



The Translation Techniques and Shifts of Metafunctions in *Tatsachen über Deutschland*

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Abstract

Ideational and textual meanings in systemic functional linguistics are related with texts with non-fiction genre and written register. Both are essential to discover how the style of delivery. However, no languages have identical linguistic system. Thus, the translation of metafunction meaning is prone to its shifts. The types of shifts will vary and this situation is caused by the types of translation techniques utilized by the translator. This research aims to describe the translation techniques and its shifts of ideational and textual meaning in the book “*Tatsachen über Deutschland*”, published in 2023, into Indonesian. The paradigm and the location were qualitative and media. Systemic functional linguistics and translation were the approach. In all nine chapters of this book, the data analysis was in the form of lingual unit and involved two raters from purposive sampling. The data was obtained through document analysis method. The result showed that there were in total 12 techniques and the four most employed techniques were established equivalent, paraphrase, compensation and amplification. The result of this translation techniques was various shifts in the category of interdependence, transitivity and thematization. Most of the clauses shifted in these three categories. The tendency of shift in interdependence was from simplex clauses to complex clauses. After that, the marked topical theme was the most shifted theme and usually changed to unmarked topical theme. Lastly, the most frequently shifted process was the existential process and it altered to material process and relational identifying process. So, this was the research. The subsequent research in metafunction is looked forward.

Keywords: *Metafunction; Translation Techniques; Translation Shifts*

Introduction

Every country always possesses description book, that introduce the number of fields in the referred country to foreigners. This also applies to Germany. Once in five years, the German government, especially the foreign ministry, publishes a manual book, that covers various fields about life in Germany. The title is always *Tatsachen über Deutschland*. The referred aspects here are politics, economy, arts and culture, education, culinary and its society. The delivery of all information is not always in words, but also in diagrams pie and charts. Reflecting at title and the types of information conceived, it is deduced, that this book falls under Text with non-fiction genre. The background of this explanation is supported by the elaboration from Martin in Eggins (2004). He declares, that in the sphere of systemic functional

linguistics, four genres related to social life exist. Those are education, non-fiction, fiction and literature. A content with scientific genre usually is associated with written style, even though spoken non-fiction content also exists. This can be found in movies or serials, for example documenters or biographies. Referring this statement, Wiratno (2018) explains, the features of scientific content can be mentioned as simplex clauses due to employment of technical terms, nominalization from adjectives and verbs and composita with new meanings. The arise of clauses forming indication and declaration, passive for emphasizing the main point of every sentences. The features above generally can be located in texts containing discussion, explanation, procedure, exposition, and description. Besides these features, the next traits of non-fiction content can be seen in the realm of transitivity and thematization. Transitivity is a term for classifying verbs to be the type of processes. Martin in Eggins (2004) tells, that there are nine types of process. Those are material process, mental process, verbal process, behavioral process, existential process, identifying relational process, attributive relational process, possessive relational process and circumstantial relational process. A descriptive content usually talks about identification and definition. There is also possibility for other types of process to come forth, but it is smaller than those two processes. In the last trait is textual meaning or thematization. This meaning focuses on the flow of the information delivery. This thematization contains textual theme, interpersonal theme, marked topical theme and unmarked topical theme.

Going further from the theories about metafunction above, it is fact that the pattern of this metafunction implementation in one language can be same as with the other languages. For information, the book *Tatsachen über Deutschland* is translated into 14 languages including Indonesian. Even though the contained topic is the same, the method of its delivery might differ. The reason behind it, is that no language has the same linguistics and culture. This statement is supported by Molina & Albir (2002). Therefore, the realization of metafunction in those translated books can vary. Before moving forward, translation from the perspective of Nida & Taber is a reproduction in targeted language in the most natural manner. Yet in the process of discovering the natural correspondence in the targeted society, translator might be obligated to pursue translation shifts. These shifts are induced by the translation techniques employed. Generally, there are 16 translation techniques by Molina & Albir. Those are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition. By utilizing different techniques, one term might have diverse correspondences in target language. And below here are the examples about the use of translation techniques into Indonesian language.

