommodate and to disseminate the most recent studies in linguistics and translation studies.

Prior to this conference, UNS has conducted a series of conferences on translation studies in 2003, 2005, and 2009, when scholars from Indonesia and abroad have shared their ideas and thoughts within the studies.

The proceedings in your hand now is the compilation of full-papers presented in the CoLTS 2016; conducted in Solo on November 15-16, 2016 as collaboration between English Diploma Program, Undergraduate Program of English Department and Linguistics Master Program of Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS). The conference presents notable scholars to speak in the plenary sessions: Julianne House (University of Hamburg, Germany), Yaegan J. Doran (University of Sydney, Australia), Amrin Saragih (Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia), Mangatur Rudolf Nababan, and Riyadi Santosa (Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia).

Again, the objective of this conference is to provide another platform to all academics and researchers, and also practitioners to exchange and share their thoughts, ideas and researches on issues related to Linguistics and Translation Studies, particularly framed by the theme: “Interlingual and Intercultural Communication Competence for Quality Translation”.

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THE TRANSLATION OF AN OBJECT IN ARABIC THEME AND RHHEME CONSTRUCTIONS

Muhammad Yunus Anis – Arabic Department FIB Sebelas Maret University

Abstract
Communication involves the actual use of language in real (Connolly, 1991:1). As we have known that language is the main medium for communication. One of the important thing to develop the effective communication is by packaging the structure of information. There are two basic elements in the information, they are: theme and rheme. Theme had been considered as the known information and the rheme absolutely had been considered as new information. This paradigm based on the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Halliday considers language as having three main functions: (1) the ideational function, (2) the interpersonal function, and (3) the textual function. This paper will focus in the textual function and “clause as a message”. Arabic language has a unique structure of clauses; we can find two basic notions in Arabic language object, (1) particle + object and (2) non-particle + object, in the other hand we also find the construction of an object, they are: (1) single-noun, (2) double-noun, (3) phrase, and (4) clause (an + fi’). The method in this research was divided into three parts, (1) collecting the data from the book of Modern Written Arabic and also some articles in the Arabic Newspaper On-line and off-line, the data is the translation of an object in Arabic language, (2) analysis data, using the descriptive analysis and distributional method, and (3) reporting the data (formal and informal). The result of this article had concluded that there is a shifting translation in the translation of an object construction based on the SFL theory. The shifting was occurred in form and meaning. Both of them were found in the rhemes such as (1) direct object, (2) two direct objects, (3) absolute object, (4) locative object, (5) specifying complement, (6) purposive object, (7) circumstantial qualifier or situation, (8) accompanying object, and (9) free dependent forms.

Keywords: Modern Written Arabic, object, theme and rheme, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).

Introduction
Syntactically, all human languages have the variant ways to express what speakers intuitively feel. This is essentially the same conceptual event (Foley, 2007:362). Why do languages possess variable ways of packaging the same event? Basically, because when people speak, they do so within a “social context” that includes previous speech, of themselves, of other interlocutors, especially in the Arabic translation. This article will elaborate how to package the information of an object in Arabic translation. Understanding of an object in the sentences is very important to gain the contents and social contexts of the sentences, especially the constituent of sentence associated with the ‘receiver’ or ‘goal’ of an action, as in the cat bit the dog. In this case, ‘an object’ was defined
as a term used in the analysis of grammatical functions (Crystal, 2008:336). There are many kinds of object in Arabic language. Generally, the object was divided into two main types, they are: direct object and indirect object (Kraidalakasa, 2009:166-167, El-Dahdah, 1992:157, Crystal, 2008:336, Badawi, 2007:144). Traditional analysis distinguishes a direct versus an indirect object, to allow for sentences such as The teacher gave a letter to the girl. The teacher gave the girl a letter, which is marked in English by a contrast using “prepositions” and “word-order”, and in inflating languages by different cases (typically, the object case being accusative, the indirect object case being dative). The term ‘accusative case’ in Arabic language usually called as chālatun-nashībi (حالة النصب) or chālatul-maf'ūliyyah (حالة المفعولية) (Al-Khuli, 1982:3, Richard, 2007:6). Accusative case always defined as the form of a noun or noun phrase which shows that it functions as the “direct object” of the verb in a sentence, for example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Misyāl Ubāmā</th>
<th>tād'amū</th>
<th>Huṭāriyy Klintūn (SL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subject</strong></td>
<td><strong>Predicate</strong></td>
<td><strong>Direct Object</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(nominative)</em></td>
<td><em>(indicative)</em></td>
<td><em>(accusative)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theme</strong></td>
<td>Rheme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data (1)

