

**Sentence Packaging in Cover Story of Tempo Magazine both English  
and Indonesian Versions**



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## ABSTRACT

**BUNGA DESNIA.2013.***Sentence Packaging in the Cover Story of Tempo Magazine both English and Indonesian Versions.* **English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.**

This study is intended to identify similarities and differences of sentence packaging between two languages, English and Indonesian as the part of translation process and to analyze how sentence packaging affects the meaning. The method used in this study is a descriptive analytical method. This study identifies the similarities and differences of sentence packaging and its affect toward the meaning in the cover story of TEMPO magazine both Indonesian and English versions. The theory of sentence packaging proposed by an Indonesian linguist, Drs. Fahrurrozi, and an English linguist, Doughlas Biber, that classifies sentence packaging into seven parts; *Fronting, Inversion, Direct-Indirect, Existential there, The passive, Dislocation, and Clefting*. These parts are put in the table of classification. The result of that table was put again in the next table of classification to classify the similarities and differences both in form and meaning. From the observation, there are found 160 differences and similarities between form and meaning. There are 20 (25%) differences in form and 60 (75%) similarities in form and 0(0%) differences in meaning and 80 (100%) similarities in meaning. Based on the facts, it can be concluded that even the form of the sentence has differences, the meaning are still equivalence.

## ABSTRAK

**BUNGA DESNIA. 2013.** *Pengemasan Kalimat pada Tajuk Utama dalam Majalah Tempo Versi Inggris dan Indonesia.* **Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.**

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan pengemasan kalimat antara dua bahasa, Inggris dan Indonesia sebagai salah satu proses penerjemahan dan untuk menganalisa persamaan dan perbedaan tersebut terhadap makna dalam kalimat. Metode yang digunakan dalam studi ini adalah metode deskriptif analisis. Studi ini meneliti persamaan dan perbedaan dalam pengemasan kalimat dan pengaruhnya terhadap makna pada laporan utama yang terdapat dalam majalah Tempo dari dua bahasa, Inggris dan Indonesia. Teori penerjemahan yang dibawa oleh ahli bahasa dari Inggris, Douglas Biber, mengelompokkan pengemasan kalimat ke dalam fronting, inversi (susun-balik), kalimat langsung-kalimat tak langsung, kalimat pasif, kalimat berawalan *ada* sebagai subjek, dislokasi, dan kalimat berawalan *it* sebagai subjek. Semua unsur tersebut kemudian dimasukkan ke dalam tabel klasifikasi untuk memudahkan proses pengolahan data. Hasil dari pengklasifikasian ini dimasukkan kembali ke dalam tabel selanjutnya untuk mengklasifikasi persamaan dan perbedaan pengemasan kalimat baik dari bentuk maupun makna. Dari penelitian, diperoleh perbedaan dan persamaan pengemasan kalimat baik dari bentuk kalimat maupun maknanya yang berasal dari 160 kalimat. Perbedaan dan persamaan tersebut terdiri atas 20 (25%) perbedaan pada bentuk, 60 (75%) persamaan pada bentuk, 0 (0%) perbedaan makna, dan 81 (100%) persamaan makna. Dari semua data tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa meskipun perbedaan bentuk terjadi dalam pengemasan kalimat, makna yang dihasilkan tetap sepadan.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Magazine is one of literary works that exists in this modern era. In magazine, people can find anything they need such as news, entertainment, fashion, or report of events. Nowadays, people can read magazine in various ways; by reading it as a book, or reading it via internet (online magazine). In Indonesia there are many kinds of magazines with Indonesian and English versions. One of the Indonesian/English magazines in Indonesia is TEMPO magazine. It is published by PT. TEMPO INTI MEDIA TBK and it can be found via online in [tempo.com](http://tempo.com) website.

Magazine also needs a good translation in order to make people easier to understand the content of news. This fact indicates that the role of translator is very important to match the meaning from the source language into target language properly. The translator must be able to choose the words that matched in meaning from source language (SL) into target language (TL) in his/her translation to make people absorb what he/she wants to express. The translator should be adapted the language with his/her readers. It is an important role that should be done for the translator. Thus, a translator has to understand the context of a situation of both the reader and the topic.

Technically, a translator has to know the equivalence in translating the source language to the target one as the part of translation. In translating process, the

## **1.2 Research Question**

From the explanation above, the research question are:

- What are the similarities and differences of sentence packaging between English and Indonesian's cover story in Tempo magazine?
- How do the similarities and differences of sentence packaging between English and Indonesian's cover story in Tempo magazine affect the meaning?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of the study are to identify the similarities and differences of sentence packaging and to analyze how the similarities and differences of sentence packaging between English and Indonesian's cover story in Tempo magazine affect the meaning.

## **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

The study focuses on identifying the similarities and differences between Indonesian and English sentences packaging and analyzing how the similarities and differences of sentence packaging between English and Indonesian's cover story in Tempo magazine affect the meaning.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, this study will enrich the theory of translation in particular about sentence packaging in cover story of Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions. Practically, this study is hopefully would be beneficial for translator as an insight and input when doing their translation. The writer also hopes that the result of this study will encourage other researchers to enlarge the knowledge about translation.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides study on translation, the equivalence, the shift of meaning, and the theoretical framework which underline the study.

#### 2.1 Study on Translation

##### 2.1.1 Definition of Translation

Basically, translation tends to be defined as a process or kind of activity in changing from one form to another. According to *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary* (2000) states that first, translation is the process of changing forms that is written or spoken into another language. Second, translation is a text or work that has been changed from one language into another and the third is a process of changing into a different form.

Many experts have definition of translation and they convey it in different ways or modes. Catford (1965) in his book *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). For Catford, translation means the replacement occurring from one language to another which occurs in the textual material. The equivalent translation will be achieved when the translator replace the textual material, as an aspect in a language, in the process of translation in order to get the best translation. It can be concludes that the form of SL can be changed.

While Nida and Taber (1969) states that translation means shifting the contents of a text in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in such a way that people who read (or heard) message that the target language get the same impression with the impression of people who read (or hear) the message in source language.

Another definition comes from Larson (1984). She has more detail definition about translation. She said that translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text (SLT). It means that terms can be reconstructed in order to convey the meaning of SLT in the TLT form. Larson believes that in every translation, accuracy, clearness and naturalness are extremely important. Every translation must be tested to achieve the closest natural equivalence (485). In some cases, the translation errors are made in the translation process. So, it is clear to understand that every translator have to test their translation based on accuracy, clearness and naturalness. After all, a translation can be called as a good translation.

All definitions above guide us to one concept of translation that it is quite clear that translation as a process that does not only observe the language of source language but also analyze aspect on it to put the meaning in the target language as appropriate as possible. So, the translator should consider the context of target language to produce the translation product sound natural because it is to present the original sense and naturalness of the expression. The definition from Catford, Larson, Nida and Taber above helped the translator to keep the original purpose of translation to preserve the meaning.

### 2.1.2 Process of Translation

Translation process basically is one of the efforts to convey the message from the source language into target language by using knowledge and language ability of the translator. The writer explained three translation process that proposed by Nida and Taber, Larson, and Newmark.

