

**THE SHIFTING PROCESS IN NEWS TEXT: BISNIS  
INDONESIA NEWSPAPER**



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A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for  
the degree of “Sarjana Sastra”

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**2011**

## ABSTRAK

Istiqomah. 2011. **Perubahan Proses Dalam Bisnis Teks: Koran Bisnis Indonesia**. Skripsi. Jakarta: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Jakarta.

Zaman sekarang kebutuhan akan informasi sangat tinggi, ini mengakibatkan berita dari dalam negeri kita sendiri tidaklah cukup untuk memenuhi kepuasan manusia, oleh karena itu media harus mengambil berita dari negara lain. Kebanyakan berita yg berasal dari luar negeri menggunakan Bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa tulis mereka, yang nantinya akan diterjemahkan oleh para penerjemah, agar bisa di konsumsi oleh semua masyarakat. Penelitian ini menitikberatkan pada analisa perubahan dan tidak adanya perubahan sistem transitivitas dalam limabelas bisnis teks di Koran Bisnis Indonesia period November. Seluruh klausa dalam teks tersebut telah dianalisa menggunakan teori *Functional Grammar* oleh *Halliday* terutama mengenai sistem transitivitas dalam makna *ideationa*.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mencari tahu seberapa jauh perubahan sistem transitivitas dalam teks tersebut dan macam-macam tipe perubahan sistem transitivitas yang terjadi. Berdasarkan analisa yang telah dilakukan, penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pergeseran terjadi dari *material* ke *relational*, *mental* ke *material*, *verbal* ke *material*, *material* ke *existential*, *behavioural* ke *mental*, *relational* ke *material*, *mental* ke *verbal*, *relational* ke *mental*, *relational* ke *verbal*, *material* ke *verbal*, *verbal* ke *relational*, *relational* ke *existential*, *verbal* ke *mental*. Lebih lanjut, pergeseran juga terjadi dari satu kalimat menjadi dua kalimat.

Hasil penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa beberapa pergeseran transitivitas pada limabelas berita tersebut juga mengakibatkan pergeseran makna meskipun sebenarnya itu tidak boleh terjadi.

**Kata kunci: perubahan, teks berita, sistem transitivity**

## ABSTRACT

Istiqomah, 2011. **The Shifting Process of News Text; Bisnis Indonesia Newspaper**. Thesis. Jakarta: English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Jakarta.

Nowadays the need of information is so high that makes news from our own country won't be enough. To fulfil it, media should take news from abroad. Most of the news which taken from abroad is in English text version which will be translated into Indonesian language in order to be understood by Indonesian. In the process of translating, changes cannot be avoided, in other word is to shift; whether it is in the form of structure or the use of choosing words. This study is focusing on the shifting of transitivity system of fifteen original and translated news texts in *Bisnis Indonesia Newspaper* period November the original and the translated one. All the clauses were analyses by transitivity system under Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar.

The objective of this study was to find out the kinds of transitivity system occur and to what extent does it in maintaining meaning. Considering the analyses, the study has shown that the shift occurred from material to relational, mental to material, verbal to material, material to existential, behavioural to mental, relational to material, mental to verbal, relational to mental, material to verbal, verbal to relational, relational to existential, verbal to mental, mental to relational. In addition the shift also occurred from one clause into two clauses

The finding also has shown that some of the shifting of transitivity system which occurred in that fifteen texts also change the meaning in the target texts, even though it shouldn't.

**Keyword: shifting, news text, transitivity system**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, the writer would like to thank to the one and only, the most Merciful, and Compassionate, the supreme substance in this universe, ALLAH SWT, for His blessing in helping and guiding her to finish this thesis. Then, she would like to thank the people mentioned below.

1. Her family; mama, papa, and my two lovely bros, thanks for supporting the writer when she was down physically, mentally, and financially. Thanks for their understanding too.
2. Rahayu Purbsari, M. Hum as the writer's advisor. Thank a bunch for her time, energy, patience, knowledge, and advices given to the writer.
3. Mrs. Hasnini Hasra M. Hum as the head of the English Literature Study Program of the English Department. Thanks for her support to the writer.
4. Eka Cahyati M. Hum as her academic advisor for over four years.
5. Mr. Ifan Iskandar M. Hum as the head of the English Department State University of Jakarta. Thanks a lot for her support and idea.
6. Thanks to all ED lecturers for giving knowledge to the writer.
7. Thanks to the special one for Ahmad Fadhli for giving support, help, affection and sharing unforgettable wonderful moments.
8. Thanks especially to Ricky Afrianto also Yudha Prawira. Both of you were really helpful.
9. Thanks to her everlasting friends Rani Amelia, Dessy Lidiasari, Faela Shafa, Dina Rizki and writer's imaginary friend (who ? no one knows). Our friendship has no beginning and ending, ladies.

