AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH – INDONESIAN TRANSPOSITION IN THE
SONY ERICSSON K750i’s USER MANUAL

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial to Fulfillment the
Requirement of Strata One Degree

By:

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JAKARTA
2014
ABSTRACT


The main objective of this analysis is to analyze transposition of Sony Ericsson K750i User Manual from English into Indonesian. In doing this research, he makes notes to find the differences and compares them certainly transposition analysis in the Sony Ericsson K750i User Manual. Then, he makes conclusion that transposition is a procedure involving change in the grammar from the source language text to the target language text.

In this research, the writer uses qualitative descriptive method. The writer reads the user manual and then analyzes and identifies transposition forms which appear in Sony Ericsson K750i User Manual.

In the analysis of transposition in Sony Ericsson K750i User Manual, it appears that the transposition used mostly to replace one word class with another word class and to compare the source language structure and the target language structures. From the result of analysis, the writer found the first shift (singular – plural; adjective + noun – noun + adjective); the second shift (the grammatical of source language structure is not in the target language structure); third shift (noun + adjective – noun + clause; adjective + noun – noun + noun) and the fourth shift (the replacement of a verbal lexical gap in Bahasa Indonesia).

Keyword: Transposition, User Manual
APPROVEMENT

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2014
## LEGALIZATION

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Title : An Analysis of English – Indonesian Transposition in the Sony Ericsson K750i’s User Manual

This thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on June 27th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, June 27th, 2014

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which is substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, June 2014

Mohammad Mozart
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

In the name of Allah, the most beneficent and the most merciful. Praise to be Allah SWT the lord of the world that has blessed the writer in completing the paper in English department, faculty of Adab and Humanities, Islamic State University of Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. May blessing and salutation be upon the most honorable prophet and the messenger, his families, his companions and his followers.

The writer would like to thank to the writer’s beloved parents, (My father the deceased Mario Syarief Wiradilaga and My mother Tuti K Ningrum) for their love, support, attention, patience and the full finance support during my study and the process of finishing this thesis. The writer thanks to her sister and brother, who always support and pray for him.

Special thank goes to the writer’s supervisor, Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd., The Head of English Letters Department for his continuing guidance, patience, and support during the writer conducts this paper until finishing it.

The writer would like to express his appreciation to these following amazing persons who helped him in finishing this thesis. Prof, Dr, Oman Fathurahman, M.Hum the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta. Mrs. Elve Oktaviani, M.Hum, the Secretary of English Letters Department, also Mr. Moh. Supardi, M.Hum,
M.Agus Suriadi, M.Hum. And all lecturers of English Letters Department who have taught and educated the writer.

For my beloved girl Arum Ganda Wijayanti, M.Pd., her patience, love and support are so meaningful for the writer and for all friends in English department; Ka Bay, Tholib, Umar that always help me anything and Ambhara hotel especially Concierge thank you so much.

Finally, the writer realizes that there are many lacks and mistakes in this paper. However, the writer hopes every reader of this paper send any suggestions, comments and advices to make this paper better.

May God bless us. Aamiin.....

Jakarta, June 2014

The writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is more than just transferring a text in the source language (SL) into an equivalent text in the target language (TL). Translation is not only translating each words or phrases from source language into the target language, but it is looking for the equivalent of meaning or message in the source language to be transferred into the target language. In many cases, the process is not simple, but it usually goes back and forth, so that finally the translators can get the most equivalent translation of the original text.

It is understandable that language is a set of system. Both English and Indonesian have structural systems. English and Indonesian are two different languages. Therefore, it is important to point out that there are similarities as well as differences between English and Indonesian structure. When there are similarities exist, translation would be easy. However, when differences occur translation could be difficult. So, when there is a different gramatical pattern, translating Indonesian into English is more difficult than translating English into Indonesian. Therefore, translators must consider some grammatical and lexical equivalent.

Translation is not writing the translator’s own mind. The translator not only adopting, but also understanding SL and re-expressing into TL with concerning to its cultural equivalencies.
Many people think that translation is the process of transferring text in the source language into an equivalent text in the target language. When they are doing translation, they regard that every word has the same value that should be translated perfectly. Whereas, translation is the process of transforming message by reconstructing sentence.