Nida and Taber in *Theory and Practice of Translation* (1993) divided the process of translation into three stages:

1. The analysis stage

This is the process of analyzing the grammatical relationship and its meaning of the words or combination of word.

2. Transfer

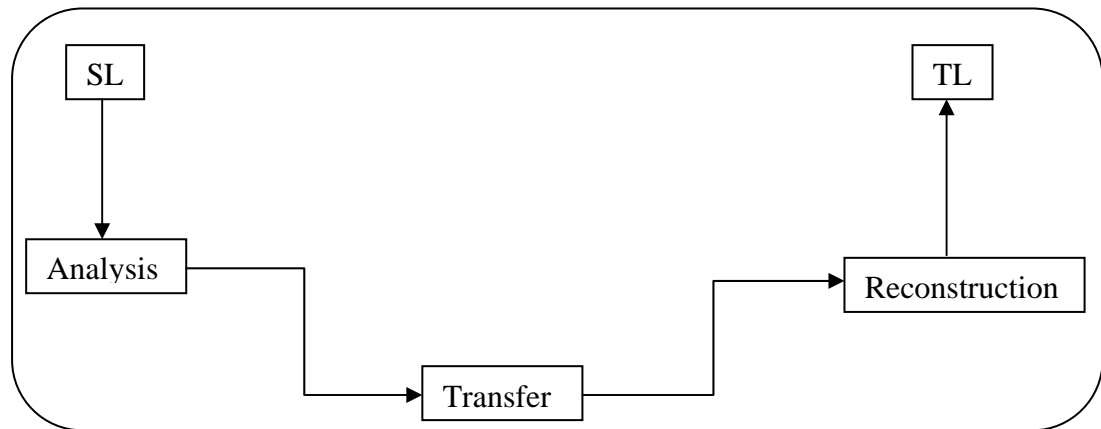
In the transfer stage, the translator must be understood about the already analyzed materials in the first stage, but the construction of word is yet produced.

3. Reconstructing of the transferred message in TL

In the reconstruction stage, the translator rewrites or re-expresses the materials in such a way that appropriate in target language grammatically and stylistically.

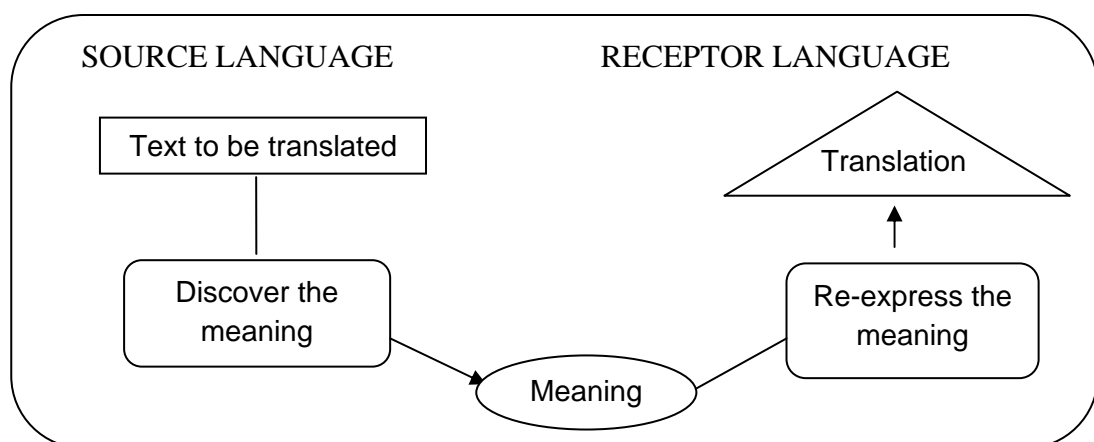
The process can be shown in the following figure:





**Figure 1. Process of Translation by Nida and Taber**

Larson (1984) stated that when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate the meaning as natural as possible from SL to TL. Furthermore, she explained that translation also deals with the study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of source language text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. Larson (1984) simply presents the diagram of the translation process as follows:



**Figure 2. Process of Translation by Larson (1984:17)**

Regarding to the diagram above, it shows that there are two stages in the diagram: discovering meaning and re- express meaning. The process above is started with the text to be translated from SL in order to discover the meaning or the ideas contained in SLT. After getting and understanding the meaning, the next step is re- express the meaning in receptor language/ TL. The form, containing lexicon, grammatical structure, and communication situation, is the part of language that must be re- express. The triangle means that the structure of receptor language/ TL can be different from the structure of SL. So, it can be concluded that Larson puts forward the meaning that he also calls as meaning – based translation.

According to Newmark (1988), he stated three basic translation processes as follows:

1. The interpretation and analysis of the source language text
2. The translation procedure
3. The formulation of the text in line to the writer's intention, the reader's expectation, the appropriate norms of the target language, etc.

In addition, Newmark (1988) explained that when translator is doing translation, she or he translates with four levels more or less consciously in mind. Those are:

1. The textual level

It is the level of language where we begin and which we continually go back to.

## 2. The referential level

It is the level of object and event, real or imaginary, which we gradually have to picture and build up, then the reproducing process.

## 3. The cohesive level

This is the level which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presupposition of the SL text. The level covers both comprehension and reproduction, it stands for an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level.

## 4. The level of naturalness

It is the level of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in the certain situation.

### **2.1 The Equivalence**

In translation process, equivalence is also an important thing that the translator has to take a special attention. According to J.C. Catford (1965), equivalence is taken to be the basis on which source language (SL) textual material is 'replace' by target language (TL) textual material. It means that we do not 'transfer' meaning between languages; we merely 'replace' a source language meaning by a target language meaning that can function in the same way in the situation at hand.

### 2.2.1 Equivalence by Nida

Nida has developed the concept of equivalence. Nida defines two kinds of equivalence in translation *formal equivalence* and *dynamic equivalence* (Nida 1964a: 159).

#### 1. Formal equivalence:

Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content ... one is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as close as possible the different elements in the source language.

(Nida 1964a:159)

Formal equivalence is thus keenly oriented towards the ST structures, which exerts strong influence in determining accuracy and correctness. Here, Nida explains that formal equivalence as somewhat strange and artificial whereas it cannot be denied that the best translation does not sound like a translation.

#### 2. Dynamic equivalence:

“quality of a translation in which the message of the original text has been so transported into the receptor language that the response of the receptor is essentially like that of the original receptor frequently, the form of the original text is changed; but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the transfer, and of transformation in receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful.” (202)

Dynamic equivalence forces the translation to generate meaning from TL to SL in order to get the same impact on the TL audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience. It can be achieved by considering adaptations of grammar of lexicon and cultural references to be essential in order to achieve naturalness, dynamic equivalence has priority over formal equivalence because dynamic equivalence is more receptor-oriented. It can be said so because of the message preserved from SL to TL. Since ‘accuracy’ is judged to be in this light, dynamic

equivalence is not only more meaningful than formal equivalence but also more accurate.