10. Thanks to Ratna, Ikoh, and Jay for keeping accompanying me for years (it took too long a guess)
11. Thanks to NDB 05 class, together we went pass the beautiful, yet painful unforgettable time.
12. Thanks to all people whose name writer cannot mention one by one

**Love You All**

**Jakarta, January 10, 2011**

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*Abbreviation:*

ST : Source Text

TT : Target Text

p. : Page

Cl. : Clause

## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

In this era of globalization, everything grows so fast that demands for information are getting higher and higher. It can be seen from the increasing numbers of original work reproduced or printed which is related to the news. Such as newspapers, broadcasted news, magazines, and cable news. This case is caused by human basic character that is always thirsty for any kind of information or news which makes them challenged for always knowing the latest info.

Basically, news is new or fresh information (taken from Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary), so news is a new information or information on current events which is presented by broadcast, or printed. Printed news is one of the oldest ways of getting new printed information for the people world wide. The methods of printed news includes magazine, brochures, pamfalte, banner and the most common one, newspaper. A newspaper is a regularly scheduled publication containing news, information, and advertising, usually printed on relatively inexpensive, low-grade paper such as newsprint. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Newspaper> accessed on November 31st 2010, 13.50)

Newspaper is one of favorite news media in the modern world because it is portable and can be read everywhere. In fact, the news or information which printed are not only events happened in the country itself where the news are published, but also are from other broad countries. This case is caused by the need of information which are more increase and wider. The higher the technology and

science, the more critical people would be. So, news which is from his/her country only, is not enough to fulfill people's need. This phenomenon insists for all news editors to provide fine news from broad countries because need of news or information force and raise people to catch news from other sources, which is hoped, can give new information needed. In reality, almost all news which is searched out is from abroad in foreign languages especially in English. The point makes some people hard to understand and to catch the content of the news. It also becomes a main obstacle for them who are thirsty of information, yet have less ability in translating news. Therefore, a translator especially the news translator is needed to translate them in order to make them to be understood by all viewers in Indonesia.

The main point in translating news is how the translators can deliver the content of the news for the viewers or a reader because translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. However, the translator should consider the different between two languages such as the structure or the form. Although it has different structure, the message of the source language is a matter that should be taken into account by the translator. That is why mastering both languages is required.

With the purpose of retaining the message rather than the structure, there are many strategies that can be used by the translator. One of them is through shifting. Many experts such as, Catford, Czech, and Van Lauven Zwart discussed the translation shift approach. Catford (2000: 141-3) consider that there are two kinds of shift: a level shift and a category shift. Yet Munday stated (2001) "the

most detail attempt to produce and apply a model shift analysis has been carried out by Kitty Van-Lauven Zwart” who offers the micro structural (comparative model) and macro structural shift (descriptive model) (p.63). Macro structural shift occupies three linguistics ‘metafunctions’: interpersonal, ideational, and textual. This study focuses on the macro structural shift especially the ideational function.

Actually this method of shifting is design especially for literary work, such as; novel, drama script, etc, as mentioned in [www.google.com](http://www.google.com), Van-lauven Zwart limits her methodology to the domain of the narrative text and the story level (about when, where, who and what happens). Here, since the shifting in literary work has been done by another researcher, the writer use newspaper as the corpus of the data. Newspaper is not one of literary works; it doesn’t have an art there, but it also have story to tell, the place and the character.

Dealing with metafunctions, Halliday (1994) stated that Ideational function talks about the inner and the outer experience of a subject. In his book “An Introduction to Functional Grammar” stated that a clause, which consists of a process, plays a central role (p.107) because the process reflects the inner and outer experiences. From the explanation, Halliday classifies the process into material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, and existential process. All the process belongs to clause as representation which is called transitivity system and used as the instrument of this study. The researcher use transitivity system as her method in order to see how the world of experience construed into a manageable set of process types.

