SHIFT ANALYSIS OF THEMATIC STRUCTURE
IN THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION
OF UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA WEBSITE

A GRADUATING PAPER

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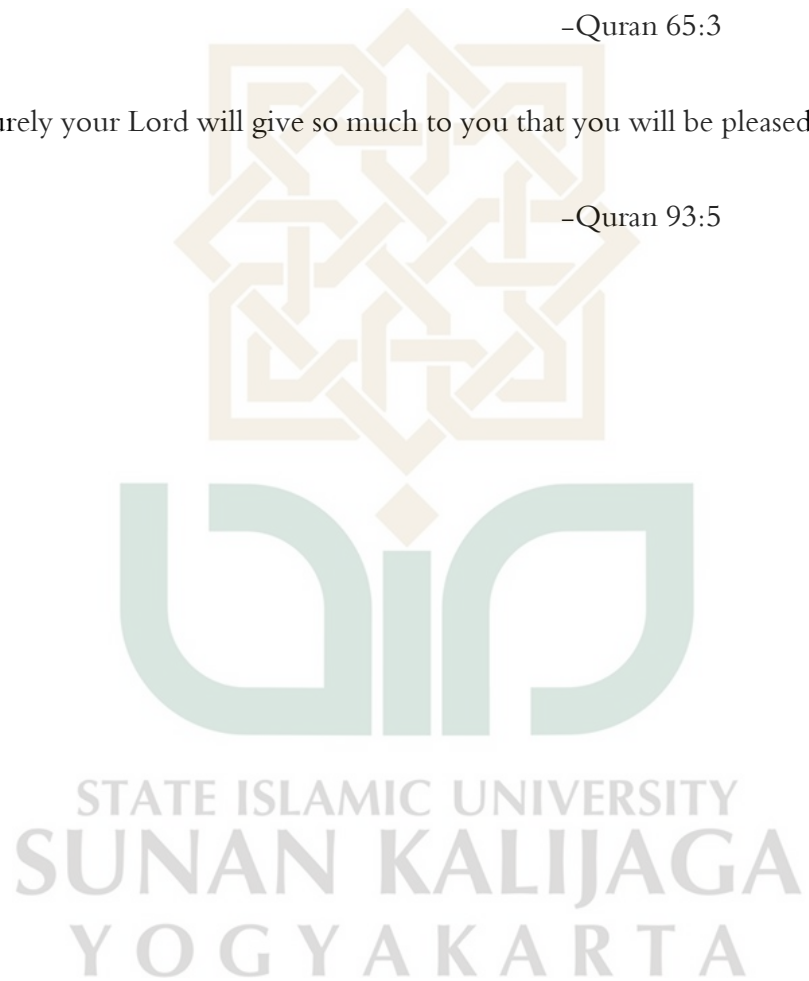
YOGYAKARTA

2023

MOTTO

And whoever relies upon Allah, Allah is enough for them.

–Quran 65:3

And surely your Lord will give so much to you that you will be pleased.

–Quran 93:5

DEDICATION

I dedicate my graduating paper to:

My dearest parents, Arif Budiono and Haryati.

My younger sister, Hanna.

Bani Imam Asy'ari and Bani Suyadi as my light of life.

All of my lecturers in the English Department.

All of my dear friends in English Department especially class C chapter 2019.

NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi
a.n. Alya Masluhil Hawa

Yth.
Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

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SHIFT ANALYSIS OF THEMATIC STRUCTURE IN THE INDONESIAN-ENGLISH

TRANSLATION OF UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA WEBSITE

kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 29 May 2023

The researcher,

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Yogyakarta, 22 May 2023

Alya Masluhil Hawa
Student ID: 19101050064

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS

Pr.   : Process

SFL   : Systemic Functional Linguistics

SL   : Source Language

TL   : Target Language

UIN   : *Universitas Islam Negeri*
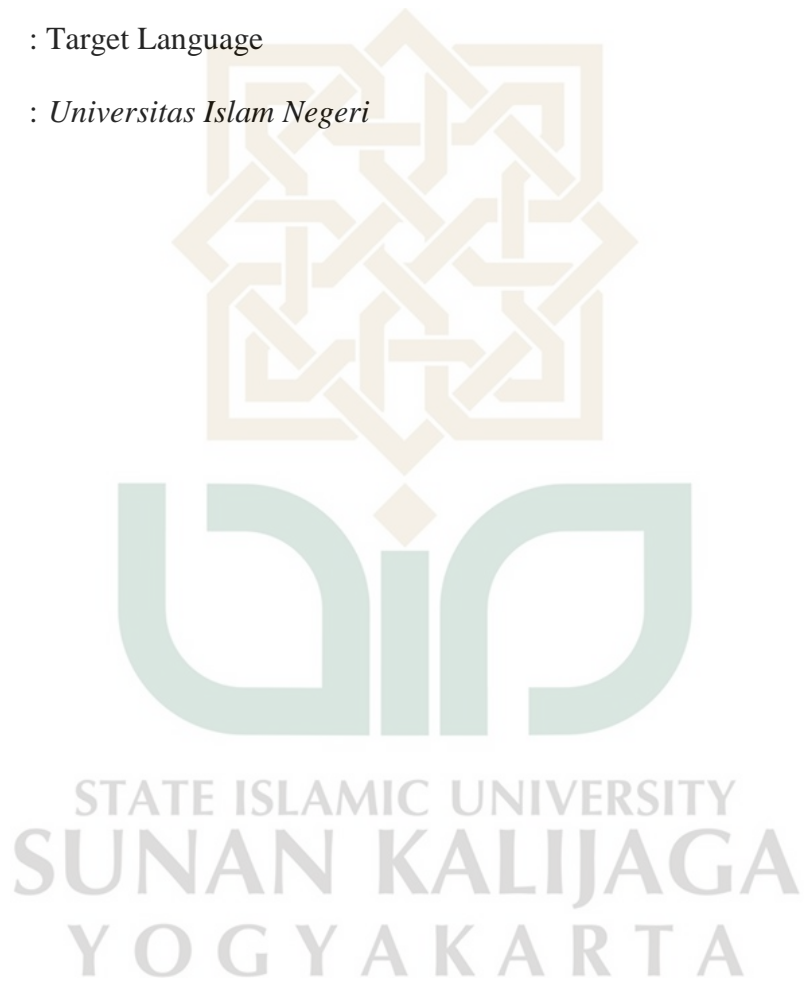
SHIFT ANALYSIS OF THEMATIC STRUCTURE
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ABSTRACT

Language as a tool of communication is a necessity for human life because humans use language to connect with others. Because of the diversity of language, translation emerged as a solution to bridge these problems. One of the sources of people to get actual and factual information is through news. Therefore, the translation must be confirmed delivering exact message from source language to target language. In the translation process, shift of translation may arise because of the difference patterns of languages. Thus, the equivalency of translation can be used as a proof to avoid any misleading information. This research uses news texts and its translations as an object of research. The news texts and its translations are taken by the researcher from UIN Sunan Kalijaga website. The researcher compares two topics of news text as data of research. Furthermore, this research purposes to find what are the thematic shifts discovered in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga news and how does the equivalence of translation in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga news. The researcher uses Thematic Structure from Systemic Functional Linguistics theory by Halliday and Textual Equivalence by Mona Baker. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research as a method of research to answer the problem. The results show that the most dominant theme appearance in both topics is unmarked topical theme. In the first topic, the researcher finds only 8 thematic shifts of 55 clauses (15%). Afterwards, the second topic has 16 thematic shifts of 76 clauses (21%). The researcher finds that the shifts in this analysis divide into some categories such as 1) a change from theme into rheme, 2) a change in the structure of clause, 3) omission of theme, and 4) addition of theme. Nonetheless, the shifts in the text do not affect the textual equivalence of translation. The shifts only change the theme position without losing any information. The researcher also finds the new problem which is the grammatical order, but in the textual equivalence of thematic structure, the grammar is not an indicator of acceptability or coherence in context.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistics, Textual Equivalence, Thematic Structure Shifts, News text, Translation.*