### **2.3 Shift of Meaning**

The term shift is used in the literature to refer to the changes which occur or may occur in the process of translating. Since translating is a type of language use, the notion of shift belongs to domain of linguistics performance, as opposed to that of theories of competence (Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies: 226)

#### **2.3.1 Shift of Meaning by Catford**

Textual equivalence is thus tied to a particular ST-TT pair, while a formal equivalence is a more general system based concept between a pair of languages. When the two concepts diverge, a translation shift is deemed to have occurred. In Catford own words (2000:141), translation shift are thus ‘departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from SL to the TL’.

### **2.4 Sentence Packaging**

As cited in [www.britishdictionary.com](http://www.britishdictionary.com), sentence packaging is differing word or sentence arrangements which can give different impact. It shows how the sentence is package for building a coherent text that convey emphasis and stylistic effect to make an easy processing for the receiver.

There are many parts that construct the sentence packaging; Fronting, inversion, direct-indirect, passive, existential *there*, dislocation, clefting.

The term word order is most often used to refer to the order of the elements in the clause, element which are often realized by phrases or clauses rather than one word each: subject, verb, object, predicatives, and adverbial (Biber: 1999). It means that in structure packaging, word order is the most English sentences (clauses) conform to the SVO word order. This means that the Subject comes before the Verb, which comes before the Object. In Bahasa, it usually called as SPO(K) . Examples:

+ I (S) bought (V) a new computer (O) → Saya(S) membeli(P) computer baru (O)  
 - She (S) doesn't like (V) dogs (O) → Dia(S) tidak suka (P) anjing (O)  
 - ? Why did you (S) do (V) that (O) → Mengapa kau (S) melakukan (V) itu (O)

There are three kinds that can change the position of word order; Fronting, Inversion, and Direct-indirect sentences.

#### 2.4.1 Fronting

It is refers to the initial placement of core elements whether normally found in post-verbial position (Biber:1999). It means that there is any construction in which a word group that customarily follows the verb is placed at the beginning of a sentence and it also called front-focus or preposing.

*Whether Moore was actually offered money or not I have no idea*

In general, based on Biber, though fronting of core elements is relatively rare in present-day English, it is an important option, because of the special effects it may have (1999:911).

In Indonesian, it is known as *perluasan dengan infinitive* (Fahrurrozi: 2003). The verb is located in front of the sentence to get more emphasis about the situation in the text. Example:

*Perlu sekali satpam bertugas pada semua jam setiap hari.*

From the example above, the verb is *perlu sekali* which is located in front of the text. It means that *perlu sekali* is the emphasized word in the text.

#### 2.4.2 Inversion

Inversion is the reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or phrase (D. Biber: 1999). There are two types of inversion:

- a. subject-verb inversion, where the subject and the main verb switch positions and the word order becomes verb + subject. For example:

On the top of the hill stood an old oak tree.  
   V          S

- b. subject-auxiliary inversion, where the subject and the auxiliary switch positions and the word order becomes auxiliary + subject (+ verb). For example:

Hardly had I arrived home when my phone rang.  
   Aux S

In Bahasa Indonesia, based on Drs. Fahrurrozzi (2003) on his book *Teknis Praktis Terjemah*, inversion means *susun balik* that occur toward some structures.

There are:

- a. sentence with negative adverbs (*keterangan negatif*) no/not, seldom/rarely, etc. Ex:

*Jarang dia ikut pelajaran bahasa Inggris* = Seldom did he take the English class.

- b. conditional sentence (*kalimat tanpa memakai konjungsi atau konjungsi if dihilangkan*). Ex :

*Seandainya dia tidak sakit parah, dia dapat pergi bersama kita* = Were she not seriously ill, she could go with us.

- c. Lingking / auxiliary be + Complement (*kalimat dengan predikat*)

Ex: *Terluka parah penumpang malang itu* = Seriously hurt was the miserable passenger.

### 2.4.3 Direct – Indirect Speech

- a. Direct Speech

It is Saying exactly what someone has said is called direct speech (sometimes called quoted speech). Here what a person says appears within quotation marks ("...") and should be word for word. For example:

She said, "Today's lesson is on presentations."	Ia berkata, “ tugas hari ini adalah presentasi.”
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#### b. Indirect Speech / Reported Speech

Indirect speech (sometimes called reported speech), doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said and it doesn't have to be word for word. When reporting speech the tense usually changes. This is because when we use reported speech, we are usually talking about a time in the past (because obviously the person who spoke originally spoke in the past). The verbs therefore usually have to be in the past too. For example:

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
"I'm going to the beach." He said	He said he was going to the beach
Dia berkata, "Saya pergi ke pantai."	Dia berkata bahwa ia pergi ke pantai.

#### 2.4.4 Passive

Based on Douglas Biber (1999:932), the passive involve a restructuring of the clause and thus it is not a simple order variation. It means that in a passive sentence, the subject does not perform the action in the sentence. In fact, the action is performed on it. For example:

Anita was driven to the theatre	Anita diantar ke bioskop
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In this example, "Anita" is the subject of the sentence - subject of the verb "was". However, she did not perform the action of the verb "to drive". The action was done to her; she was the recipient of the action.

In a passive sentence, the person or thing doing the action is usually preceded by the word "by". For example:

Bill kicked the ball	The ball was kicked <b>by</b> Bill
Bill menendang bola	Bola ditendang oleh Bill

From that example shows that the ball is the receiver of the action and is the subject of the sentence. Bill, the actor of the verb is the object of the preposition *by*.

#### 2.4.5 Existential *there*

It is the use of the expletive *there* in front of a verb (usually a form of *be*) to assert that someone or something exists (Biber:1999). It shows that a sentence that asserts the existence or nonexistence of something. For this purpose, English relies on constructions introduced by *There* (known as the "existential *there*"). The construction as a whole is called an existential sentence. As David Crystal has noted that existential *there* is entirely different from *there* used as a place adverb: "It has no locative meaning, as can be seen by the contrast: *There's a sheep over there*. Also, existential *there* carries no emphasis at all, whereas the adverb does: *There he is*" (Rediscover Grammar, 2003). For example:

There is a vase on the table	Ada sebuah vas bunga diatas meja.
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The word *there* has no locative meaning. Existential *there* fills the subject position and does not refer to anything previously mentioned. It will be as same as in meaning with *a vase on the table*. In existential there, the verb most often used in existential sentences is a form of be (tobe), though other verbs (e.g. exist, occur) may follow the existential there. Whereas, in Bahasa, based on Drs. Fahrurrozzi (2003) on his book *Teknis Praktis Terjemah*, it known as introductory there (*kalimat berawalan there sebagai subjek*). It uses when subject show a quantity of something and predicate that explain about place and time. The pattern is: **There + is/are/was/were + Subject (noun) + Adverb**. For example:

Ada tiga puluh siswa di ruang kelas = There are thirty students in the classroom.