From the explanation above, this study is important to be conducted since the role of translator is to create the same pleasure for his reader as the source text did, so he demanded that the translation read like the original, that why the shifting in the process of translating cannot be avoided. In this research the writer focused on the ideational function because it is the way how the reader is informed about a fictional world with its characters and events.

The data of this study is taken from fifteen news texts in *Bisnis Indonesia* newspaper the English version and also the translated version that are written in the newspaper period November. The writer uses *Bisnis Indonesia* as the corpus because it's the first and the biggest business news in Indonesia, and there are many changes in translating the source texts into the target texts.

### **1.2. Statement of the Research Question**

The research questions of this study are:

- a) What kinds of transitivity system shift occur in translating those fifteen news texts?
- b) To what extent does transitivity system shift maintain the meaning from source texts to target texts?

### **1.3. Purpose of the Study**

The purpose of this study is to find out what kinds of shifting transitivity system occur in translating those fifteen news texts from the source texts to the

target texts and to what extent does transitivity system shift maintain the meaning from source texts to target texts?

#### **1.4. Scope of the Study**

In order to avoid the study to be broadened, the scope in this study focuses on the shifting of transitivity system of fifteen English news texts which are translated into *Bahasa Indonesia* in Business Indonesia newspaper period November. The theories which are used are related to the problematic issues about shifting of transitivity system in newspaper.

#### **1.5. Significance of the Study**

The result of this study might be used by English Department students of UNJ, particularly those who wants to translate news text needed to avoid problems when translate it and to produce qualified news translation and also used by the translators especially for the news translators. In addition, this study is beneficial for enriching the writer's knowledge of the theories of translation studies

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is about the topic-related matters. Suggested by the title, this study is dealt with three areas of studies. Firstly, it deals with the studies on translation as it investigates problems in process of translating news. Secondly, it is related to the shifting on news which is the corpus of the research and thirdly, it focus on Bisnis Indonesia Newspaper that is an Indonesian business newspaper

#### 2.1. Overview of Translation Studies

In this part, the central issues discussed are the definitions, kinds of translation also the shifting.

##### 2.1.1. On Defining Translation

In general, translation is an activity of changing the source language into the target language and etymologically, "translation" is a "*carrying across*" or "bringing across." The Latin "*translatio*" derives from the perfect passive participle, "*translatum*," of "*transferre*" ("to transfer" — from "trans," "across" + "ferre," "to carry" or "to bring"). (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Translation>, accessed on March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2009, 11.17). Meanwhile, Newmark (1998:32) says that translation is the super ordinate term for converting the meaning of any source language expression to the target language.

Some experts in translation studies, who have written a lot of books and articles about translation issues, have different overview on defining translation. Nida and Taber (1969 :12) propose that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style. According to them, translators should use the closest natural equivalent either in the meaning or the style of the receptor language. In other words, the results of translation should not sound as translation but without changing the meaning of the source language. a similar definition of translation is mentioned by Newmark (1998:32) who says that translation is the super ordinate term for converting the meaning of any source language expression to the target language.

### **2.1.2. Kinds of translation**

Generally, translation always deals with the meaning, whether the form of the source text is maintained or it is modified as long as the meaning is understood. Larson divides the types of translation in the following way:

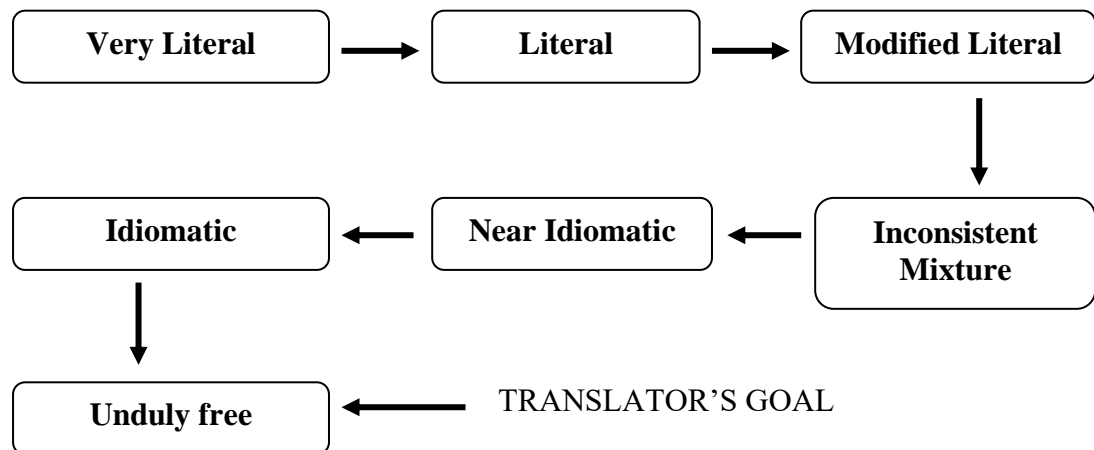
*Translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the Source Language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation. Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items (Larson, 1984:15).*