ANALISIS PERGESERAN STRUKTUR TEMATIK
DALAM TERJEMAHAN INDONESIA-INGGRIS
PADA SITUS WEB UIN SUNAN KALIJAGA

Oleh: Alya Masluhil Hawa

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa sebagai alat komunikasi adalah suatu keharusan bagi kehidupan manusia karena manusia menggunakan bahasa untuk berhubungan dengan orang lain. Karena keragaman bahasa, terjemahan muncul sebagai solusi untuk mengatasi masalah ini. Salah satu sumber bagi orang untuk mendapatkan informasi yang aktual dan factual adalah melalui berita. Oleh karena itu, terjemahan tersebut harus dipastikan menyampaikan pesan yang tepat dari sumber bahasa ke target bahasa. Dalam proses terjemahan, pergeseran terjemahan mungkin muncul karena perbedaan pola bahasa. Jadi, ekuivalensi terjemahan dapat digunakan sebagai bukti untuk menghindari adanya informasi yang menyesatkan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teks berita dan terjemahannya sebagai objek penelitian. Teks berita dan terjemahannya diambil oleh peneliti dari situs UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Peneliti membandingkan dua topik teks berita sebagai data penelitian. Selain itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari tahu apa pergeseran tematik yang ditemukan dalam berita UIN Sunan Kalijaga dan bagaimana ekuivalensi terjemahan dalam berita UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Peneliti menggunakan Struktur Tematik dari teori Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional oleh Halliday dan Tekstual Ekuivalensi oleh Mona Baker. Peneliti menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif sebagai metode penelitian untuk menjawab masalah. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa munculnya tema yang paling dominan dalam kedua topik adalah tema *unmarked topical*. Dalam topik pertama, peneliti hanya menemukan 8 pergeseran tematik dari 55 klausa (15%). Selanjutnya, topik kedua memiliki 14 pergeseran tematik dari 76 klausa (21%). Peneliti menemukan bahwa pergeseran di dalam analisis ini terbagi menjadi beberapa kategori seperti 1) perubahan dari tema ke rema, 2) perubahan di dalam struktur klausa, 3) pelepasan tema, dan 4) penambahan tema. Namun, pergeseran dalam teks tidak mempengaruhi ekuivalensi teks terjemahan. Pergeseran tersebut hanya mengubah posisi tema tanpa menghilangkan informasi sedikit pun. Peneliti juga menemukan masalah baru yaitu tentang susunan tata bahasanya, tetapi dalam tekstual ekuivalensi pada struktur tematik, tata bahasa bukan sebuah indikator penerimaan dan koherensi dalam konteks.

Kata kunci: *Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional, Tekstual Ekuivalensi, Pergeseran Struktur Tematik, Teks Berita, Terjemahan.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Communication for humans is a need to connect with others. At the same time, humans need a tool to communicate both written and orally for gaining information. In this way, language becomes a tool for humans to communicate. In other words, language is a means of communication for human beings. Historically, when the prophet Adam AS, the first human who was created by Allah, still lived in heaven, the first thing to be thought of by Allah was language. It is revealed in the Holy Quran surah al-Baqarah verse 31:

وَعَلَّمَ اٰدَمَ الْاَسْمَاۤءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلٰۤىِٕكَةِ فَقَالَ اَنْۢبِـُٔوْنِيْ بِاَسْمَاۤءِ هٰٓؤُلَاۤءِ اِنْ كُنْتُمْ صٰدِقِيْنَ

And He taught Adam the nature of all things; then He placed them before the angels, and said: "Tell me the nature of these if ye are right."