In the translation activity, the translator try to find the equivalent of source language text to target language text. The equivalent is the correspond content of the messages of SL text to TL text. It is the first step that the translator find in translation. So, formal correspondence is the equivalence of structures both the source language text and the target language text that denied (equivalent over formal correspondence).¹

The reason why the readers make a mistake or misunderstand about the translation lies on two things. Firstly, the translator has not known at all about the source language yet. Secondly, the translator has not known to interpret the source language into target language. The translator should have another knowledge that will help to make translation, such as the culture of the source language and target language.

Based on the shifting of structure concept, there is a basic techniques to solve the problem in shifting of translation, that is Transposition, the replacement of one grammatical unit by another². For example: A pair of tweezers translated into sebuah penjepit. Here there is a change happen from plural noun into singular noun. Transposition is the only translation procedure concerned with grammatical.

¹ Eugene A. Nida and Taber A. Charles, Theory and Practice of Translation, (Den Haag; Brill, 1974), p.12
² Peter Newmark, Approaches To Translation (Oxford: Permagon Press, 1981), p.31
In translating text from source language into target language, transposition is the main process in the translation that should be taken into account by translator.

Based on the explanation above, the writer tries to analyze the transposition in the User’s manual Sony Ericsson K750i from English into Indonesia. In translating the words, phrases, or sentence of source language text, the mistakes usually occur because the vocabularies in English are different from Indonesia, the culture and custom are also different.

B. Focus of the Study

In this paper, the writer discusses the transposition in user’s manual Sony Ericsson K750i by Sony Ericsson mobile communications AB.

The analysis focuses only on the transposition, such as replacing word class with another word class, and comparing the structural systems, from English into Indonesia in the user’s manual Sony Ericsson K750i based on Newmark’s theory.

C. Research Question

According to the explanation above, the research Questions that will be discussed deeply by the writer are:

1. What types of transpositions that are contains in the user’s manual Sony Ericsson K750i from English into Indonesia?

2. Why are the transpositions applied in the user’s manual Sony Ericsson K750i from English into Indonesia?
D. **Significance of the Study**

The writer hopes the result of this research will assist the translator who want to translate using translation procedure, such as Transposition.

E. **Research Methodology**

1. **Objective of Research**

   Related to the research questions above, the writer intends to investigate the transposition from English into Indonesia in user’s manual Sony Ericsson K750i using the transposition procedures.

2. **Method of the Research**

   In this research, the writer uses qualitative descriptive method. The writer reads the user manual and then analyzes and identifies transposition forms which appear in it.

3. **Unit of Analysis**

   The unit analysis of the research is “Sony Ericsson K750i” User’s manual, by Sony Ericsson mobile communications AB, published in the 2005.

4. **Instrument of the Research**

   The instrument of the research is the writer himself through reading, identifying and classifying the text. He also observes and signs the possibility of the transposition in Sony Ericsson K750i User’s manual using transposition procedures that Newmark states.
5. Technique of Data Analysis

The obtained data in this research will be analyzed through descriptive analysis technique based on the theory which is proposed by Newmark.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Translation

The translators have to find out and understand the definitions of the translation. There are some definitions of translation taken from many sources:
Firstly as Newmark states that “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in other language.”
Secondly according to Catford that: “Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in other language”.
Thirdly Bell, T.R: “Translation is the expression in another language (target language) of what has been expressed in another language (source language) preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.”
“Translation consists in reproducing in the target language the closest natural equivalent of the SL message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style.”

Based on the definitions above, there are three cases in translation: (1). It include two languages: the SL (source language) and TL (target language). (2). A translator has to find equivalent of SL text to TL text. (3). To defend the content of message of SL text to TL text.

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B. Types of translation

According to Newmark, the translation theorist is concerned with every type of translation procedure. The procedures can be in form of:

a. Transcription, which may or may not be required for SL intitutional or cultural words to provide authenticity or local colour respectively.
b. One to one translation.
c. Through translation.
d. Lexical synonymy, translation by a close TL equivalent.
e. Componential analysis, some form of componential analysis should always be preferred to synonymy as provisional translation procedure.
f. Transposition, the replacement of one grammatical unit by another.
g. Modulation entails a change in lexical elements, a shift in the point of view.
h. Compensation, when loss of meaning or sound effect or metaphor in one part of sentence is compensated in another part.
i. Cultural equivalence.
j. Translation label, an approximate equivalent, sometimes proposed as a collocation in inverted commas.
k. Definition, recast as a descriptive noun phrase.
l. Paraphrase, amplification or free rendering of the meaning of a sentence.