In short, a truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good



translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is his or her goal. In practice, however, it is hard to consistently translate idiomatically or literally.

Larson (1984:17) also states that the results of translation are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic form of language. From this statement, she makes a continuum or quality scale of translation from very literal to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and may fall, even more on the unduly free as displayed below



From: Larson, Mildred L. 1998. *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*. P. 17

The very literal translation is uncommon except for interlinear translation because the results of very literal translation are unclear, unnatural, and sometimes senseless translation. Most translators who tend to translate literally actually make a partially modified literal translation. They modify the order and grammar to use an acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language. However, the lexical items are translated literally. Occasionally, these are also changed to avoid

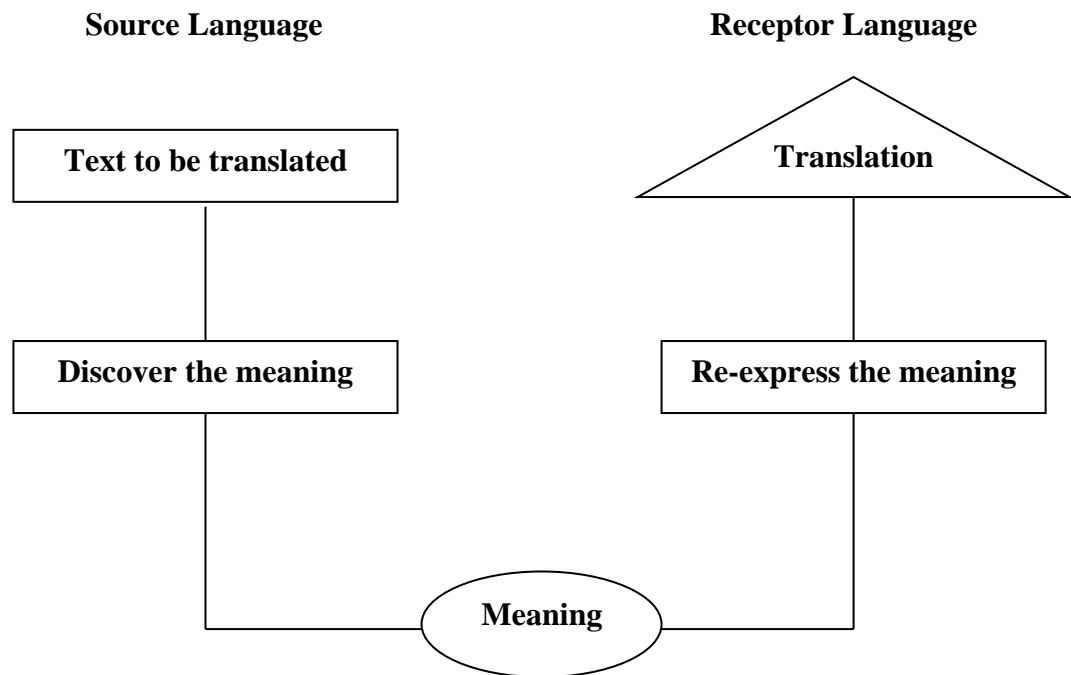
complete nonsense or to improve the communication. A person who translates in a modified literal translation will change the grammatical forms when the constructions are necessary. In a modified literal translation, the translator usually adjusts the translation enough to avoid real nonsense and wrong meaning, but the unnaturalness still remains.

For an idiomatic translation, it uses the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation, but it sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. In other hand, translations are unduly free if the translator adds extraneous information not in the source text, if they change the meaning of the source language, or if they distort the facts of the historical and cultural setting of the source language text. In unduly free translation, the meaning of the text is not necessarily the same as that of the source language.

### **2.1.3. Process of Translation**

Larson (1984:17) says when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the Source Language (SL) text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of SL text, which analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural text.