God also communicates with humans through language. God delegates Jibril to deliver his Words to Muhammad. Through God's Words, he reveals everything about stories, news, orders, prohibitions, promises, and threats for his servants on earth. All of God's Words are written and collected in a book that is usually known as the Holy Quran. Humans have been guided by God all the way. The Holy Quran has all humans' needs in this world such as direction, cure, and referee between bad and good. God has stated in his Holy Quran surah Luqman verses 27:

1

وَلَوْ اَنَّ مَا فِى الْاَرْضِ مِنْ شَجَرَةٍ اَقْلَامٌ وَّالْبَحْرُ يَمُدُّهُ مِنْ بَعْدِهٖ سَبْعَةُ اَبْحُرٍ مَّا نَفِدَتْ كَلِمٰتُ

اللّٰهِ ۗاِنَّ اللّٰهَ عَزِيْزٌ حَكِيْمٌ

And if all the trees on earth were pens and the ocean (were ink), with seven oceans behind it to add to its (supply), yet would not the words of Allah be exhausted (in the writing): for Allah is Exalted in Power, full of Wisdom.

Language is said to be an idea and a technique of expression. People express themselves and their views through the use of language. Language as a tool of communication is a necessity for human life because humans use language to connect with others. The origin of language comes from the divine source, the natural sound source, the social interaction source, the physical adaptation source, the tool-making source, the genetic source (Yule, 2010, p. 1). Some form of communication is required in the social interaction group. An early human group's way of life and social interactions frequently involved some principle that produced human sounds. This is one of a significant concept that could be relevant to the use of sounds created by humans. Besides that, apes and other primates are not thought to have developed the ability to speak while using grunts and social calls and living in social groups (Yule, 2010, p. 3).

In delivering information to others, the speaker has a goal that his messages will be delivered to the listener. The way of delivering a message through language has an important role to achieve it. Furthermore, there are a lot of languages in this world that come from different nations, tribes, and cultures. Diversity encourages humans to learn other languages. For example, Holy Quran was delivered in Arabic because the prophet Muhammad came from Makkah,

which used Arabic as a communication tool. Therefore, Moslems in other countries need translation to understand the messages. Otherwise, people need translation as a problem solving to connect with others.

Roger T. Bell (Bell & Candlin, 1991, pp. 5–6) stated that translation is "the notion of movement of some sort between languages and content of some kind and the obligation to find 'equivalents' which 'preserve' features of the original.". In a good translation, there will be an equivalency between the source language and the target language. Meanwhile, a text, for example news item, contains any information to deliver to the reader. Therefore, the choice of words could influence the understanding of the message. Most people use the selected words which are familiar and impressive to the audience. The speakers also have goals that will be achieved by delivering the information.

There are many ways to spread information. One of them is through a text. Kind of text that contains information is news item. According to Oxford dictionary (Hornby, 2005, p. 1025), news is new information about something that has happened recently. It is a text which informs readers about events of the day. It is served into two forms, written and spoken. The events that appear in the news item are newsworthy or important which should be known by many people. The other criterion of news item is actual and factual news. It means the news item text will be come along the latest event.

If Allah gives the guidance through Holy Quran, Islamic State of Sunan Kalijaga, known as UIN Sunan Kalijaga, virtually provides an official website to share any information about this institution. It contains any information about

profile of university, a registration, programs, scholarship, department and faculty, etc. An institution of education such like university also uses a news item text to attract public especially a new student. Public can find the news of university in the homepage of university official website. The topic which commonly appears is achievement. It may from the student or from the lecture and university, for example the news in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga official website. There are three optional languages in the news website such as Indonesian, English and Arabic. In the first page, the reader will be served by Indonesian news. The reader could change the language in the up-right option or change the link into https://uin-suka.ac.id/en or https://uin-suka.ac.id/ar. The source text of the news is the Indonesian one. Then, public relations team of UIN Sunan Kalijaga translates the text into English and Arabic version. Although there are three optional languages, the translations did not complete. A lot of news from Indonesian language had not translated into English or Arabic news.