From the types of the translation above the translator should concern to any procedures that required in translating, that is because when translator translating some text translator is not only rearrange the grammatical unit from SL to TL but also concern to the cultural equivalences to get the proper meaning in order to make the reader easy to understand the content of the text.

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*Ibid*, p.30
According to Rachmadie the procedures can be in the form of:

a. Translation, this means rendering the sound of a source language to a target language form.
b. Transliteration, this is the process of rendering the letters of one alphabet into the letters of another with a different alphabetical system.
c. Borrowing, a procedure to adopt source language text when the target language has no equivalent for the source language. Example: “Handphone”.
d. Literal, this is one to one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can included borrowing and word for word translation.
e. Transposition, this one of the most common procedures used in translation. It involves replacing a grammatical structure in the SL with one of a different type in the TL in order to achieve the same effect. For example; “Good morning” translated “Selamat pagi”.
f. Modulation, variation through a change of viewpoint, of respective and very often of catagory of though. For example; “No smoking” translated “Dilarang merokok”.
g. Adaptation, this process is used when the other do not suffice. It involves modifying the concept or using a situation analogous to the SL situation thought not identical to it. An adaptation may at the same time entail modulation and transposition. For example; “First class” translated “Kelas satu”. The word “kelas” is adaptation from “class”.  

There are so many types of translation and two main common procedures, that should be taken by translator are transposition and modulation, in translating one language into another language the first thing to do by translator is study the text first as he begins to translate. Based on the varieties of the translation procedures, transposition is one of the many procedures that must be considered in

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the process of translation. Transposition becomes special translation procedure because it can change a structural in SL and TL. Besides being a special translation procedure, “the transposition can also be applied within a language.”\textsuperscript{9} It can be conclude if the transposition has a very important role in translation because the source language often has a different structure and system from structure and system of target language.

C. Transposition of Translation

Transposition is termed by Vinay and Darbelnet called transposition involves replacing one word class with other without changing the meaning of the message. In translation there are two distinct types of transposition:

1. Obligatory transposition: Transposition which occur because of the discrepancies in the lexico grammatical system between the SL and the TL; the compensatory device for the discrepancy is predictable from the text and its context.

2. Optional transposition: Transposition which occur because of the translator's discretion. In these transposition, there are formal correspondences, but the translator in light of interpersonal meaning has selected something else.\textsuperscript{10}

Transposition is something that unavoidable in translation. It is efforts to transfer the meaning from one language (SL) text to another (TL) text by the aim of the universally is known as practice of translation.

Another opinion about transposition is termed by Catford as a shift is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from source language to

\textsuperscript{10}Venuti, Lawrence, \textit{The Translation Studies Reader}, (London: Routledge, 2000), p. 88
target language. In the context of translating English into Indonesia, this change occurs as the result of dissimilarities of the system and structure of English and Indonesia to convey the same meaning. The application of transposition is aimed to avoid literal translation which only result in an unnatural translation.

When translation cannot be carried out closely to the linguistic form of the source text or textual equivalence is achieved in the text, then Catford calls “Translation Shift”. The concept of shifts is defined in terms of departures from formal correspondences in the process of going from SL to the TL’. Catford divided two major types of shift are identified; ‘level shift’ and ‘category shift’.  

1. Level shifts Catford means a shift of level we mean that a SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In English has a lexical unit in Indonesia as its translation equivalent. The following examples show these shifts.

a. Danny has gone diving.
   Danny sudah pergi menyelam.

b. Ayahpun mengendarai motor itu.
   Even father ride that motorcycle.