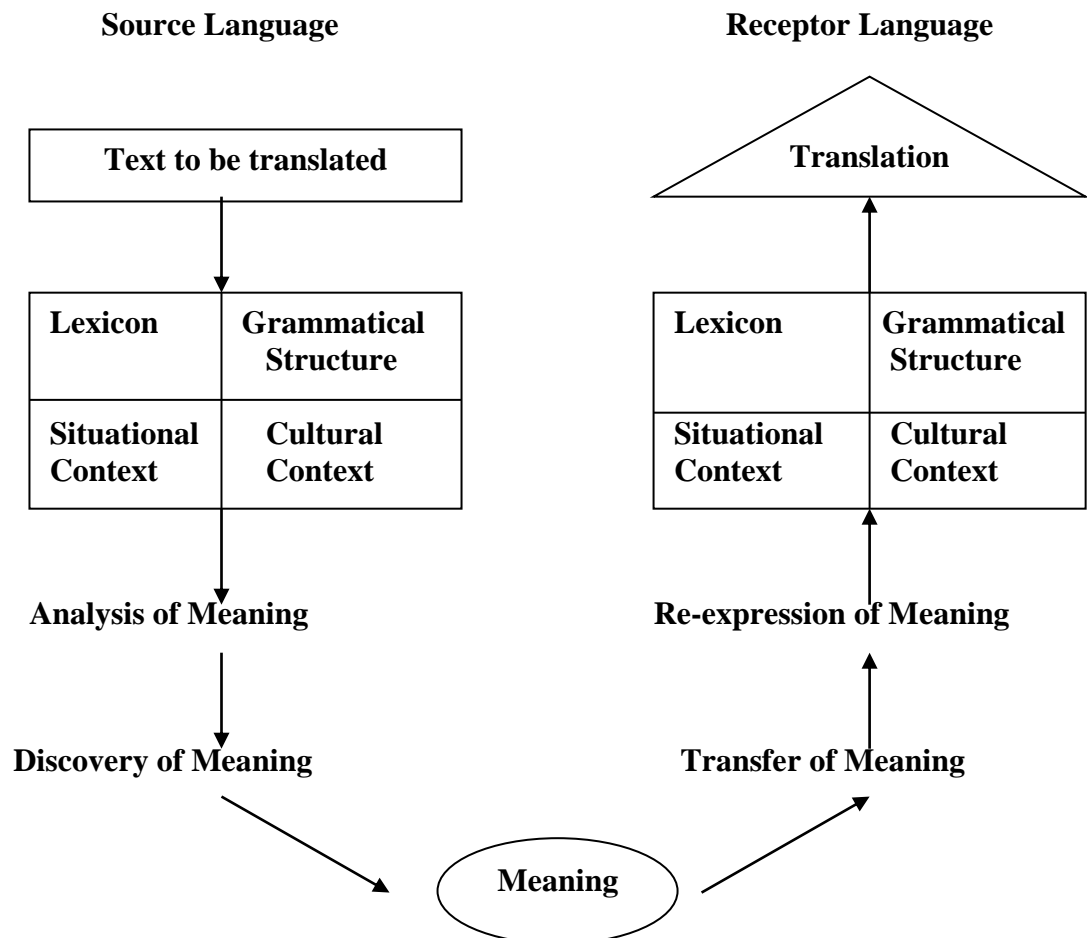
Diagram of Larson's (1984:4) translation process



The form of the text to be translated and the translation result are shown by the different forms between square and triangle. They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation.

Said (1994:20-21) in his unpublished thesis, believes that the diagram proposed by Larson need more elaborated explanation that should be taken into account in the translation process covering the study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context.

Diagram of Said's model translation



Translation, then, consists of studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. This theory strongly supports the analysis in this study because in rendering Indonesian personal pronouns into English, certain aspects must be put into consideration. The aspects which

correlate with this study is as found in the diagram by Said, that are lexicon, grammatical structure, situational context, and cultural context.

Different scholars define translation as a process differently. Pinchuck (1975) simply states that translation is “the transfer of meaning “(p.35). Newmark (1981: 7) sees translation as: a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language”. In spite of the differences in the way the scholars define translation differently, they agree on the basic principles of which focus on meaning as the most important consideration (Astika, 1993: 66).