The news of UIN Sunan Kalijaga is a platform that exists in many years, but the researcher still found the lack of qualities in it whereas the misleading information will appear in the text. Since the news in the website UIN Sunan Kalijaga became a face of the website, it is important to ensure the qualities of the written text. If the researcher found any mistakes, the researcher expects the result of this paper becomes a consideration to build a better quality of literature in the website of UIN Sunan Kalijaga. Hence, this analysis has goal to discover the shift of translation through thematic structure and check the thematic equivalence. The researcher will compare the Indonesian and English version whether there is shift

in the process of translation especially in the clause of message which is thematic structure. Furthermore, translation went through a lot of upheaval and improvement in terms of literacy over time. Thus, the research of translation shift is considered important to analyze the latest translation developments and also as material for future literacy considerations.

To determine the equivalent of translation, the researcher will use the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday. The researcher will examine the news text and the translation using the three metafunctions of language. The three metafunctions of language consist of ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Using the theory of three metafunction, the researcher will focus in the textual metafunction to find the thematic structure shift of translation. Then, the researcher will analyze how the equivalence of translation although there is a shift in it using the theory of textual equivalence by Mona Baker.

This research will be an important study because finding the shift in translation could affect the value of translation. A good translation is an easy-understanding translation. Analyzing the shift could minimalize misleading information. Besides, news text contains important information. Readers need to understand the information without misunderstanding. Thus, the analysis of shifts in translation will be helpful to avoid misunderstanding and determine the equivalence of translation.

1.2 Problem Statement

The study is conducted by the researcher to answer the following statements:

1. What the thematic structure shifts discovered in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga news are.

2. How the equivalence of translation in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga news does.

1.3 Objective of Study

1. To observe the thematic structure shifts discovered in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga news.

2. To determine the equivalence of translation in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga news.

1.4 Significances of Study

This paper aims to analyze the shift of translation based on SFL. The researcher uses Halliday's theory to analyze the translation shift in the speech. Then, the researcher will use theory of textual equivalence by Mona Baker. This research will try to explain how the thematic structure of translation could deliver the message from Indonesian to English without changing the meaning. It aims to avoid misleading information between the source languages and the target languages. In addition, this paper is helpful as a contribution to analyzing and reviewing such topics.

1.5 Literature Review

The researcher reviews some studies that have a related topic and theory. The first study entitled *A Shift Analysis of Thematic Structure Found in Indonesian Translation of Muhammad Novel* was a graduating paper which is written by Mohammad Rizaqi Munir (2019) from the Islamic State University of

Sunan Kalijaga. The author tried to discover the types of themes, the dominant theme, and the thematic structure shift in topical, textual, and interpersonal themes. He used Systemic Functional Grammar theory. He found results that the dominant type of theme shift is the topical theme.

The second study entitled *Translation Shift Analysis of Thematic Structure in Printed Political News Reports of Indonesian Local Newspaper* was written by Indah Arti Fisilla and Ernie Diyahkusmaning Ayu Imperiani (2020) from Indonesia University of Education. The authors analyzed the translation shift of textual metafunction. He applied Systemic Functional Grammar by Halliday and Newmark's Translation Shift. He found out that 29.1% of theme shifts of 79 clauses. The translators managed to maintain objectivity in the news reports in order that the readers could agree with the point.

Another study entitled *Thematic Structure Shift in the English Translation of Indonesian Complex Sentences in Okky Madasari's Maryam* was a graduating paper which is written by Anisa Intan Nurfadhilah (2016) from the Islamic State University of Sunan Kalijaga. The author described the shift of thematic structure in the English translation of Indonesian complex sentences and how the Indonesian complex sentences are translated into English. He used the Systemic Functional Linguistics theory proposed by Halliday. The result showed that the shift of thematic structure occurs in the type of theme and the shift between theme and rheme. Although, it does not affect the equivalence of translation.