In (a) we can see that in English ‘has’ combined with the third form of the verb ‘go’ indicates that the act of ‘going’ has started before the time of speaking and the effect of the action still continues at the time of speaking, as opposed. The form ’has’+ verb III’in English, is a unit of the grammar that translated into Indonesian using the lexis ‘sudah’. In the same way, ‘pun’ in the second example is a unit (morpheme) in the grammar of

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11 Hatim, Basil, Teaching and Researching Translation, (London: Longman 1974), P. 15
12 Rochayah Machali, Redefining Textual Equivalence in Translation, (Jakarta: The Translation Center Faculty of Arts-the University of Indonesia, 1998), p.15
Indonesian, which is an emphatic particle, is translated into ‘even’ a lexical word in English.

2. Category shift is a generic term referring to shifts involving any of the categories of class, structure, system and unit. In category shift may involve into four categories. There are:

a. Class shift is source language item is translated by means of a TL item belonging to a different grammatical class. For example:

a.1. Medical student.
   \[\text{Adj} \quad \text{n}\]
   a.2. Mahasiswa kedokteran.
   \[\text{N} \quad \text{n}\]

b. Structure shift is involving a change in grammatical structure between SL and TL. For example:

b.1. The white car is expensive.
   \[\text{Adj} \quad \text{n}\]
   b.2. Mobil yang putih itu mahal.
   \[\text{N which + modifier}\]

c. Unit shift is where strict rank for rank correspondence between SL and TL sentences, clauses, groups, words and morphemes are not observed. For example:

c.1. Thinking person
   \[\text{Adj} \quad \text{n}\]
   c.2. Manusia yang berfikir
   \[\text{N which + modifier (a clauses)}\]

d. Intra system shift is which occurs when translation involves selection of a non corresponding term in TL system this is regardless of whether the SL
and TL prose systems which approximately correspond formally.\textsuperscript{13} For example:

d.1. A pair of shorts  
\begin{align*} 
\text{N}(+ \text{ plural}) 
\end{align*}

\begin{align*} 
\text{d.2. Sebuah celana pendek} 
\text{N}(+ \text{ singular}) 
\end{align*}

Newmark refers to the same concept as transposition. There are four shifts on transposition as Newmark statement.\textsuperscript{14}

1. The first shift

It is an obligatory transposition and automatic, Is caused by the grammatical structure of the target language. It offers the translator no choice and must take the equivalence in the TL text as below:

\begin{enumerate}
\item a. English (SL) plural to bahasa Indonesia (TL) singular, such as: a pair of scissors – translated into Indonesia: \textit{sebuah gunting}.
\item b. Adjective + Noun in English to Noun + Adjective in bahasa Indonesia such as: Beautiful girl translated into \textit{Gadis (yang) cantik}.
\end{enumerate}

2. The second shift

It is required, as source language grammatical structure is not in the target language text, for instance, there are any options, and they are:

\begin{enumerate}
\item a. In bahasa Indonesia, the object is in front of the sentence, but in English, is in the last. For example: \textit{we must bring the money} – translated into Indonesia: \textit{Uang itu harus kita bawa}.
\end{enumerate}

\textsuperscript{13}\textit{Ibid.}, p. 15
b. In bahasa Indonesia, the adjective is in front of sentence, then followed by the subject, but it is not in English grammatical structure. For example:

*Good job* – translated into Indonesia: *Kerja bagus*

c. In bahasa Indonesia, the verbal is in front of the sentence, but it is unusual in English, except the imperative sentence, for example: *its usage has been approved* – translated into Indonesia: *Telah disahkan penggunaannya.*

3. The third shift

It is one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the target language text, such as:

a. In English, noun or noun phrase becomes verbal in bahasa Indonesia, for example: *to train intellectual men for the pursuit of an intellectual life* – translated into Indonesia: *untuk melatih para intelektual untuk mengejar kehidupan intelektual.* Actually, the word “pursuit” in Indonesia literal translation is “pengejaran”, but it is unnatural usage or formal into TL, so it becomes “mengejar”.

b. In English, noun phrase with adjective from verb intransitive becomes noun + clause, for example: *Boring lecture* – translated into Indonesia: *Kuliah yang membosankan.*

c. Adjective + noun in English becomes noun + noun in Indonesia.

Example: Medical student (adjective + noun) translated into Indonesia: *Mahasiswa kedokteran* (noun + noun).

d. In English, the clauses in underlies form in source language that state in detail and explicit in target language.. for example: *The approval signed by
The advisor is valid – translated into Indonesia: Persetujuan yang ditandatangani oleh pembimbing sah.