When translators are translating, they are engaged in a translation process. They perform a series of actions in their effort to transfer messages from a source language into a target language. Nida (1964) and Suryawinata (1982) see the translation process as consisting of three types of activity: 1) the analysis of the source language text, 2) the transfer of the content, meaning, or message, and 3) the restructuring in the target language. Hervey, Higgins, and Haywood (1995: 8), break down the translation process into two type’s activity: understanding a source text and formulating a target text. Similarly, Bell (1991: 21) divides the translation process into analysis and synthesis and, with them, three distinguishable areas of operation: 1) syntactic, 2) semantic, and 3) pragmatic.

## **2.2. Shifting in Translation**

Translator often get the difficulties to get exact message of the souce text. One of the procedures to solve the difficulties is through shifting. The occurrence of

shifts in any translational activity is an unavoidable phenomenon Al Zaubi and Al Hassnawi (2001:2) stated that shifting could occur in the linguistic, aesthetic, intellectual values and cultural problem of the source text. They added that

*Shift are all the mandatory actions of the translator (those dictated by the structural discrepancies between the two language systems involved in this process) and the optional ones (those dictated by the his personal and stylistic preferences) to which he resort consciously for the purposes of natural and communicative rendition of an SL text into another language. (2001:3)*

It explains that shift in translation occur because the structural system differences between two languages and the translators' stylistic in order to make the SL text natural and meaningful. In addition Catford said that translation shift departures from formal correspondence in the going of from the source language to the target language. (Cited in Munday, 2001)

Furthermore, Munday (2001:5) acknowledge that there are three expert who explained the shifting approach in translation. They are: Vinay and Darlbalnet whose their studies hadn't called shift but strategies and procedures, they categorized it into direct translation (borrowing, calque, and literal translation) and oblique strategies (transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation), second is Catford who devides her study of shifting into level shift and category shift and the last is the most detailed attempt to produce and apply a model of shift analyses has been carried out by Kitty Van Lauven Zwart because her model takes as its point of departure some of the categories proposed by another experts and applies them to the descriptive analysis of translation.

### **2.2.1. Van Leuven-Zwart's Comparative Descriptive Model of Translation Shift.**

Van Leuven-Zwart divides shift into two models comparative and descriptive model. The comparative model, this model involves a detailed comparison of ST and TT and a classification of all the microstructural shift (in sentences, clauses and phrases). The descriptive model, this model is a macrostructural model, designed for the analysis of the translated literature. It attempt to interweave the concept of 'discourse level' (the linguistic expression of the fictional world) and 'story level' (the narration of the text including narration point of view) with three linguistic 'metafunctions' (interpersonal, ideational and textual).

### **2.3. The Systemic Of Functional Grammar**

Functional grammar is the theory that focuses on the structure of the clause and how the structure constructs a meaning. Halliday (1994 : 106) said that language is set up of sentences consisting of words, yet he focuses on the clause, it can be looked as a message, an exchange and representation. In addition he also distinguishes above, below, and beyond clauses. In short functional grammar has 'metafunctions' meaning that are ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. It is also describe in Buntolo's thesis (2005 :15) entitled *The Analysis of Advertisement Slogan* a descriptive analysis as follow

Table 1. the Clause Meaning, and Grammatical Information (taken from Buntolo, 2005:15)

Clause system	Types of Meaning	Types of Grammatical Information
Transitivity	Ideational	Actor, Process, Goal
Mood	Interpersonal	Sentence Types Subject, Verb, Object (etc), Modality
Theme	Textual	Theme/ Rheme Given/New

From the table above, we can see that there are three kinds of clause systems; transitivity, mood and theme. Transitivity, dealing with the ideational meaning that has three components: actor, process and goal. Mood, dealing with the interpersonal meaning that has many components: subject, predicate, object, modality and the tone. Theme, dealing with the textual meaning consist of: theme and rheme and also the new and the given information unit. In fact this study focuses on transitivity system (clause as representation), his study is based on Halliday's point of view which also known as ideational meaning.

Ideational meaning (clause of representation) focuses on the inner and the outer experience of the writer and the speaker. It is realized by a process consists of three components: first is the process which typically realized by the verbal group, second is the participant which typically realized by the nominal group,



and the last is circumstance which typically realized by adverbial group of prepositional phrase.