#### 2.4.6 Dislocation

Dislocation involves an external noun phrase at the left or right hand end of the clause (Biber:1999). The punctuation indicates that the noun phrase is not part of the clause proper. The purpose of the external noun phrase is to provide information about the identity of a pronoun that has been inserted into the clause in place of the full noun phrase. For example:

Basic Clause	Dislocation Clause
I pour the flowers	The flowers, I pour <b>it</b>

The above examples show left dislocation, it identify of pronoun. The clause is moved to the start of the sentence and established as the topic. In Bahasa, based on <http://littlestoriesoflanguages.wordpress.com>, left dislocation is called as *konstruksi non kanonikal* because of its appearance that only show in the certain text. For example:

Susi sakit kemarin = Susi, dia sakit kemarin

It is also possible to move a phrase to the end of the clause, right dislocation. For example:

Basic Clause	Dislocation Clause
I pour the flowers	I pour <b>it</b> , the flowers

As same as before, a pronoun is used in place of the phrase within the clause. In final position the phrase is presented as new information, as part of the comment.

#### 2.4.7 Clefting

Clefting is a construction in which some element in a sentence is moved from its normal position into a separate clause to give it greater emphasis. Douglas Biber et al., in book of *Longman Student Grammar, Pearson* (2002) said that clefts are used to bring particular elements of the clause into additional

focus. The extra focused element normally appears early in it-clefts and late in wh-clefts.

a. it-cleft:

1. It's a man I want. (FICT)

<compare: I want a man.>

b. wh-cleft:

2. What I want is something to eat, now! (CONV)

<compare: I want something to eat.>

From the examples above, show that in (1) a man is focused, and in (2) something to eat is focused.

Whereas, in Bahasa, based on Drs. Fahrurrozzi (2003) on his book *Teknis Praktis Terjemah*, clefting is called as introductory it (*kalimat berawalan it sebagai subjek*).

For example:

Hari ini hari sabtu = It is Saturday today
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Tidak ada yang tahu siapa yang pertama datang = who came first, is not known
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## **2.5 Tempo Magazine**

In Indonesia there are many kinds of magazines with Indonesian and English versions. One of the Indonesian/ English magazines in Indonesia is TEMPO magazine. It is published by PT. TEMPO INTI MEDIA TBK and it can be found via online in [tempo.com](http://tempo.com) website.

PT Tempo Inti Media Tbk (TEMPO) has been existing since 1996. Now, it can be found in Jakarta on Jalan Palmerah Barat No 8, West Jakarta or in 10/F Gedung Jaya Jln MH Thamrin No 12, Jakarta. It is engaged in media and printing business, with the main products consists of TEMPO Magazine, TEMPO Interaktif, TEMPO Magazine English edition, *Pusat Data* and *Analisa* TEMPO and printed products The Company's news sources are mainly contributed from its reporters, besides its joint co-operation with REUTERS through ANTARA to supply the news, particularly international news. The Company is the publisher of the weekly news magazine namely TEMPO and an interactive information.

### **2.5.1 Cover Story**

As cited in [www.cambridgedictionary.com](http://www.cambridgedictionary.com), cover story is a report or an article connected with the picture on the front of a magazine. It is the article in a magazine that deals with the subject depicted on the cover. Particularly, a magazine article should be efficient and interactive especially in the cover story. Cover stories represent the main topic or in another words it calls as headline news in the magazine.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework

Since the writer deals with a study about sentence packaging in cover story of Tempo Magazine, she agrees with the definition of translation stated by Catford (1965) that equivalence is taken to be the basis on which source language (SL) textual material is 'replace' by target language (TL) textual material. In finding the equivalence and shift of meaning it can be revealed based on the sentence packaging

In this study, the writer wants to identify the similarities and differences of sentence packaging and to analyze how the similarities and differences of sentence packaging between English and Indonesian's cover story in Tempo magazine affect the meaning. She uses the theory from Douglas Biber about grammar of spoken and written as the reference of sentence packaging and limits the scope of the analysis into fronting, inversion, direct-indirect, the passive, existential *there*, dislocation, and clefting. The writer chooses this theory because it can make the writer easier to find similarities and differences of sentence packaging in cover story of Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions. Besides that, the explanations are clearer, simpler and easier to help the writer understand and eager to elaborate the text.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Method**

In this study the writer uses a descriptive analytical study. According to Seliger and Elana (2000) descriptive analytical study is a type of study refers to investigation which using the existing data or non-experimental research with a reconsidered hypothesis. Therefore, in descriptive analysis method, the writer will describe the data and continued by analyzing them as Ratna (2010) states that descriptive analysis method is conducted by describing facts followed by analyze providing sufficient understanding and explanation.

#### **3.2 Data and Source of Data**

The source of data in this study is taken from Tempo magazines both English and Indonesian version that published on November 20<sup>th</sup> (Indonesian version) and November 19<sup>th</sup> (English version) by PT Tempo Inti Media Tbk. The data in this study are the sentences in the cover story of Tempo magazines both English and Indonesian versions.

#### **3.3 Data Collecting Procedures**

The writer uses some procedures to collect the data. These are some procedures of this study:



1. Reading the cover story of Tempo Magazine both Indonesian version and English version that was published on November 19<sup>th</sup> (Indonesian version) and November 20<sup>th</sup> (English version).
2. Identifying the elements of sentence packaging in Indonesian – English that exists in Tempo magazine of both versions. The identification is based on Douglas Biber's theory.
3. Identifying the similarities and differences of sentence packaging of both languages that occur in Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions based on Douglas Biber's theory.
4. Identifying the effect of sentence packaging towards the meaning.

### 3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

There are several steps in analyzing the data:

1. Classifying sentence packaging of Indonesian – English languages by placing them on the table of classification.

SL		TL													
Sentence	Sentence Packaging							Sentence	Sentence Packaging						
	Fronting	Inversion	Direct-Indirect	The Passive	Existential <i>There</i>	Dislocation	Clefting		SVO	Fronting	Inversion	Direct-Indirect	The Passive	Existential <i>There</i>	Dislocation

**Table of classifying the elements of sentence packaging**

2. Classifying the differences and similarities in sentence packaging both in form and meaning by placing them on the table of classification.