4. The Fourth shift

It is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. For example: *He is very pleasant, but his wife is arrogant* – translated into Indonesia: *ia sangat baik (sekali), tetapi istrinya sangat sombong*. The word *sekali* is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap in bahasa Indonesia by a grammatical structure.

In doing a translation, the translators have to pay attention to the linguistic functions. According to Buchler and Jakobson, Newmark divided the linguistic functions of text into six kinds, they are:

a. The expressive function is the mind of the speaker, the writer, the originator of the utterance. He uses the utterance to express his feelings irrespective of any response.

b. The informative function is external situation, the facts of topic, reality outside language, including reported ideas or theories.

c. The vocative function language is the readership, the addressee, the vocative in the sense of calling up on the readership to act, think or feel, and react in the way intended by the text.

d. The aesthetic function of language is designed to please the sense, first through its actual or imagined sound, and secondly through its metaphors.

e. The phatic function of language is used for maintaining friendly contact with the addressee rather than for imparting foreign information.
f. The metalingual function of language indicates a language’s ability to explain, name, and criticize its own features.\(^{15}\)

A translator faces many problems to translate the SL text into TL text. The linguistic problem facing Indonesian translators divided into two parts named intrinsic difference among the two languages, and special problem relating to the standardization process of bahasa Indonesia currently as relative young and developing languages.

The difficulties of syntax faced by translator, for example pronouns *he* and *she*, the reader of TL text (Indonesian people) do not know the person involved except to substitute the personal pronoun and possessive pronoun with the names. It means that in order to obtain clarity of translation of personal pronoun and possessive pronoun, the translator of bahasa Indonesia cannot directly change the personal pronoun and possessive pronoun into their equals *dia* or *ia* and-nya. Except in each paragraph there is only a personal pronoun and possessive pronoun reference.

The translator finds the difficulties arises in producing the plural forms in bahasa Indonesia. If there are plural nouns of non-living such as *some, many, or ten*, are not proceeded with the quantity. Those plural forms expressed by reduplicate its single form. So, the use single nominal in expressing bahasa Indonesia plural nouns that justified as the idea concerning plural form can be concluded from the context.

\(^{15}\textit{Ibid}, \text{ pp. 39-44}\)
Besides, a translator will find the difficulty in syntax. It is the transformation of verb that based on the usage of time that following the subject in English and also followed by the time utility. In bahasa Indonesia, there is no verb change based on the time utility. Providing the time remark in bahasa Indonesia shows the time. For example:

1. She reads the holy Qur’an everyday (habitual)
   Dia membaca al-Qur’an setiap hari

2. He is cutting grass in the garden now (in progress)
   Dia sedang memotong rumput di kebun sekarang

3. He went to restaurant last night (past time)
   Dia pergi ke restoran semalam

The difficulty of lexical shift, caused by Indonesian translator’s default frequently shift the words, phrase, idiomatic expression, figurative expression and proverbs stand independently without the context.

The used of several theories beside Newmark’s is to support the theory that Newmark states in order to help the writer to analyze.
### A. Data Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source language text</th>
<th>Target language text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>To quickly and easily prepare your phone for use.</td>
<td>Untuk mengatur setelan telepon anda dengan mudah dan cepat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>To quickly reach certain functions.</td>
<td>Untuk menjalankan fungsi-fungsi tertentu dengan cepat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The sametime.</td>
<td>Sekaligus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Loud signal.</td>
<td>Sinyal yang keras.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>When you receive a call from that contact.</td>
<td>Ketika kontak itu memanggil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Short movies.</td>
<td>Film pendek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>When you connect your phone to a computer using USB cable.</td>
<td>Saat anda menggunakan kabel USB untuk menghubungkan telepon anda dengan komputer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>If the passcode is correct, the correct codes are shown.</td>
<td>Bila passcode yang anda masukkan benar, code-code yang tampil adalah code-code yang benar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>The latest computer software.</td>
<td>Versi terakhir perangkat lunak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile phone.</td>
<td>komputer.</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>A new battery.</td>
<td>Baterai baru.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nothing here in shall be construed as a sale of the software to a user of this device.</td>
<td>Didalam perjanjian ini tidak ada sesuatu apapun yang dapat diartikan sebagai penjualan perangkat lunak ini kepada pengguna alat ini.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>The original purchaser.</td>
<td>Pembeli pertama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Express warranties and lost profits.</td>
<td>Garansi eksplisit dan kehilangan keuntungan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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A. Data Analysis