The concept of process, participant and circumstance are semantic categories which explain in the most general way how phenomena of our experience of the world are construed as linguistic structures (Halliday 2004:1178). It means, when we want to interpret the grammar of the clause, we don't use these concept because they are too general to explain very much. Then He divides the process into six categories: material, mental, relational behavioural, verbal, and existential that contains of particular kinds of participant and particular kinds of circumstance

**Material process** (*process of doing*), Halliday (1994:109) noted "Every process has an Actor. Some processes, but not all, also have a second participant, which we shall call a GOAL". This quotation indicates that a material process as some elements. They are: **Actor** ( the door of the process) and **Goal** (another participant that get effect from the process)

Another term for the second participant is **range** (not get effect from the process), **beneficiary** (the one to whom the process is said to take place), it is divided into (Buntolo 2005:17)

The examples of material processes are running, eating, jumping, walking, etc. Shortly the processes in this process are processes that the activities are obviously seen. The example is shown as below.

The lion	Caught	The tourist
<b>Actor</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Goal</b>

**Mental process** (*process of sensing*), Halliday ( 1994:114 ) states “in a clause of mental process, there is always one participant who is human: this is that “senses – feels, thinks or perceives.” This statement shows that Halliday labels the subject is mental process a sensor another elements in mental process is phenomenon or metaphenomenon. Metaphenomenon is “something that is constructed as a participant by projection...”. ( Halliday, 1994:115). Curtly, phenomenon is what is felt, thought, or perceived by the sensor. (Buntolo,2005:17). In summary the elements in mental processes are: **Senser** ( the doer of the process) **Phenomenon** (what is felt, thought, or perceived by sensor). Halliday also categorizes the process into: PERCEPTION (seeing, hearing, etc), AFFECTION ( licking, loving, fearing, etc)and COGNITION ( thinking , knowing, understanding, etc.)

The example is shown as below.

**Relational process** (*process of being*), Halliday explains that relational process is a relation between two seperated things but it is not about an existence. He cites “In relational clauses, there are two parts to the “being”: something is being said to “be” something else (1994:119). There are two relational processes: attributiveand identifyng. The table below explains it.

Table 2. The principle types of relational process (taken from Halliday 1994:119)

Type	Mode	Attributive (Carrier and Attributive)	Identifying (identifier and Identified)

Intensive	Sarah is wise	Tom is the leader: The leader is Tom
Circumstance	The fair is on Tuesday	Tomorrow is the 10th: The 10th is tomorrow
Possessive	Peter has a piano	The piano is Peter's Peter's is the palano:

From the table above, we can conclude that attributive is an 'unswitchable' clause. For example, "Sarah is wise" cannot be switched into "Wise is Sarah". On the contrary, identifying is a 'switchable' clause. As in example o "Tom is the leader" still has the same message if we switch into "The leader is Tom". Like previous processes, relational process also have elements. Since this process has tow kinds of mode the name of the elements are also different. In Relational Attributive, the doer of the process is called as CARRIER and an entity that is attributed to it is called as ATTRIBUTE. Meanwhile, in Relational Identifying the doer of the process is caled as IDENTIFIER and the thing that is tobe identified is named as IDENTIFIED. There are still thow other elements that are TOKEN (form) and VALUE (function or Role). The Example shows as follow.

Mice	Are	Timid Creatures
Carrier	Process	Attribute

Alice	Is	The clever one
identified	Process	Identifier

**Behavioural Process** (*process of physiological and psychological behaviour*), The process of this process is hard to see since the process is sharing characteristic of materials and mental process. The process of behavioural process is related to pshyological and psychologocal behaviour. Halliday (1994:139) classified the process into: 1) near mental as processes of consciousness represent as forms of behaviour, for example: look, watch, stare, dream, think, worry. 2) near verbal as verbal processes as behaviour. For example: chatter, grumble, talk. 3) Physiological processes manifesting states of consciousness. For example: cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh. 4) Other psychological processes (state of unconsciousness). For example: breath, cough, faint, shit. 5) Near material as bodily posture and pastimes. For example: sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up, down). Behavioral process also has has elements like other processes. Behavioral process merely has two elements that are Behavior (the doer of the process), and the behaviour (extend the process). The example shows below.