Deutschland ist ein föderaler Bundesstaat. (TüD/2023/1/6)
'Jerman adalah negara federal.' (FmJ/2023/1/6)

The first example above exhibits translation without shift. If this clause is dissected by its constituents, then it will seem to have three constituents. Each component is translated into Indonesian through established equivalent. Thus, this technique is the chosen one for this clause as a whole. This statement consequently influences the pattern of metafunction. Both are delivered in simplex clauses, because there each of them only talks about one event. In the ideational meaning, the verb *ist* is translated with its own meaning *is* and they explain identification while carrying a carrier and attribute, so this verb is classified to attributive relational process. And lastly, by the textual meaning, both are led by the subject or unmarked topical theme.

Dazu trägt unter anderem ein modernes Einwanderungsrecht bei. (TüD/2023/2/27)
'Contohnya adalah dengan ditetapkannya undang-undang imigrasi modern untuk menunjang hal ini.'
(FmJ/2023/2/27)

The second example here shows off, that different techniques applied affects the meaning in target language. The clause as a whole is translated through paraphrase, because the verb is translated

with different meaning and form. Due to the employment of this technique, the pattern of metafunction also alters. The German message above is delivered in simplex clause, because it only contains one verb. Yet the Indonesian one has two verbs. This phenomenon also affects the transitivity. The source clause has *beiträgt*. Thus, it belongs to material process, but *adalah* and *menunjang* orderly belong to identifying relational process and behavioral process. Lastly, because of the paraphrase technique, the theme also differs. The German one is led by marked topical theme for *dazu*. This constituent refers to the effort of Germany to draw more professionals abroad. The Indonesian one is led by unmarked topical theme or the subject *contohnya*. This subject refers to the example of Germany's effort to draw professionals around the world to come.

The two instances above indicate the varieties of impact from using diverse translation techniques. Therefore, the translation of metafunction in the book *Tatsachen über Deutschland* is interesting to study. However, this research is not done by itself. This work carries on and complements the previous studies. Intanniza (2013) did research in the realm of shifts of thematic structure in the history book. The result was, that unmarked topical theme mostly altered into textual theme, whilst the marked topical theme mostly changed to the unmarked ones. Najim (2014) analysed the type of process system and the inclination in literatures. The outcome exhibited, that most of the arisen process came from material and verbal ones. Rosa (2017) compared the alteration in metafunction, particularly the transitivity process, MOOD, and thematization, which was caused between professional translator and students towards the history text. Arvianti and Wulansari (2019) explained, that the majority of comic translation altered into ideational meaning. Their result declared, that after the full text was translated, the material process stayed to be the most, but the behavioral process became the second most. Dorri (2020) focused their study on the translation process towards textual meaning in argumentation. Fisilla and Imperiani (2020) analysed the translation of newspaper. They focused on causative factor for the shifts, which was the effort to maintain the objectivity and context. Utomo (2020) studied translation shift from the logical ideational side. It is elaborated, that the most frequently phenomenon was complex clause in both textes, which had same number of smaller clauses. Juppy and Widyastuti (2021) did a comparison between textual meaning in English abstract and in Indonesian. Irdayanti (2022) discussed in their research the thematization translation. Lastly, Sa'adah (2022) talked about transitivity translation, which depicted ideology. Those related researches above have focused on metafunction. Some also dived into the translation nature. Yet, they have not analysed the translation techniques German metafunction in descriptive text into Indonesian language and its affected shifts. This reason evokes the spirit to study the translation techniques German metafunction into Indonesian to discover the variety and tendency of shift.

Method

This research focused on the translation techniques of German ideational and textual meaning in the book "*Tatsachen über Deutschland*" and its shift tendencies. Thus, this research aims to describe and elaborate the types of employed translation techniques and the caused shifts in Indonesian clauses. To support it, the analysis and the chosen approaches came from the two fields, which were systemic functional linguistics and translation. The background for this, was that interdependence, transitivity and thematization are studied realms in systemic functional linguistics (Wiratno, 2018). In addition, the compatible paradigm was qualitative. This paradigm explained, that the character of this research couldn't be separated with its context or be generated with all researches, but tied closely with the context. Single case study also was utilized, since the fundamental of this study was solely the metafunctional meaning in one book. Aside from that, four locations such as demographic, geographic, media and literature exist. This research used media, because this referred to the analysis of manual book, especially the book "*Tatsachen über Deutschland*". This book was a creation of a collaboration consisting of Carsten Hauptmeier, Arnd Festerling, Clara Krug, Dr. Helen Sibum and Sarah Kanning. This manual was the latest version, which was published in 2023. The data sources in this research were two types. The first