In the data analysis, the writer gets the source language text from Sony Ericsson K750i user’s manual by Sony Ericsson mobile communication AB. Then the writer analyzes the process of transposition from it, such as:

1. **SL Text:** To quickly and easily prepare your phone for use. (page : 7)
   **TL Text:** Untuk mengatur setelan telepon anda dengan mudah dan cepat. (page : 9)

   The word *to quickly and easily prepare your phone for use* above, here is the transposition that change happens, in English object is in the last but in bahasa Indonesia object is in the front. *To quickly and easily prepare your phone for use* translated *untuk mengatur setelan telepon anda dengan mudah dan cepat*. So the translation above is catagorized as types of the second shift of transposition.

2. **SL Text:** To quickly reach certain function. (page : 13)

   **TL Text:** Untuk menjalankan fungsi-fungsi tertentu dengan cepat. (page : 15).
The word *to quickly reach certain function* translated into *untuk menjalankan fungsi-fungsi tertentu dengan cepat* in this translation the transposition occurs that in English object is in the last but in bahasa Indonesia object is in the front so the translation above is categorized as types of the second shift of transposition.

3. SL Text: You can select several or all files in a folder at the same time. (page: 16)
   TL Text: Anda dapat memilih beberapa file atau semua file dalam satu folder sekaligus. (page: 19)

   The word *The same time* translated into *Sekaligus*. The word same time in Indonesia literal translation is “bersamaan”, but it is too formal so the translator change it becomes ”*sekaligus*”. This translation same as before so it categorized as types of the third shift of transposition.

4. SL Text: A restricted number. (page: 19)
   TL Text: Nomor yang dibatasi. (page: 22)

   The word in sentence *A restricted number* the transposition occurs from adjective + noun in English to noun + adjective in bahasa Indonesia. *A restricted number* translated *nomor yang dibatasi*, this translation is categorized as types of the first shift of transposition.

5. SL Text: A loud signal. (page: 20)
   TL Text: Sinyal yang keras. (page: 23)

   The word *A loud signal* translated *Sinyal yang keras*, word loud signal becomes sinyal yang keras indicates that adjective + noun in English to noun + adjective in bahasa Indonesia so the translation above is categorized as the first shift of transposition.
6. SL Text : When you receive a call from that contact. (page : 27)

TL Text : Ketika kontak itu memanggil. (page : 31)

The word *when you receive a call from that contact* translated *ketika kontak itu memanggil*, in English object is in the last in Indonesia object is in the front of sentence, so it categorized as the second shift of transposition.

7. SL Text : Templates. (page : 36)

TL Text : Pola pesan. (page : 43)

The word *templates* above, here there is the transposition that occurs from plural to singular. *Templates* translated *pola pesan*. So the translation above is categorized as types of the first shift of transposition.

8. SL Text : Short movies. (page : 57)

TL Text : Film pendek. (page : 68)

The word *short movies* translated *film pendek* its very clear that in English plural and become singular in bahasa Indonesia, so it categorized as the first shift of transposition.


TL Text : Fungsi bluetooth. (page : 77)

The word *bluetooth functions* translated *fungsi bluetooth* its categorized as the first shift of transposition because in English is plural become singular in bahasa Indonesia.

10. SL Text : When you connect your phone to a computer using the USB cable. (Page : 68).

The word in sentence when you connect your phone to a computer using the USB cable translated saat anda menggunakan kabel USB untuk menghubungkan telefon anda dengan komputer in this translation the object is in the front of sentence in bahasa Indonesia, but in English the object is in the last. So its categorized as the second shift of transposition.


The sentence an internet connected computer translated komputer yang dihubungkan dengan internet. Transposition occurs that the object is in the last in English but in the front in bahasa Indonesia so its categorized as the second shift of transposition.

12. SL Text: If the passcode is correct, the correct codes are shown. (Page: 77).


The sentence if the passcode is correct, the correct codes are shown translated bila passcode yang anda masukkan benar, kode-kode yang tampil adalah kode-kode anda yang benar. Transposition occurs because virtual lexical gap in bahasa Indonesia by a grammatical structure in English. So its categorized as the fourth shift of transposition.