The noun Huṭāriyy Klīntūn in the data (1) is a direct object in the accusative case. The noun was constructed after the verb “tād'amū” (to support) in indicative mood, the form of the verb used in declarative sentences or question, for example: She sat down and “Are you coming?” (Richard, 2007:436). By looking the grammatical elements in source language (SL), we can separate data (1) into three parts, they are: (1) subject, (2) predicate, and (3) direct object. In the other hand, by elaborating the information packaging (information structure), we can also measure data (1) into two main parts of information construction: “theme and rheme”. Theme of a sentence is the basis (starting point) of an utterance from the point of view of functional sentence perspective, “the point of departure of the message” (Vachek, 2003:157, Bloor, 2004:71). Rheme of a sentence is the core (focus) of an utterance from the point of view of functional sentence perspective, the rest of the message, there is a parallel equivalence between “Theme” and “Given” on the one hand, and between “Rheme” and “New” on the other hand (Vachek, 2003:141, Bloor, 2004:71).

The noun Misyāl was considered as a theme and the clause tād'amū Huṭāriyy Klīntūn was regarded as a rheme. The direct object was in the rheme construction. By looking the translation of theme and rheme in the data (1), we can draw a conclusion that the translator had used the model of target text emphasize (Machali, 2009:76). The translator had added the word “Obama” to define the word Michelle, and also the translator had used the phrase “hits campaign” to express the word “to support” as the translation of the word “tād'amū” from the verb “da-'a-ma” (دَعَّم) the meaning is to support, back (up).
stand by, stand up for, advocate, champion, uphold to subsidize (Baabaki, 2009:544). From this case, we can find that in the Arabic – English translation news, there was a shifting of meaning and form. The shifting of form was caused by to make the information more understandable for the reader (considering the translation of مُناهِد in the data 1, becomes “Michelle Obama”). The shifting of meaning was caused to adjust and bring the reader into the context of the news (considering the word مُناهِد was translated into the phrase “hits campaign trail”). The shifting of form also appeared in the object, from the “direct object into the indirect object (considering the word حَتِيَّة كِلَامِي, was translated into “with Clinton for first time” the preposition “with” had shifted the direct object in the source language into the indirect object in the target language.

Furthermore, the object of a verb can be affected by the verb either directly or indirectly (Richard, 2007:467). If it is affected directly, it may be called the direct object. If the object of a verb is affected by the verb indirectly, it is usually called the indirect object. Kridalaksana (2009:166) had concluded that indirect object in certain languages had been marked by the dative case, for example in Bahasa Indonesia using the suffix “kan”, such as in the verb “membuatkan” same with the construction (membuat + untuk...). Consider some examples below, the sentence 1 and the sentence 2 are the direct objects, and the sentences 3 until the sentence 7 are the indirect objects in English, Bahasa Indonesia, and Arabic language.

1. Terry baked a cake (direct object)
2. Kakak memukul adik (Kridalaksana, 2009:166)
3. Terry gave me the cake (Terry gave the cake to me) (indirect object)
4. Terry baked me the cake (Terry baked the cake for me) (indirect object)
5. Ibu membuatkan Tutí Baju – datif (Ibu membuatkan baju untuk Tutí) (Kridalaksana, 2009:166-167)
6. شكراً - /syakarahu/ “thanked him” (Badawi, 2007:381)
7. شكراً - /syakara lahu/ “gave thanks to him” (Badawi, 2007:381)

wa akhiran yu'akkidu duktur H.Y. ʿalā dharārati lil-ihtimām bit-thasādīr

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wa akhiran</th>
<th>yu'akkidu</th>
<th>duktur H.Y</th>
<th>ʿalā dharārati lil-ihtimām bit-thasādīr</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>predicate/verb</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>INDIRECT object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theme (SL) Rheme (SL)
“finally Dr. H.Y. stresses the necessity for concern with exporting” (Badawi, 2007:381)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>finally</th>
<th>Dr. H.Y.</th>
<th>stresses</th>
<th>the necessity for concern with exporting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>predicate/verb</td>
<td>DIRECT object</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theme (TL) Rheme (TL)

From the data (2), we can look at the shifting of translation from the indirect object in the source language (Arabic) into the direct language in the target language (English). This case of direct language in Arabic language was
correlated with the dative case /شئاوت-مجرر/ (حالة الجروب). Dative case is the form of a noun or noun phrase which usually shows that the noun or noun phrase functions as the indirect object of a verb (Richard, 2007:183). Thus we can conclude that, an object was correlated with “the noun”, “accusative case”, and “dative case”. Al-Khuli (1982:190) had defined that an object in Arabic language has the equal meaning with the term of “مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ”. (مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ). The compound which he gave me a book.