one stemmed from all chapters in this manual book. These nine chapters talked above were Auf einen Blick 'At a Glance', Staat und Politik 'Government and Politics', Partner in Europa und in der Welt 'Partners in Europe and Around the World', Klima und Umwelt 'Climate and Environment', Wirtschaft und Digitalisierung 'Economy and Digitalisation', Bildung und Forschung 'Education and Research', Vielfältige Gesellschaft 'Diverse Society', Kultur und Medien 'Culture and Media', and Leben in Deutschland 'Living in Germany'. Besides, the second source was two informants that helped discovering the translation techniques and interpreting the shifts. Those informants were picked with purposive sampling. By the data gathering, four techniques also exist. Those are interview, questionnaire, group discussion, and document analysis. And this research employed document analysis for collection. In this action, researcher underwent non-participant observation towards the source text. Next, jointly with informants established a focused group discussion to examine all types of translation techniques and the shifts. However, before doing the discussion, the analysed data was validated. Two validation actions were established, as well as triangulation of data source, in which researcher inspected again, that all the collected data matched the research object, and triangulation of collecting method, which was identifying and classifying data in focus group discussion.

Result

a) Translation Techniques

In Molina & Albir (2002), there are 16 translation techniques as mentioned in the introduction. They also elaborate, that techniques focus merely on micro sphere, as well as word, phrase, clause and sentence. This research talks about transitivity, which concentrates on verbs, interdependence, which is clauses, and thematization, which can be found in the realm of word, phrase, and clause. Therefore, the translation techniques in this research are implemented in word, phrase and clause. However, there were only 12 techniques are utilized to translate these clauses from German into Indonesian. Here is the table containing the translation techniques for metafunction from German into Indonesian.

Table 1. Translation Techniques of Metafunction in *Tatsachen über Deutschland*

No.	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1	Established Equivalent	2887	78,39 %
2	Paraphrase	229	6,22 %
3	Compensation	165	4,48 %
4	Amplification	162	4,40 %
5	Borrowing	91	2,47 %
6	Reduction	55	1,49 %
7	Modulation	43	1,17 %
8	Generalization	20	0,54 %
9	Transposition	20	0,54 %
10	Particularization	7	0,19 %
11	Calque	4	0,11 %
12	Linguistic Compression	1	0,03 %
	TOTAL	3684	100 %

Ihre starke Stellung wurde 1949 im Grundgesetz festgeschrieben. (TüD/008/1/6)

'Posisinya yang kuat termaktub dalam Undang-Undang Dasar 1949.' (FmJ/008/1/6)

This clause above is translated using established equivalent technique. There are three components inside, which are interpreted with the same technique. The first employment is *Ihre starke Stellung* to *posisinya yang kuat*. If this component is brought into Indonesian text literally, then the form

will be *milik mereka kuat posisi* and the meaning turns into ambiguous and the structure will be unacceptable. The second utilisation is from *wurde festgeschrieben*, whose original meaning is *ditetapkan*. With this established equivalent, the fixed form is *termaktub*. However, the fixed meaning is not that far from the original one. The last use is from *im Grundgesetz* to be *dalam Undang-Undang Dasar*. The literal equivalence is *konstitusi*.