SL	TL	Form		Meaning		Explanation
		Differences	Similarities	Differences	Similarities	

**Table of classifying the differences and similarities in sentence packaging**

3. Analyzing the sentence packaging that occurs in Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions.
4. Analyzing the similarities and differences of sentence packaging that occur in Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions.
5. Making percentage of equivalence and shift of meaning that occur in Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions.
6. Drawing conclusion

## CHAPTER IV

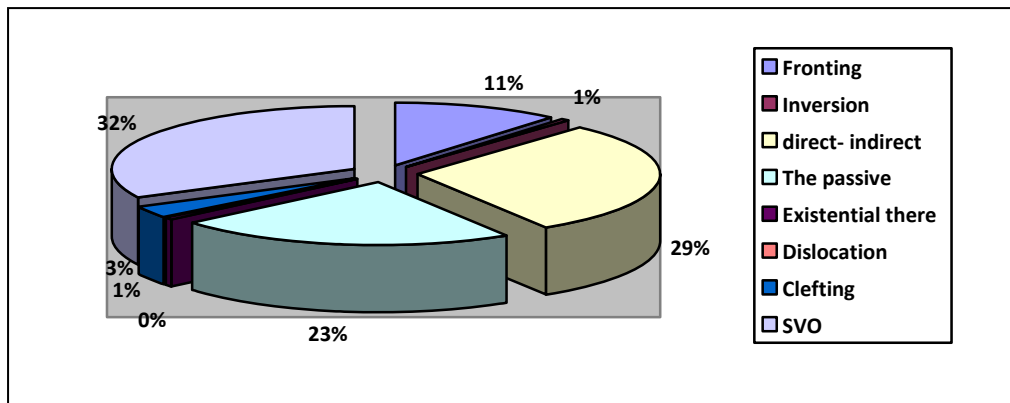
### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Data Description

The data used in this study are the sentences in cover story of Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions. The writer was going to analyze all of the sentences in the cover story to compare the similarities and differences between Indonesian and English sentence packaging. The data are classified and analyzed with Douglas Biber's theory dealing with sentence packaging. Based on the theory, there are seven parts in sentence packaging that used in this study: fronting, inversion, direct-indirect, existential *there*, the passive, dislocation and clefting.

As said in chapter III, the writer used a classifying table to classify the sentence packaging that occur in the sentence both Indonesian as SL (Source Language) and English as TL (Target Language) below:

SL								TL								
Sentence	Sentence Packaging							Sentence	Sentence Packaging							
	Fronting	Inversion	Direct-Indirect	The Passive	Existential <i>There</i>	Dislocation	Clefting		SVO	Fronting	Inversion	Direct-Indirect	The Passive	Existential <i>There</i>	Dislocation	Clefting



**Figure 4.1** The percentage of parts in sentence packaging that occur in the sentence

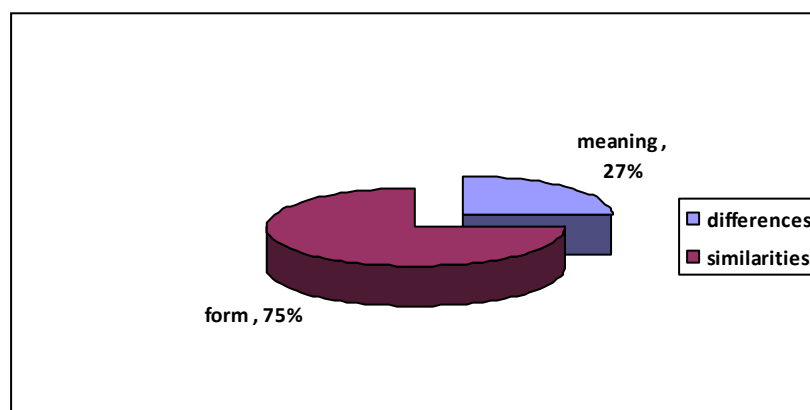
From the pie chart showed above, it is clear that direct-indirect were dominated occurs in the text and the dislocation was not occur in the sentence of cover story both English and Indonesian. There are 160 sentences in the cover story both English and Indonesian versions but there are only 107 sentences which occurred the parts of sentence packaging because 53 sentences are SVO. First, there are 48 (29%) sentences that use direct-indirect. There are 24 sentences of SL and 24 sentences of TL uses direct-indirect. Second, the passive is found 37 (23%) sentences. There are 15 sentences in SL and 22 sentences in TL. Third, fronting is found 19 (17%) sentences. There are 8 sentences in SL and 11 sentences in TL. Fourth, clefting is found 3 (3%) sentences. There are 2 sentences in TL and 1 sentence in SL. There is only one existential *there* (1%) in the sentence and it occurs in SL. There is also only one inversion (1%) in the sentence and it occurs in SL. Last, there is no dislocation that found in the sentence (0%).

Having finished listing them, the sentence packaging are analyzed to find out the similarities and differences of sentence packaging between Indonesian and

English. The analysis is conducted in a table consisting of these columns: Indonesian (SL), English (TL), differences and similarities in form, and differences and similarities in meaning, and the explanation as shown in the table below:

SL	TL	Form		Meaning		Explanation
		Differences	Similarities	Differences	Similarities	

Based on table above, the result of classifying the data are presented in chart below:



**Figure 4.2 The percentage of differences and similarities in sentence packaging both English and Indonesian version**

From the chart above shows that the differences in form were occur in the sentence packaging but the different in meaning doesn't occur. Besides that, the similarities in form only show a few but the similarities in meaning were dominated in the chart. To know the detail number of finding, the table 4.1. will show it precisely with providing the precise numbers and percentages.

Form		Meaning	
Differences	Similarities	Differences	Similarities
20 (25%)	60 (75%)	0 (0%)	80 (100%)

**Table 4.1. the percentage of similarities and differences of sentence packaging**

From the table above shows the percentage of differences and similarities between form and meaning. There are 23 (25%) differences in form and 58 (75%) similarities in form and 0(0%) differences in meaning and 81 (100%) similarities in meaning. So, it can be said that the similarities in meaning is the most occur in the classification. Based on the number of findings, the writer will discussed the parts of sentence packaging that occur in the sentence of cover story both English and Indonesian versions and also the similarities and differences both in form and meaning in both languages.

## **4.2. Findings and Discussions**

### **4.2.1. Fronting**

As Biber said in his book, fronting is refers to the initial placement of core elements whether normally found in post-verbial position. In this parts, there are 5 out f 15 fronting found will be elaborated. Biber says that fronting occur when there is any construction in which a word group that customarily follows the verb is placed at the beginning of a sentence and it also called front-focus or preposing.

The following examples show how fronting occur in the sentence both English and Indonesian and its relationship with form and meaning.

(1)

SL	TL
Kardaya Warnika sedang memacu mobilnya dari kawasan T.B. Simatupang, Jakarta Selatan, kearah Semanggi, Jakarta Pusat, saat telepon selularnya bersenandung, <b>Selasa siang pekan lalu.</b>	<b>On Tuesday afternoon last week,</b> Kardaya Warnika was driving his car from T.B. Simatupang in South Jakarta, to Semanggi in Central Jakarta, when his cellular phone rang.

In the example (1), In SL, the clause **Selasa siang pekan lalu**, occurs in the end of sentence. In TL, the clause **Selasa siang pekan lalu** is translated become **On Tuesday afternoon last week**. Here, the form is difference. In SL, the clause **Selasa siang pekan lalu**, as a complement clause, occurs in the end of sentence but in TL, the clause **Selasa siang pekan lalu** is placed in front of the sentence. It means that, in TL fronting are taken place, but in SL fronting are not occur. Properly, to make the form become similar, the clause **On Tuesday afternoon last week** is also placed at the end of the sentence. However, even though the form of sentence is different, the meaning of both SL and TL sentences are equivalence.

(2)

SL	TL
Ada pula organisasi solidaritas Juru Parkir, Pedagang Kaki Lima, Pengusaha, dan Karyawan <b>diantara para pemohon.</b>	<b>Among the petitioners</b> were also the Parking Attendants, Pushcart Vendors, Businesspeople and Employee Solidarity organizations.