After examining the studies above, it can be figured out that this research uses the same analysis pattern as the research written by Anisa Intan Nurfadhilah

(2016) in applying Systemic Functional Linguistics proposed by Halliday. However, the result of this research will be different from those research because this research uses a different object to be analyzed which is news text, and it will explain about the thematic equivalence.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

Based on the research question, the researcher chooses to apply Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) proposed by Halliday. Halliday (2004, p. 29) proposes three metafunctions of language which are ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunction. The researcher considered the SFL theory by Halliday as the best way to find the answer to those questions. In this research, the researcher will use a textual approach to analyze the shift. Baker (2011, p. 135) states that Halliday offers two kinds of approaches to analyzing the meaning of a clause. The two kinds are thematic structure and information structure. The thematic structure provides analysis of meaning in terms of theme and rheme. According to Halliday (2004, p. 58), a thematic structure is a structure that carries three distinct structures expressing kinds of semantic organization that is known as lines of meaning.

In thematic structure, there is two segments in a clause. The first one is the theme. Baker (2011, p. 121) stated that the theme is about what the clause is. Theme acts as point of orientation and point of departure in a discourse to make it coherent. The second one is the rheme. Baker (2011, p. 122) said that the rheme is what the speaker says about the theme. The rheme contains information that the

speaker wants to convey to the hearer. Because of that, rheme becomes the goal of discourse. Proposing Halliday's theory, the thematic structure is a part of textual metafunction. In the textual metafunction, there are three types of theme. They are ideational (also known as topical) theme, interpersonal theme, and textual theme (Wiratno, 2021, p. 56).

Text is not a unit of form but a unit of meaning. Without recognizing the meanings of the various forms, it is impossible to grasp the meaning of the text as a whole. Mona Baker in his book (2011) discusses word choice as a textual technique (rather than a grammatical feature). According to Baker (2011, p. 124) any of these sequences' suitability in a particular context depends mainly on how effectively it fits into the surrounding text than on how effectively it conforms to grammar. The individual clauses are all grammatically correct, but when combined, they do not constitute a coherent stretch of discourse.

1.7 Methods of Research

Plans and procedures for conducting research are known as research designs, and they involve anything from general hypotheses to specific techniques for gathering and analyzing data. There are a number of choices in this approach. Advanced designs include qualitative, quantitative, and mixed-methods designs.

Without a doubt, the three methods are not as distinct as they first appear. Although they represent distinct extremities of a continuum, qualitative and quantitative techniques should not be seen as polar opposites or dichotomies. Studies typically lean more toward being qualitative than quantitative, or vice

versa. Due to its integration of both qualitative and quantitative techniques, mixed methods research fall somewhere in the middle of this continuum (Cresswell, 2009, p. 1).

1.7.1 Type of Research

It is common to characterize the difference between qualitative and quantitative research in terms of the use of words (qualitative) as opposed to numerical data (quantitative), or by employing closed-ended questions (quantitative hypotheses) as opposed to open-ended ones (qualitative interview questions). The fundamental philosophical presuppositions that researchers bring to the study, the general types of research strategies used in the research (e.g., quantitative experiments or qualitative case studies), and the specific methods employed in conducting these strategies (e.g., collecting data quantitatively on instruments versus collecting qualitative data through observing a setting) are all better ways to view the gradations of differences between them (Cresswell, 2009, p. 4).

Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribed to a social or human problem (Cresswell, 2009, p. 4). The research process includes developing study questions and methods, data collection that typically takes place in the participant's environment, inductive data processing that progresses from specifics to broad themes, and the researcher's evaluation of the significance of the findings. The final report's structure is adjustable. Participants in this type of research support an approach to research that values an inductive approach, an emphasis on personal

meaning, and the significance of accurately depicting the complexity of a situation.