Seit Ende 2021 regiert in Deutschland eine Koalition aus SPD, Bündnis 90/Die Grünen und FDP mit Bundeskanzler Olaf Scholz an der Spitze. (TüD/023/2/25)

'Di bawah kepemimpinan Kanselir Olaf Scholz, koalisi SPD, Aliansi 90/Partai Hijau dan FDP bersama-sama menjalankan roda pemerintahan Jerman sejak akhir tahun 2021.' (FmJ/023/2/25)

This clause above is an example of the utilisation of compensation technique. The employment can be seen on the temporal complement *Seit Ende 2021* to be *sejak akhir tahun 2021*. It is said to be using the technique, because the constituent is placed at the end of clause in target text. This position contrasts the original state in source text. In the German text, this temporal complement holds the most important information, which explains, that in that period, the coalition of SPD, Aliance 90/Green Party and FDP exists to rule Germany. But in the target text, the most important information is the modal complement or *di bawah kepemimpinan Kanselir Olaf Scholz*. This structure emphasizes, that the leader of Germany ruling coalition is Olaf Scholz. The temporal complement in target text is thought to be additional. Thus, even though the subject in both clauses are the same, the whole meaning is different.

b) Tendency of translation shift

Based on the research result, the whole data is divided into two categories, which are shifted and unshifted. From 320 data here, 113 German clauses stayed in the same form in Indonesian. That means, these clauses possess the same interdependence, transitivity and thematization. On the other hand, the rest or 206 clauses have altered in the translation in all three categories of metafunction. If the classification of shift is detailed further, then it is found, that there are 67 clauses shifted only in the complexity side. This phenomenon is the least among those three meanings. There are 173 clauses altered from the transitivity category. Lastly, the number of clauses shifted in the realm of textual meaning stands in the first place, which is 175 clauses.

There are 67 clauses shifted in total. The 87% or 58 simplex clauses changed complex clauses in target language. In the second place is vice versa. The 6 complex clauses in German or about 9% is translated into simplex clauses. For the third place, there are simplex clauses in German, that went blank in Indonesian or the translator removes its equivalent. The percentage is 3%. In the last rank is complex clauses in source text, that becomes lost in the target text. The frequency is only 1%, because that one complex clause is not translated at all.

Rentnerinnen und Rentner, Mütter, Familien und dauerhaft Erwerbsunfähige werden in besonderem Maße mit Grundsicherungen oder etwa steuerlichen Leistungen gefördert. (TüD/250/7/121)

'Pensiunan, ibu, keluarga, dan orang yang secara permanen tidak mampu bekerja menerima bantuan khusus dalam bentuk tunjangan dasar atau, misalnya, keringanan pajak.' (FmJ/250/7/121)

The example above is a simplex clause, that turns into complex. In source text, there is only one passive verb, that is classified as behavioural process, that is *werden gefördert* 'supported'. In the target text, this verb switches to be active verbal phrase *menerima bantuan*. After that, there is also additional verb *tidak mampu bekerja*. This is derived from the noun *Erwerbsunfähige*. In German language, this kind of nouns is called nominalisation from adjectives, because it stems from adjective *erwerbsunfähig*. This adjective comes also from compound of verb *erwerben* 'acquire' and adjective *unfähig* 'unable'. In Indonesian language, there is no word class, that has equal meaning with this. Thus, translator uses this

equivalence of each adjective components separately, so that gives rise to new verb and eventually evokes new clause *orang secara permanen tidak mampu bekerja*.

Those three categories have various shifts. There are 27 unmarked topical themes changed into marked topical themes. Next, in the shift towards marked topical theme, it can be seen, that the most altered are 90 clauses in source text have alteration in the heads to be the subjects or unmarked topical themes. In the last category or textual theme, it is visible, that there is only one clause, that experiences removal of conjunction and leaves only its subject. The last category is an emerge of new clauses in target text, which stems from simplex clauses in source text. The most frequently are new complex clauses led by unmarked topical themes. The number is 114.

Gleichzeitig setzen die Verwaltungen der Länder nicht nur ihre eigenen Gesetze um, sondern auch die des Bundes. (TüD/004/1/6)

'Administrasi negara bagian tidak hanya menerapkan undang-undang wilayahnya sendiri, melainkan juga undang-undang pemerintah pusat.' (FmJ/004/1/6)

Here is the example of clause, which is led by marked topical theme. It is visible, that the first word is modal complement *Gleichzeitig* 'at the same time'. This stresses, that the process of determining this regulation is simultaneously. However, the translated clause is led by unmarked topical theme, which is subject *Administrasi negara bagian*. The Indonesian clause elaborates, that the state administration does the implementation of this regulation. The modal complement in source text is also reduced in target clause. With this shift, it is concluded, that translator focuses more on the doer in an event than the method of doing the action.