As can be seen in the example above, In SL to TL, the clause **Tak lama setelah itu** is translated become **Soon afterwards**. In fronting, both of them are called the complement clause as fronted object. It because both them consists of new information. Both of them give the new information about the time when a number of institution and individuals filed a judicial review. Properly, that clause is placed at the end of the sentence. It may become *sejumlah lembaga perorangan berhimpun dan melayangkan permohonan judicial review ke Mahkamah Konstitusi atas undang-undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2001 tak lama setelah itu* or *a number of institution and individuals got together and filed a judicial review of Law No. 22/2001 with Constitutional Court soon afterwards*. Both of SL and TL have similarities in form because both of them fronting are occurs. Besides that, Both of SL and TL are equivalence in meaning.

(3)

SL	TL
Ada pula organisasi solidaritas Juru Parkir, Pedagang Kaki Lima, Pengusaha, dan Karyawan <b>diantara para pemohon.</b>	<b>Among the petitioners</b> were also the Parking Attendants, Pushcart Vendors, Businesspeople and Employee Solidarity organizations.

From the example above, fronting occurs in TL. In the sentence of SL, the clause *diantara para pemohon* is placed at the end of sentence and it become as complement. But when the sentence in SL translated into English as in TL, the clause **diantara para pemohon** is translated as **Among the petitioners** and replaced in the front of the sentence. Thus, the form between SL and TL is different because TL occurs fronting but SL is not. Even the form is different, the meaning both in SL and TL are equivalence.



(4)

SL	TL
Waktu menunjukkan pukul 10.30 tatkala para karyawan di kantor BP Migas di Wisma Mulia, Jakarta Selatan, mendengar kabar dari Mahkamah Konstitusi, <b>Selasa pekan lalu.</b>	<b>It was 10.30am on Tuesday last week</b> when employees at the office of BP Migas in WismaMulia, South Jakarta, heard the news about the Constitutional Court ruling.

At glance, the form of both sentences in SL and TL are same but not in fact. In SL, the beginning is *waktu menunjukkan pukul 10.30 tatkala.....* in TL, it translated become **It was 10.30am on Tuesday last week.....** the difference is on the place of day which is occurred in SL is placed on the end of the sentence as the complement of time. However, in TL the day is placed with the time at the beginning of sentence. It shows that in TL, fronting is taking a place but in SL it isn't occur. Even the form has differences, the meaning of both sentences are equivalence.

(5)

SL	TL
<b>Sekembali dari DPR,</b> Priyono meminta semua pegawai dikumpulkan.	<b>After returning from the DPR,</b> Priyono asked all the employees to gather.

As shown in the example above, the form of SL and TL are same. The clause in SL is placed in the beginning of the sentence as same as in the TL. Properly, the sentence becomes *Priyono meminta semua pegawai dikumpulkan kembalinya dari DPR*. The clause *sekembalinya dari DPR* and *after returning from the DPR*, would become a sentence if all of them replaced on the end of the sentence.

#### 4.2.2. Inversion

Inversion is the reversal of the normal word order in a sentence or phrase. Both English and Indonesian have inversion. There is only one inversion that occurs in the cover story both English and Indonesian versions. The example will show how inversion occurs in the sentence.

(6)

SL	TL
<p>“Begini BP Migas dibubarkan, <b>geger</b> industri energi, terutama minyak dan gas,” ujar Kardaya..</p>	<p>“As soon as BP Migas was disbanded, the energy industry <b>was shaken up</b>, especially the oil and gas sector,” said kardaya.</p>

From the example above, the inversion show in SL. The clause *geger industri energi* is kind of subject-verb inversion, where the subject *industri energi* and the main verb *geger* switch position and the word order becomes verb +

subject. In TL, it doesn't happen. The clause *geger industri energy* is translated become *the energy industry was shaken up*. The subject and the main verb in TL are in correct position. The form of SL and TL is different based on the inversion that only occurs in SL. However, the meanings of both sentences are equivalence.

#### 4.2.3 Direct – Indirect

Most of findings that occur in the sentence of cover story of Tempo magazine are direct – indirect speech. Both languages, English and Indonesian have direct – indirect speech. In English, direct speech is what someone has said or called as quoted speech because it appears with quotation marks. It should be word for word to proofing that the quotation as same as with the informant has said. In bahasa it called as *kalimat langsung*. On the other side, indirect speech doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said. In Bahasa, it called as *kalimat tak langsung*. The following examples will show how direct-indirect occur in the sentence of cover story in Tempo magazine.

(7)

SL	TL
<p><b>Ia mengadu</b>, sejam sebelumnya, rapat bersama para pejabat BP Migas untuk membahas rencana investasinya sebesar US\$ 600 juta atau sekitar 6 triliun tiba-tiba dihentikan.</p>	<p><b>The investor said that</b>, an hour earlier, a meeting with BP Migas officials to discuss their planned investment of US\$600 million was suddenly stopped.</p>

The table above is the example of indirect speech. It is proven by there is no quotation mark in that sentence. In SL, the clause *Ia mengadu* shows that someone retells about another people said with the same language. In TL, it translated as *The investor said that*. The subject *ia* is translated become *the investor* because the translator wants to emphasized the subject whose talking about. The form of SL and TL are similar because both of them using indirect speech. Thus the meaning of both SL and TL are equivalence.

(8)

SL	TL
<p>“Mereka bilang tidak tahu. Semua karyawan BP Migas seperti panic,” kata Kardata menirukan sang investor kepada <i>Tempo</i> di Jakarta, Kamis pekan lalu.</p>	<p>“They said they didn’t know. It looked like all of BP Migas employees were in panic,” said Kardaya, quoting the investor to <i>Tempo</i> in Jakarta, on Thursday last week.</p>

The table above is the example of direct speech. The quotation mark is used in order to quote what someone has said. In Bahasa, it also occurs and called as *kalimat langsung* because the sentence is directly said by the informant. Usually, the name of people is shown after the quotation marks. It is in order to show that the quotation is really comes from that person. From the table above, the informant’s name is Kardaya. Both SL and TL are similar in form. The meanings of sentence in both languages are equivalence.

(9)

SL	TL
Kardaya <b>menuturkan</b> bukan hanya satu pengusaha yang meminta penjelasannya soal pembubaran BP Migas.	Kardaya <b>said that</b> was not the only businessperson asking for explanation about the dissolution of BP Migas.

The table above is the example of indirect speech. It is proven by there is no quotation mark in that sentence. It also used past tense (in TL) because when using reported speech, it usually talks about a time in the past. It also obviously, the person who spoke originally spoke in the past. Therefore, the verbs usually have to be in the past too. In SL, even though the tense doesn't show such in TL, it still indicate that the translator quote the speaker not in the same time. Both SL and TL have similarities in form in using indirect speech in that sentences. The meanings in SL and TL are equivalence.

(10)

SL	TL
"Yang dari luar negeri pun banyak yang telepon, karena jaringan televisi internasional langsung memberitakan."	"Many people called from overseas, because it was immediately reported on international television networks."