Considering the three methods of research, this paper will use descriptive qualitative research. There are different levels of depth that can be included in the descriptions. Geertz (Yin, 2016, p. 227) argues that readers might appreciate and ultimately come to a deep understanding of the social situations being examined through thick descriptions or extremely detailed accounts. The greatest descriptions encompass all of a study's data. This type of research relates to the analysis of this paper which investigates language meaning to avoid misleading shifts through Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday. Then, the researcher analyzes the equivalency using the theory of textual equivalence by Mona Baker. The paper determines how the translation shift affects the equivalent of translation. In addition, the research will use a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the shift of translation and the textual equivalence.

1.7.2 Data Sources

A source of data or in many cases is a fieldwork setting is from where are you going to obtain the necessary data (Yin, 2016, p. 55). The researcher searches the data of the related topics from different sources such like internet, book, journal, etc. The smallest or lowest entities or elements that have been recorded as a result of an experience, observation, experiment, or other scenario are called data (Yin, 2016, p. 138).

The main data source consists of two texts of Indonesian news text and English translation with different topic. The data are written by public relation team of UIN Sunan Kalijaga. The first data of this paper are news texts entitled *Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Kalijaga Terima Penghargaan Rujukan Nasional Akreditasi Perpustakaan Tahun 2023* *(*(https://uin-suka.ac.id/id/berita/detail/1068/perpustakaan-uin-sunan-kalijaga-terima-penghargaan-rujukan-nasional-akreditasi-perpustakaan-tahun-2023*)* and "The Library of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta: Innovative in Service, Receives National Accreditation Award 2023" (https://uin-suka.ac.id/id/berita/detail/1069/the-library-of-uin-sunan-kalijaga-yogyakarta-innovative-in-service-receives-national-accreditation-award-2023) which published on 6 March 2023 written by author named Ihza.

The second data of this paper are news texts entitled *UIN Sunan Kalijaga Menganugerahkan Gelar Honoris Causa kepada Tiga Tokoh Dunia* (https://uin-suka.ac.id/id/berita/detail/1053/uin-sunan-kalijaga-menganugerahkan-gelar-honoris-causa-kepada-tiga-tokoh-dunia) and "UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta Awards Honorary Doctorate to Three World Leaders in Interfaith Harmony" (https://uin-suka.ac.id/en/berita/detail/1072/uin-sunan-kalijaga-yogyakarta-awards-honorary-doctorate-to-three-world-leaders-in-interfaith-harmony). The Indonesian version published on 13 February 2023 written by public relations team of UIN Sunan Kalijaga while the English version published on 14 February 2023 written by author named Ihza.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The potential data collection techniques are interviewing, observing, collecting and examining, and feeling (Yin, 2016, p. 138). For example, "interviewing" can rely on an established questionnaire with clear interview guidelines. As part of a neighborhood study, "observing" could entail taking pictures of subtle signs like the fronts of unoccupied houses. A structured search and retrieval process that uses computerized bibliographic searches as a tool could lead to "collecting" as a result. Even some types of mechanical instruments might be used to evaluate certain "feelings," such as sensing heat or cold (which might be supported by the use of a thermometer), sensing the passing of time (which might be supported by your watch), or judging how noisy a place is (which might be measured by an audiometer) (Yin, 2016, p. 139).

The researcher may gather qualitative documents during the research process. Public records like newspapers, meeting minutes, and official reports, as well as private documents like personal diaries and journals, letters, and emails) (Cresswell, 2009, p. 302). In this study, the researcher collects data from news item texts from online sources. First, the researcher downloaded the full page of news item text in the website homepage. The researcher should move the language into English and Indonesian version. Then, the researcher will identify each sentence by interdependency and logico-semantic relations into clauses. If the clauses have been arranged, the researcher analyzes each clause by the analysis of three metafunctions. The researcher uses the thematic structure and finds the translation shift to be main data which are discussed in the paper.