Table 2. Shift Tendency of Transitivity Translation in *Tatsachen über Deutschland*

		Shifts in Target Text									
Frequency in Source Text		P.MA	P.ME	P.V	P.P	P.E	P.RI	P.RA	P.RK	P.RS	-
P.MA			3	2	5	1	1	2		1	6
P.ME		3			1		1		1		
P.V		4	1		3	3	2	1			1
P.P		1	3					1	1		
P.E		11	1		1		9	4	2	2	1
P.RI		4	2	2	2			1	1		1
P.RA		2	1		1		2		3	1	3
P.RK		4		1		1		2			1
P.RS		2					2				
-		55	26	9	10	9	4	6	10	2	

Based on this table above, it is visible, that the shift of transitivity in this book is very diverse. The material process, which depicts action in event in source text, is translated into various processes. This kind of verbs is mostly translated into behavioural process. After that, mental process, verbal process, which represents things from sayer, existential process, which talks about the emerge of things, and possessive relational process in German clauses shift mostly into material process. Behavioural process in other hand mostly changes to be material and mental processes. The identifying relational process becomes both material and attributive relational processes in most cases. The attributive relational process on the other hand turns into material and possessive relational processes. Next, the translator switches the circumstantial relational process frequently to either material process or identifying relational process. Due to the larger number of clauses in target text, new verbs arise at the same time. In most cases, the new clauses bring material process.

Für das Gesamtprogramm stehen jährlich mehr als 500 Millionen Euro zur Verfügung.
(TüD/197/6/100)

'Lebih dari 500 juta euro disediakan setiap tahunnya untuk keseluruhan program ini.'
(FmJ/197/6/100)

This clause above can be an example of shift from existential process to material process. This alteration happens from the verb *stehen*, which means *stand*. This verb doesn't not emerge solely, but in the form of phrase *stehen zur Verfügung*, which means *available*. The target clause on the other hand possesses passive verb *disediakan*. This raises difference in viewpoint. The original clause is active because the 500 million euros plays the role as subject, but in the translation, this constituent plays its role as object from the action of *agen*, which is German government.

Discussion

After reading the research result and its examples above, it is induced, that the German text is in accordance with the theory from Wiratno (2018) about the delivery style. In other words, the majority of the whole source text is passed by the writers in simplex clauses. This effort is pursued with the use of nominalisation or the process of turning other word class into nouns, such as the adjective *erwebsunfähig* to *Erwerbsunfähige*. The other example is compound or *Komposita*, both from verbs and adjectives, as well as consolidation of *leben* and *wert* to be adjective *lebenswert*. This employment is capable to reduce the complexity, yet still possess the same meaning. On the other hand, the majority of target text is delivered in complex clauses. Only a small number of the whole utilises nominalisation. Thus, new clauses emerge. Due to different linguistic system of Indonesian, this target language doesn't have the real equivalences for these compounds and nominalisation, so the translator manages to evoke new derived verbs as well as *lebenswert* to *nyaman untuk ditinggali*. This existence of new verbs affects the number of new clauses. Thereby, one simplex clause in source text is capable to be complex clause, which contains three or more smaller clauses in target text.

From the side of techniques, it is visible that translator has tried to maintain the original message for source text. Thus, the established equivalent technique stands to be the most employed. This result is in harmony with the findings from Sa'adah (2022) and Utomo (2020). In order to make this meaning prevails, this technique is also capable to cause its translation linguistically and socially acceptable. The second most utilized technique is paraphrase. Translator uses this to interpret clauses with a little bit different structure, but still in the same viewpoint, so that the readers s not going to think, that the delivery in target language is highly stiff and looks like a machine translation. The next most used technique is compensation. This is used to replace a constituent in other place within the same clause in order to fit the structure of target language linguistics. With this technique either, the translator manages to emphasize an information, that is more important for the readers and worth to be attention. In the upper 4th rank is amplification. Here, translator make use of this technique in order to add information refers to some equivalences of components or terms with the mindset, if the further explanation is not added, the readers are not going to fully understand the core message from the writer. The example of this technique is additional information *festival music* to the title *Rock am Ring*. If the light elaboration here is not brought, then the readers will not know the meaning of *Rock am Ring*.