The word memory contents translated isi memori transposition occurs that in English is plural and become singular in bahasa Indonesia, so it categorized as the first shift of transposition, and word personal data translated data pribadi same as before a change of word category occurs from adjective-noun in English into noun-adjective in bahasa Indonesia. So its also categorized as the first shift of transposition.


The sentence the latest computer software updates translated versi terakhir perangkat lunak komputer transposition occurs in bahasa Indonesia the object is in the front but in English in the last. So its categorized as the second shift of transposition.


the word mobile phone translated telepon mobile transposition occurs that adjective-noun in English and become noun-adjective in bahasa Indonesia. So its categorized as the first shift of transposition.


The word medical emergencies translated darurat kesehatan, transposition of the word above is the adjective is in the front of sentence in bahasa Indonesia then followed by the subject, but it is not in English grammatical structure so its categorized as the second shift of transposition. And word cellular networks translated jaringan telepon seluler, transposition occurs that in English is plural become singular in bahasa Indonesia, so it is first shift transposition.


The word a new battery translated baterai baru transposition is automaticly occurs caused by grammatical structure of target language, its categorized as the first shift of transposition.
18. SL Text : Nothing here in shall be construed as a sale of the software to a user of this device. (Page : 87).

TL Text : Didalam perjanjian ini tidak ada sesuatu apapun yang dapat diartikan sebagai penjualan perangkat lunak ini kepada pengguna alat ini. (Page : 103).

The sentence *nothing here in shall be construed as a sale of the software to a user of this device* translated *didalam perjanjian ini tidak ada sesuatu apapun yang dapat diartikan sebagai penjualan perangkat lunak ini kepada pengguna alat ini*, transposition occurs that the object is in the front in bahasa Indonesia but in the last in English. So its categorized as the second shift of transposition.


The word *the original purchaser* translated *pembeli pertama*, transposition occurs that in English adjective-noun become noun-adjective in bahasa Indonesia so it is categorized as the first shift of transposition.


The word *express warranties* translated *garansi eksplisit*, this word is clearly the first shift of transposition because adjective-noun in English become noun-adjective in bahasa Indonesia, and word *lost profits* translated *kehilangan keuntungan*, transposition that occurs is third shift of transposition because adjective-noun in English become noun-noun in bahasa Indonesia.

Based on the data analysis, the writer found some transpositions of translation in the Sony Ericsson K750i user’s manual by Sony Ericsson mobile communication AB. They are: a change of word category occurs from plural to singular noun, adjective – noun in English become noun – adjective in bahasa Indonesia, adjective – noun in English into noun – noun in Indonesian, noun
phrase in English become verbal in bahasa Indonesia, and replacement of a virtual lexical gap in bahasa Indonesia by grammatical structure.

Transposition is good to someone who want to translate user manual because when translator translate SL to TL they have to pay attention to the meaning of the object that they translate in order to get a good meaning transposition is a good method to use.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on my analysis transposition occurs not only because the different structure of the language, but also its equivalences from SL to TL. This happens because user manual is a guidance that readers (users) have to follow every detail of command of hence, it is very important to any translator to do transposition in translating user manuals.

In my analysis transpositiona user manual’s in translationactually can be categorized into four types, a transposition in the first shift, second shift, third shift and fourth shift. One type transposition that occurs most often in my research is the first shift. It happens because the different grammatical structure from SL to TL.

In this analysis i conclude that transposition is applied to get a proper translation that concern to the meaning of SL which is translated to become an equivalent’s translation in TL.
B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the writer has some suggestions as follows:

1. I suggest the readers who want to be a translator to learn more about transposition because it is really important especially for those who want to translate user manuals.

2. The most important thing is transposition that a translator uses to translate particularly in translating user manual has to be accepted in the target language, with concern to the cultural equivalencies. This will make the readers understand the meaning of the translated text that they read without being confused with ambiguity in meaning, so that they can follow all steps in the manual clearly.

3. To the researchers who want to analyze transposition it is better to get more knowledge about transposition and this research will be beneficial as a guidance.
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