This article tried to elaborate about the translation of an object in the Arabic sentences or clauses, both direct and indirect object. How is the position of an object in the theme and rhyme construction also will be elaborated, both in the source language and the target language. The hypotheses in this research had assumed that there is a shifting of form and meaning in the translation of an object in the translation from Arabic into English language. The shifting was appeared from the direct object into indirect object and vice versa.

Methods

The methods in this research were divided into three parts, they are: (1) collecting the data, (2) analyzing the data, and (3) reporting the data. The data in this research was taken from the Arabic-English newspaper online, such as in (http://www.euronews.com). This web was selected because the web had many models of translation from Arabic into English language. The main data in this research is the sentences or clauses which have the two main objects, (1) direct object and indirect object. The main data has been collected by the observation method. The analysis data was used the distributional method (مетод Agih) and equal method (مетод Padan). Metode Agih is the analysis method using the determining tools inside the units of language which had been researched (Kesuma, 2007:54). This method was focused in the selecting of both direct and indirect object in the source language (SL) and in the target language (TL) during the elaborating the translation product. After that, the researcher will divide the sentence into two part “theme” and “rHEME”. To compare the translation between the source language and target language, this research had been used the determiners elements outside the language. In this part, this research used the equal method. Finally, reporting the data was used the formal and informal method. The informal reporting data had been used the common and usual words, in this method the abbreviation and the theorem had been described by the common words (Kesuma, 2007:71). This research also used the formal reporting data which described the results by some tables and diagrams in every single variant of objects in Arabic language.

Results and Discussion

In the part of findings and discussion, there are some results about the analyzing of an object in Arabic sentences. An object in Arabic language was considered as the dependent complement. The common feature of all these dependent complements is that they occur after the minimal sentence has been formally completed. The variant of objects in Arabic language can be divided into some parts, such as: (1) direct object, (2) two direct objects, (3) absolute object, (4) locative object, (5) specifying complement, (6) purposive object, (7)
circumstantial qualifier or situation, and (8) accompanying object, (9) free dependent forms.

1. Direct Object

In this section, we will elaborate the direct object in Arabic sentences. Alwi (2003:328) had concluded that the existence of an object in the sentence had been requested forcefully by the predicate from the transitive verb in the active voice sentence, the position of an object is after the predicate. Transitive verb (الفعل المنهجي) is a verb which takes an object, for example: They saw the accident. In the other hand, a verb which takes an indirect (IO) and a direct object (DO) is known as “ditransitive verb”, for example: I gave the money (DO) to my mother (IO) = I gave my mother the money. A verb which takes a direct object and an object complement is known as a complex transitive verb, for example: we elected Mary Chairman. Finally, a verb which does not take an object is an “intransitive verb”, for example: The children danced (Richard, 2007:709). By elaborating the data 3 below, we can conclude that the word “al-mauta” is a direct object. It appears after the verb “shāra’at”. The position of the direct object is inside the theme construction. This condition and position of a direct object also had been found in the target language as after the process of translation. Furthermore, in the data 3, there is a shifting of the position of the theme, it’s caused by the Arabic sentence in the data 3 started by the verb “shāra’at” and it had been translated into English language by the clause “she fought”, so the pronoun “she” becomes the starting point (theme).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>predicate + subject</th>
<th>direct object (accusative)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fought + she</td>
<td>death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>RHEME (SL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>fought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td>predicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>RHEME (TL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data 3

2. Two direct objects

There are various kinds of double transitivity in Arabic language. Verbs may be transitive to two objects in the following categories:

1. The verb has two arguments, e.g. ‘to give x to y’ (in English the 2nd is usually an indirect object) or causative, to make x do y’, as in data 4.
2. The 1st object is converted into the 2nd, e.g. ‘to make x (into) y’.
3. The two objects are in an underlying predicative relationship, e.g. ‘to consider x (to be) y’, ‘to assert that x is y’ (Badawi, 2007:374).