The variation of translation techniques influences the shifts. From the complexity side, simplex clauses in most cases tend to be complex clauses. This affects the larger number of complex clauses in target text. This happens because translator brings up new verbs from technical terms, which don't have real equivalence. From this, new clauses also evoke. This finding is in accordance with Utomo (2020). From the thematization side, the shift happening is mostly from marked topical theme to unmarked topical theme. It happens, because source text is capable to form clause with object and complements as the capital of clauses. In addition, these clauses are still active. This phenomenon is called inversion sentence and this finding apparently contrasts with Intanniza (2013). Due to difference of rule, especially

in Indonesian, translator switch the original clause structure and replace the subject at the capital. This makes the frequency of unmarked topical theme in target text larger than in the original text. From the side of transitivity, the variety of the shift wider. Each of all nine types of process alters. Material process mostly becomes behavioral process and this happens to emphasize the action of doer with mental states at the same time. Mental process becomes material in order to make the action more real. The shift from verbal to material happens, because translator wants to exhibit, that doer or speaker do something more real than announcing. Behavioral process alters to material either, because translator will stress, that German government does more action with no mental and social supports. Existential process changes to be material to remove the impression of stiffness in translation. Thus, the subjects turn into object in target text. Identifying relational process changes to material to manage the subjects more pro-active rather than just explaining definitions. Attributive relational process shifts to possessive one in an effort to explain, that descriptions and terms are under the ownership of subjects. Lastly, the circumstantial relational process turns into material to emphasize more pro-active subjects and make constituent in source text the objects.

Conclusion

From 16 translation techniques declared by Molina & Albir (2002), there are 12 of them, which are utilized to translate all 320 German clauses from the book *Tatsachen über Deutschland*. These techniques mentioned previously are orderly from the most to the least established equivalent, paraphrase, compensation, amplification, borrowing, reduction, both partly and as a whole, modulation, generalization, transposition, particularization, calque and linguistic compression. The majority of all clauses is interpreted in an effort to pursue the established terms and sentence structure used daily in the Indonesian speaking society, both written and orally. However, from these 12 techniques, only 9 of them are employed to translate interdependence, nine types of process and three themes. These referred techniques are established equivalent, modulation, paraphrase, reduction, transposition, linguistic compression, compensation, amplification and generalization.

The translation techniques above on the whole influences and evokes the shifts. The majority of the whole German text is delivered by the writers in simplex clauses. This is done with the utilisation of technical terms, nominalisations and compounds. However, there are also complex clauses, but the number is smaller. These are employed by the writers to connect two or more clauses, which have relation about addition and contradiction. On the other hand, the majority of clauses in target text is delivered in complex clauses. This happens, because the two languages have no similarity in linguistic system. Thus, translator manages to evoke new derived verbs and evokes new clauses. Almost all complex clauses in Indonesian text are united with conjunction. Only small percentage of them employs only punctuation such as commas and semicolons. From the textual meaning, the most frequently altered is from marked topical theme. This kind of theme turns into unmarked topical theme or the subjects. That being said, these clauses are translated with the use of compensation and reduction techniques. As stated previously, the number of clauses in Indonesian text is larger. Therefore, there is a rise of new clauses. The tendency of its emerge is clauses with subjects or unmarked topical theme. On the next category or the experiential ideational meaning, the shifts are sundry. Material process changes mostly to behavioral process. Mental process, verbal process, existential process, identifying relational process and possessive relational process tend to turn into material process. Behavioral process itself in most cases becomes mental process. The largest number of attributive relational process changes to possessive relational process. Lastly, the circumstantial relational process tends to shift to material and identifying relational process with the same amount. These sundry shifts in three categories affects the quality of translation of metafunction from the book *Tatsachen über Deutschland* into Indonesian text. However, it is concluded that almost all of 320 clauses from this description book is translated into Indonesian in accurate, socially and linguistically acceptable way. The readers are also able to understand the original message in one sitting.

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