The table above is the example of direct speech. The quotation mark is used in order to quote what someone has said. In Bahasa, it also occurs and called as *kalimat langsung* because the sentence is directly said by the informant. Both of SL and TL do not showing who says in that quotations but it still related to table of (8). The informant in this table is still Kardaya. Both SL and TL are similar in form that consist of direct speech.. The meanings of sentence in both languages are equivalence.

(11)

SL	TL
<p>“Katanya MK hanya bisa sekali menguji undang-undang. Kenapa atas Undang-Undang Minyak dan Gas ini bisa berulang?” Ketua BP Migas yang menggantikan Kardaya sejak 2008 itu berkeluh kesah saat ditemui Rabu pekan lalu.</p>	<p>“It’s said the court can only review a law once. How could it happen again for the oil and gas law?” This BP Migas chairman, who replaced Kardaya in 2008, complained loudly when <i>Tempo</i> met him last week.</p>

The table above is the example of direct speech. The quotation mark is used in order to quote what someone has said. In Bahasa, it also occurs and called as *kalimat langsung* because the sentence is directly said by the informant. Usually, the name of people is shown after the quotation marks. It is in order to show that the quotation is really comes from that person. From the table above,

the informant's name is Raden Priyono. He is the BP Migas chairman who replaced Kardaya in 2008 as was introduced in the table. Both SL and TL are similar in form. The meanings of sentence in both languages are equivalence.

#### 4.2.4 The Passive

Based on Douglas Biber (1999:932), the passive involve a restructuring of the clause and thus it is not a simple order variation. It takes two forms: the long passive, where the agent is expressed in a *by*-phrase and the short passive, where the agent is left unexpressed. These are the examples of The Passive that occurs in the sentences of cover story of Tempo Magazine.

(12)

SL	TL
<b>Seketika</b> kepanikan <b>melanda</b> .	They <b>were immediately gripped</b> with fear

The example above shows the short passive. It is where the agent is left unexpressed. The passive agent is often the agent of the verbal action in semantic sense. It means that the subject does not perform the action in the sentence. Here, the SL is using active sentence. It show from the verb **melanda** which is used as a verb it change become passive in TL when it translated as **were immediately gripped** (dilanda). In Bahasa, the change of active into passive sentence is signed with the change of the verb with affix *me-* become the verb with affix *di-*. The verb **were**

**immediately gripped** (dilanda) is the passive form of *Melanda*. So, in SL and TL have differences in form where the SL is using active sentence whereas in TL using passive sentence. However, event both of the forms of SL and TL are different, the meaning of each sentence are still equivalence.

(13)

SL	TL
Peran regulator dan pengawas di sektor hulu <b>diserahkan</b> kepada BP Migas.	The role of regulator and supervisor in the upstream sector <b>was turned over</b> to BP Migas.

The example above shows the short passive. It is where the agent is left unexpressed. The passive agent is often the agent of the verbal action in semantic sense. It means that the subject does not perform the action in the sentence. Here, both in SL and TL are using passive sentences. It shows when in SL the word **diserahkan** is translated become **was turned over**. In this example, *Peran regulator dan pengawas di sektor hulu* and *The role of regulator and supervisor in the upstream sector* are the subject of the sentences. However, it did not perform the action of the verb “to turn” (menyerahkan). Here, BP Migas was the recipient of the action. Both of them have the same form of languages that occurred into passive sentence. Thus, the meanings of both SL and TL are equivalence.

(14)



SL	TL
<p>Adapun fungsi pengelolaan di hilir <b>dimainkan oleh</b> Badan Pengatur Hilir Minyak dan Gas Bumi (BPH Migas), yang dibentuk pada 2004.</p>	<p>Management of downstream activity <b>was taken over by</b> BPH Migas (downstream oil and natural gas regulatory agency), which was formed in 2004.</p>

The example above shows the long passive, where the agent is expressed in a *by*-phrase. It means that the person or thing doing the action is usually preceded by the word *by*. In active sentence, the subject of the sentence is the actor of the verb. In above sentence, *fungsi pengelolaan di hilir* which is translated become *management of downstream activity* is the receiver of the action and as the subject of the sentence. Here, BPH Migas, the actor of the verb is the object of the preposition *by*. Both SL and TL are similar in form that occurs in passive sentence. The meanings of sentence in both languages are equivalence.

(15)

SL	TL
<p>Pengalihan kewenangan itu <b>tak diterima</b> begitu saja</p>	<p><b>Not everyone accepted</b> the shifting of this authority.</p>

The example above shows the short passive. It is where the agent is left unexpressed. The passive agent is often the agent of the verbal action in semantic sense. It means that the subject does not perform the action in the sentence. Here, the SL is using passive sentence, where the clause *Pengalihan kewenangan itu* is the subject of the sentences. However, it did not perform the action of the verb “to accept” (*menerima*). On the other hand, the TL is using active sentence, where *Not everyone* is the subject of the sentence and as the actor of the verb. In Bahasa, the change of active into passive sentence is signed with the change of the verb with prefix *me-* become the verb with prefix *di-*. In SL, the word *diterima* is the passive form and it translated into TL as *Accepted (menerima)* as the active sentence. So, in SL and TL have differences in form where the SL is using passive sentence whereas in TL using active sentence. However, event both of the forms of SL and TL are different, the meaning of each sentence are still equivalence.

(16)

SL	TL
Permohonan serupa kembali <b>diajukan</b> tahun ini <b>oleh</b> 12 organisasi kemasyarakatan, yang kebanyakan berbasis Islam.	A similar request <b>was filed</b> this year <b>by</b> 12 public organizations, most of which are Islamic organizations.

The example above shows the long passive, where the agent is expressed in a *by*-phrase. It means that the person or thing doing the action is usually preceded by the word *by*. In active sentence, the subject of the sentence is the

actor of the verb. In above sentence, *Permohonan serupa* which is translated become *A similar request* is the receiver of the action and as the subject of the sentence. Here, *12 organisasi kemasyarakatan*, the actor of the verb is the object of the preposition by. Both SL and TL are similar in form that occurs in passive sentence. The meanings of sentence in both languages are equivalence.

#### 4.2.5 Existential *there*

It is the use of the expletive *there* in front of a verb (usually a form of *be*) to assert that someone or something exists (Biber:1999). It shows that a sentence that asserts the existence or nonexistence of something. Whereas, in Bahasa, based on Drs. Fahrurrozzi (2003) on his book *Teknis Praktis Terjemah*, it known as introductory *there* (*kalimat berawalan there sebagai subjek*). It uses when subject show a quantity of something and predicate that explain about place and time. There is only one existential *there* that occurs in the cover story both English and Indonesian versions. The example will show how existential *there* occurs in the sentence.

(17)

SL	TL
Ada karyawan yang mulai menangis memikirkan kemungkinan yang akan terjadi pada karier mereka.	Some workers began to cry, imagining what would happen with their careers.