The data divide into two parts, SL and TL. The researcher separates the analysis into two sections, topic 1 and topic 2. In both topics, the SL text symbolizes with letter 'a' while the TL text symbolizes with letter 'b'. The sentences symbolize with numeral 1, 2, 3, and so on. The sequences of clauses symbolize with numeral Roman numerals such like i, ii, iii, iv, and so on. In complex clause analysis, the researcher uses symbols 'α' as independent clause and 'β' as dependent clause.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

The steps involved in assessing the various types of qualitative data must be described in a methods discussion for a qualitative proposal or study. Generally speaking, the goal is to interpret text and visual data. It entails segmenting, disassembling, and reassembling the data (Creswell & Creswell, 2018, p. 306). This book provides the following advice to researchers: Approach qualitative data analysis as a process that involves various levels of analysis and sequential phases from the particular to the general. First, prepare the data for analysis by organizing it. Second, read or examine all the information. Next, begin coding all of the information. By enclosing sections of text or images in brackets and writing a term that represents a category in the margins, the data is organized through coding. Fourth, create themes and a description. The last is representing the concepts and description (Creswell & Creswell, 2018, pp. 308–309).

Based on the advice, the researcher will classify the data into clauses by Interdependency and Logico-semantic relations. The researcher will compare each clause from the Indonesian and English news text and identify the clause by

applying the three metafunctions of language which is ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunction. When the data have been organized, the researcher will identify the thematic structure and find whether there is any shift. After finding the shift in the translation, the researcher will analyze whether the news text and the translation are equivalent or not using thematic equivalence.

1.8 Paper Organization

The researcher will divide this paper into four chapters. The first one is an introduction to the general description of the study that consists of a background study, research questions, objectives study, significance study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is a theoretical framework that describes the applied theory. The third chapter is the discussion and findings that contains the analysis of data. Then the last one is the conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This last chapter consists of the conclusion of thematic structure in both topics that have been analyzed from Systemic Functional Linguistics perspective and Textual Equivalence. In addition, this chapter contains suggestions for the next researchers.

4.1 Conclusion

The study aims to find shift of thematic structure in the UIN Sunan Kalijaga website which is in the news section. The study also offers a textual equivalence to measure the equivalency of translation that could be reached by the author of the news which is public relation team of UIN Sunan Kalijaga. The researcher adopts the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday and Thematic Structure: Textual Equivalence by Mona Baker.

The results show the most dominant of theme appearances is unmarked topical theme. Hence, the author represents the most important role in the beginning by using unmarked topical theme. The researcher finds that the shifts in this analysis divide into some categories such as 1) a change from theme into rheme, 2) a change in the structure of theme, 3) omission of theme, and 4) addition of theme. The SL contains some omission elements that affect the thematic structure. In the second topic of translation, the translator has increased the quality of translation by adding the elements that do not appear in SL.

Furthermore, the first topic only has 8 thematic shifts of 55 clauses. The percentage is 15% shift in it. Furthermore, the second topic has 16 thematic shifts of 76 clauses. The percentage is 21% in it. Nonetheless, the shifts consist in the clauses did not affect the textual equivalence of translation. All the messages in those SL clauses are delivered by author in the TL text although it is in orderly different. Although the researcher finds grammatical errors, it does not influence the equivalency. The way a text fits into its surrounding textual context determines its equivalence through acceptability. Thus, the author has a different type of text organization in choosing the point's departure as an important role rather than the rheme.

4.2 Suggestions

The researcher finds that the topic has lacking of structures after experiencing the process of analysis. The next researchers can explore more deeply and add some theories that relate to the structure. Grammatical structure might be the one of options that need to be considered by the next researchers. The researcher finds a lot of words grammatically incorrect in the text including the punctuation. Eventhough, if the next researchers use the same theories, it does not rule out the possibility that it would yield different findings.

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