By looking the data 4 below, we can conclude that there is a shifting of an object from direct object into the indirect object, consider the word ‘mas’ūliyata’ as direct object in (SL) had been translated into the phrase “with the responsibility” as indirect object in (TL). From the data 4, we can decide by reasoning that the both direct object and indirect object are inside the theme construction, there is
no shifting of an object from SL to TL, but if we look at the theme, there is a shifting from the phrase ‘tuchamminlī’ (charge + they) into “they” in TL as the theme. This shifting was caused by the grammatical diversity between Arabic language and English language. This shifting must be implemented because the language system between Arabic and English language is different (Machali, 2009:93).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tuchammiču</th>
<th>‘Amrikā</th>
<th>mas‘u‘liyata</th>
<th>mà yachdutsu’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(they) charge</td>
<td>America</td>
<td>the responsibility</td>
<td>for what is happening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predicate + subject</td>
<td>(1st direct object)</td>
<td>(2nd direct object)</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THEME** | **RHEME (SL)**

| they | charge | America | with the responsibility | for what is happening |
| S | P | 1st Direct object | 2nd Indirect Object | adjective |

**THEME** | **RHEME (TL)**

“they charge America with the responsibility for what is happening” (Badawi, 2007:451)

**Data 4**

3. **Absolute object** (مفعول مطلق)

Absolute object in Arabic language is so called because it consists of a verbal noun cognate with the verb as an unqualified object, not labeled as being one of the other objects. It has no closely equivalent structure in English and is usually translated adverbially or peripherastically (Badawi, 2007:451). Absolute object is the special character of Arabic language. The absolute object in the data 5 was appeared in the rHEME of (SL), but in the (TL), the absolute object was deleted. The verb in the sentence still has the main function to gain the object.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>khasira</th>
<th>khasāratan</th>
<th>fādichatan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lost + he</td>
<td>losses</td>
<td>misfortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>predicate subject</td>
<td>+ absolute object</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THEME** | **RHEME (SL)**

| He | lost | heavily |
| Subject | Predicate | Adverb |

**THEME** | **RHEME (TL)**

He lost heavily, (literal) he lost a heavy losing (Badawi, 2007:451)

**Data 5**
4. Locative Object

Locative object is the thing in which the action is done or /dzaraf/ container or vessel, there are two types of locative object: time container (ظرف مكان رأساً) and place container (ظرف مكان). By observing the locative object in the data 6a, we can conclude that the position of a locative object is not inside the theme construction. The locative object was appeared in the topical theme. Here the topical theme is a marked circumstantial adjunct: ‘but this time’ (لakin hádzíhi al-marrata). In the data 6b, the locative object inside the theme construction. This function of locative object has the variant forms and it is easier to change the position in the sentence (Alwi, 2003:330).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lakin hádzíhi al- marrata</th>
<th>kina</th>
<th>al-mushawwirína</th>
<th>chádhirína</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>but this time</td>
<td>To occur/to happen...</td>
<td>the photographers</td>
<td>were present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative object</td>
<td>modal</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>predicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEME</td>
<td>RHEME (SL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but this time</td>
<td>the photographers</td>
<td>were present</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>subject</td>
<td>predicate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topical theme (marked)</td>
<td>RHEME (TL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘but this time the photographers were present’</td>
<td>(Badawi, 2007:453)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data 6a
دمعتها جانباً
dafa’tuhá jániban

‘I pushed her aside’ or ‘to one side’
(Badawi, 2007:453) (Data 6b)

5. Specifying Complement

Specifying complement (tamyiz) is distinguishing element. This is an indefinite dependent noun which indicates the content of a number between 11 and 99 or the term of a comparative or superlative structure. At the sentence level this complement is an indefinite dependet noun which provides specific information about an antecedent, usually the agent or subject, and loosely corresponds to expressions such as ‘in terms of’ or ‘as to’ (Badawi, 2007:454). By looking the data 7, we can conclude that the word tsmamán is a specifying complement. It was categorized as an object in Arabic language and it was an accusative. It has been laid on inside the theme construction. The shifting here was occurred from one word (tsamamán) into four words (as – the – price – of) in English language. The word /tsamamán/ as indefinite form has been translated into the phrase (as the price of...).
6. Purposive Object (
مفعولِ فيم)