From the example above, the existential *there* occurs in SL. In the sentence *Ada karyawan yang mulai menangis memikirkan kemungkinan yang akan terjadi pada karier mereka* shows that the word *ada* indicates the quantity of employee that are crying at that time. In the next sentence its show the next information that a half of the employees are gripped at that time. So, the word *ada* indicates that maybe a half of quantities of the employees are crying at that time. Properly, it translated into TL as *there*, but it is translate become *some* that indirectly shows that there are many employee which are crying at that time. The form in SL has differences in TL because in TL the sentence not using there as the existence of something. However, the meanings of both languages are equivalence.

#### **4.2.6. Dislocation**

Dislocation involves an external noun phrase at the left or right hand end of the clause (Biber:1999). The punctuation indicates that the noun phrase is not part of the clause proper. The purpose of the external noun phrase is to provide information about the identity of a pronoun that has been inserted into the clause in place of the full noun phrase. However, in the sentences of cover story in Tempo Magazine both English and Indonesian versions, Dislocation doesn't exist. So, the writer cannot give more example that be based on this magazine. Another example can be found in chapter II that shows another example from other references.

#### 4.2.7 Clefting

Clefting is a construction in which some element in a sentence is moved from its normal position into a separate clause to give it greater emphasis. Douglas Biber et al., in book of *Longman Student Grammar, Pearson* (2002) said that clefts are used to bring particular elements of the clause into additional focus. Whereas, in Bahasa, based on Drs. Fahrurrozzi (2003) on his book *Teknis Praktis Terjemah*, clefting is called as introductory it (*kalimat berawalan it sebagai subjek*). These are the examples of clefting that occurs in the sentences of cover story of Tempo Magazine.

(18)

SL	TL
<p><b>Dianggap pro-asing dan sarat korupsi</b>, Badan Pelaksana Kegiatan Usaha Hulu Minyak dan Gas Bumi dibubarkan.</p>	<p>The BP Migas Oil and Gas Regulatory Body has been dissolved favouring foreign interest and being rife with corruption.</p>

The table above is the example of clefting. As explained before, clefting is construction in which some element in a sentence is moved from its normal position into a separate clause to give it greater emphasis. From the table above, clefting occurs in SL. The clause *Dianggap pro-asing dan sarat korupsi* is moved from its normal position and occur as clause, not as a sentence. It is in order to give more emphasizing toward the issue in the sentence. Here, the clause

*Dianggap pro-asing dan sarat korupsi* emphasized that it is the cause why BP Migas Oil and Gas Regulatory Body has been dissolved. In Bahasa it called as DM (diterangkan-menerangkan) and MD (Menerangkan – diterangkan). The clause in SL is using DM (diterangkan-menerangkan) whereas in TL, the sentence using MD (Menerangkan – diterangkan). The form in SL has differences in TL because in TL the sentence not occur clefting. However, the meanings of both languages are equivalence.

(19)

SL	TL
Sang pemodal rupanya sedang panik.	<b>It turned out</b> that the investor was panicking.

From the example above, clefting occurs in TL. In the clause *It turned out* which occur in TL, it shows that in that sentence contains of clefting. In Bahasa, based on Drs. Fahrurrozzi (2003) on his book *Teknis Praktis Terjemah*, clefting is called as introductory it (*kalimat berawalan it sebagai subjek*). In the table above, the clause *It turned out* occurs in the beginning have the word *it* as prefix and placed as subject. It is in order to give more emphasizing toward the issue in the sentence. It is emphasizing about the situation of the investor that was panicking at that time. The form in SL has differences in TL because in SL the sentence not occur clefting. However, the meanings of both languages are equivalence.

(20)

SL	TL
<p><b>Belum sepenuhnya paham apa yang terjadi</b>, investor itu bertanya kepada para petinggi BP Migas yang hadir, kapan rapat berikutnya bisa dilakukan.</p>	<p><b>Not fully understanding what was going on</b>, that investor asked the senior BP Migas officials present when the next meeting could be held.</p>

The table above is the example of clefting. As explained before, clefting is construction in which some element in a sentence is moved from its normal position into a separate clause to give it greater emphasis. From the table above, clefting occurs both in SL and TL. The clause *Belum sepenuhnya paham apa yang terjadi* and *Not fully understanding what was going on* is moved from its normal position and occur as clause, not as a sentence. It is in order to give more emphasizing toward the issue in the sentence. Here, the clause *Belum sepenuhnya paham apa yang terjadi* dan *Not fully understanding what was going on* emphasized about the confusing of the investors about the problem that occurs at that time. In Bahasa it called as DM (diterangkan-menerangkan) and MD (Menerangkan – diterangkan). The clause both in SL and TL are using DM (diterangkan-menerangkan). The form both in SL and TL are similar. The meanings of both languages are equivalence.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The difference of language and structure between English and Indonesian emerge problems in translating the sentence named sentence packaging. There are 81 sentences in the cover story of Tempo magazine both English and Indonesian versions. From the data, the writer draws conclusion that in forms, the similarities are more dominate than the differences. From 160 sentences, there are 20 (25%) differences and 60 (75%) similarities of form that occurs in the sentence of English and Indonesian's cover story in Tempo magazine. Besides that, in meaning, there is no differences that occur in the sentences (0%) but the similarities is 80 (100%).

From the data above, the conclusion is even the forms have differences, the meaning of the sentences are still equivalence. As Mona Baker said that equivalence is any meaning from the source language which expresses the same meaning in the target language. Baker (1998:77) defines equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that has allowed the TT to be considered as a translation of ST in the first place.



Based on the theory from Douglas Biber about grammar of spoken and written, there are seven parts in sentence packaging: fronting, inversion, direct-indirect, the passive, existential *there*, dislocation, and clefting. From seven parts of sentence packaging by Douglas Biber, there is direct – indirect which mostly appears in the sentence packaging both in SLT and TLT. There are 48 sentences that using direct- indirect forms. The use of direct when the sentence appears with quotation marks while in indirect speech doesn't use quotation marks to enclose what the person said but it used past tense because when using reported speech, it usually talks about a time in the past.

There are found 19 sentences that occur fronting. These sentences show that the verb is placed at the beginning of a sentence. Then, there is only 1 inversion that is found in the sentence. Only one sentence which occur the reversal of the normal word order in a phrase. It also happened with existential *there*. There is only 1 existential *there* in SLT that used the word *ada* as the existential *there* in Bahasa. Besides that, there are 37 sentences that using passive sentence, there are 0 for dislocating because there is no provide information about the identity of a pronoun that has been inserted into the clause in place of the full noun phrase that occur in the sentence both English and Indonesian. The last, there are 3 sentences that occur clefting, where some element in a sentence is moved from its normal position into a separate clause to give it greater emphasis.

### **5.3 Suggestion**

The sentence packaging is an interesting topic to discuss. This thesis is the first literary work discussing of similarities and differences between English and Indonesian package of sentence in both languages. This topic has relativity with equivalence and shift of meaning because both languages have different structure in language patterns than can affect the meaning. Therefore, it is suggested for the other students intending to write a thesis as their final projects to discuss about sentence packaging deeper than the writer's has made.