Purposive object is all things for which the action is done, an indefinite dependent verbal noun which expresses the reason for an action. By looking at the data 8, we can conclude that the word tamhidan is the purposive object. It was categorized as the object in Arabic language. It was also in accusative case. The shifting was occured in the form, from one word tamhidan in (SL) becomes two words (in preparation) in (TL). The purposive object, both in SL and TL, was laid on the theme construction as the new information. Lexically, the word tamhidan has the meaning “preparation”, because it was considered as the purposive object the word tamhidan has translated into English language by adding the word ‘in’ to determine the purpose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>satakinu</th>
<th>jahizatan</th>
<th>ma’a nihayatisyyahri al-jariy</th>
<th>tamhidan</th>
<th>li-rafi’ihā ilā wazarīshshich-chati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>modal +</td>
<td>predicate</td>
<td>adverb</td>
<td>purposive object</td>
<td>adjective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data 8 is as follows: ‘it will be ready by the end of the current month in preparation for submitting it to the Minister of Health’

(Badawi, 2007:455)
7. **Circumstantial Qualifier or Situation (حالت)**

This is a dependent noun adjective or participle which indicates the circumstances of its antecedent. It thus denotes a quality, state or process, and answers the question ‘how’. By looking at the data 9, we can conclude that the word qāshidan is a circumstantial qualifier or situation. It was laid in the rHEME construction as a new information. This word also had categorized as the object in Arabic language and it was in accusative case. The shifting was accured in form, it can be elaborated by looking at the translation of the word qāshidan (1 word) into the phrase making for (2 words). The adding of the word for is caused by the word qāshidan in SL was occupied in situation position. Lexically, the word qāshidan (from the verb qa-sha-da) has the meaning to intend, to purpose, and to design. The word qāshidan from the meaning “going to” had been shifted into “making for”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kharajtu</th>
<th>qāshidan</th>
<th>maktabsy-syaikh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>predicate + subject</td>
<td>situation</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THEME</strong></td>
<td><strong>RHEME (SL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>left</th>
<th>making for</th>
<th>the chief’s office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>subject</td>
<td>predicate</td>
<td>situation</td>
<td>adverb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THEME</strong></td>
<td><strong>RHEME (TL)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

‘I left, making for the chief’s office’
(Badawi, 2007:456) (Data 9a)

In the data 9b the word gunshulan in SL becomes the phrase as a consul in TL by the adding the word as and a, consider the data 9b below, this also used the translation strategies of total borrowing, where a full phonological borrowing of the terms takes place, for instance, computer is translated as كمبيوتر (Lahlali, 2014:89). The word consul in the data 9b was translated as: كنسول.

kāna ya’malu gunshulan
‘he was working as a consul’
(Badawi, 2007:456) (Data 9b)

8. **Accompanying Object (مفعول به)**

Accompanying object is a thing with which the action is done, and regarded as an object even though it must always be prefixed with wa- (and – together with). By looking the data 10, we can conclude that the phrase tash’īdan khathāran as direct object in Arabic language because it was laid on after the verb /tumuts-tsil/. It was in accusative case and it also laid in the rHEME construction as new information both in SL and TL. There is no significant shifting in this case. The shifting was occurred in the word wa – in the phrase / wal-mawātsīqa ad-dauiyyah/. Lexically, the word /wa/ has the meaning is ‘and’. But in this case, the word /wa/ has the meaning /with/, it is caused by its position as the accompanying object in Arabic language.
9. Free Dependent Forms

A great many expressions, mostly wishes, greetings, etc., which are taken to be the objects of elided verbs, usually with compulsory deletion of the relevant verb. By looking the data 10, we can conclude that there is free dependent forms in Arabic language object. The translator had used the deletion strategies of translation, leaving out words or morphemes initially seems to go against the very purpose of translation (Mughazy, 2016:26). The phrase /syukran/ particularly comes from the clause /asukuru syukran/ ‘I thank to you’ (شكرا شكرا). The word /afwan/ was translated into English language using the communicative translation. This type of translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of original text in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the reader. For example: the translation of “charity begins at home” into (الأموال أولية بالمؤنف (Lahlali, 2014:12).

Ahlan wa sahan (10a)
‘welcome’

Syukran ! (10b)
‘thank you’

‘afwan !
‘excuse me, don’t mention it’

(Data 10)
Conclusion

Arabic language has many variants of an object. Generally, the object was divided into two main parts, they are: direct object and indirect object. In some cases, the translation of direct object in source language has been shifted into the indirect object in target language and vice versa. The shifting in the Arabic objects was occurred in the form and meaning. Both of them were found in the themes such as (1) direct object, (2) two direct objects, (3) absolute object, (4) locative object, (5) specifying complement, (6) purposive object, (7) circumstantial qualifier, (8) accompanying object, and (9) free dependent forms. In some cases, the locative object was found in the theme construction.

References