Lisa	Laugh
Behaver	Process

**Verbal Process** (*process of saying*), this process concern to process of saying. Yet the word saying has broad meaning. Halliday explain ‘it covers any kinds of symbolic exchange of meaning’ (1994:140). The doer of tthe process

could be human or not human. Still verbal process also has its elements, which are: sayer as the doer of the process, receiver as the one to whom the saying is directed, verbiage as the content of what is said or the name of the saying, and target as the participant that is targeted by the process of saying)

The example is shown below:

He	Told	Me
Sayer	Process	Receiver

**Existential process** (*represents of existence or event*), This process is close to relational meaning. The different is the word ‘there’. Halliday says that the word ‘there’ has no meaning in some clauses but actually it is necessary as the subject, (1994:142). The process in this type process is not always ‘be’. The process could be some processes that means ‘exist’ or ‘happen’, for example exist, remain, arise, occur, come about, happen, take place, etc. The element in this process is merely one that is called EXISTENT, below is one of the example:

There	‘s	A man	At the door
	Process	Existent	circumstance

#### 2.4. Indonesian Clause

Alwi et al (2003) stated kalimat adalah satuan bahasa Indonesia terkecil, dalam wujud lisan atau tulisan, yang mengungkapkan pikiran yg utuh (p.311) . Furthermore, he also added “klausa merupakan satuan sintaksis yang terdiri atas 2 kata, atau lebih yang mengandung unsur predikasi...” (p.312). Thus, he concluded

that the different between sentence and clause in Indonesian language is that sentence has end of the intonation or the punctuation (p.313)

In addition, Indonesian language also has basic structure in its sentence or struktur kalimat dasar. According Alwi et al said

*“Kalimat dasar adalah kalimat yang (i) terdiri atas satu klausa, (ii) unsur-unsurnya lengkap, (iii) susunan unsur-unsurnya menurut urutan yang paling umum, dan (iv) tidak mengandung pertanyaan atau pengingkaran. “(p.319).*

In sum up, a basic sentence in Indonesian language consists of a clause with one predicate (verb). Its structure also is based on common and acceptable structure. This notion has a similar with Halliday’s notion (1994) about a clause that a clause consists of a process (verb) (p.107).

As stated above that Indonesian language has basic structure in its sentence, below is the basic structure in Indonesian language.

Table 3. The basic Structure of Indonesian language

(Taken from tata Baku Indonesian language Baku Indonesian Language

Indonesia, Alwi, 2003 p.322)

Fungsi Tipe	Subjek (S)	Predikat (P)	Objek (O)	Pelengkap (P)	Keterangan (K)
1 .S-P	Orang tua	Sedang tidur	-	-	-
2 .S-P-O	Rani	Mendapat	Hadiah	-	-
3 .S-P-Pel	Pancasila	Merupakan	-	Dasar	

				negara	
4 .S-P-Ket	Kami	Tinggal	-	-	Di jakarta
5 .S-P-O-Pel	Dia	Mengirim	Ibunya	Uang	-
6 .S-P-O-Ket	Pak Raden	Memasukan	Uang	-	Ke bank

## 2.5. Overview of News

### 2.5.1. Definition of News

Etymologically, "news" was developed as a special use of the plural form of "new" in the 14th century. In Middle English, the equivalent word was *newes*, based on the French *nouvelles*. A somewhat similar development is found in at least three Slavic languages (Czech, Slovak and Polish), where there exists a word *noviny* ("news"), developed from the word *nový* ("new"). Another theory is that the word, phonetically and its written style, is based upon the Germanic word "neues". (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/news>, accessed on April 12<sup>th</sup> 2009, 08.23 PM).

Basically, news is a report of recent events, something that unknown to the listener or reader (taken from Webster's World University Dictionary). This point is supported by Nancy Nasution who had given his opinion about definition of news, it is:

*tentang peristiwa-peristiwa yang terjadi, yang ingin diketahui oleh umum, dengan sifat-sifat actual, terjadi di lingkungan pembaca, mengenai tokoh terkemuka, akibat peristiwa tersebut berpengaruh terhadap pembaca (Dalam Basuku, 1983:1)..*

from that sentence, it can be seen that news is contain of events or story which is interesting to be read or listened. It also gives new information to the reader about incidents or someone important that happens around their country or even broader.

### **2.5.2. News Values and criteria**

News values determine how much prominence a news story is given by a media outlet. In practice such decisions are made informally by editors on the basis of their experience and intuition, however analysis shows that several factors are consistently applied across a range of news organizations. Galtung and Ruge, 1965, enumerated these factors. The following list is based on their analysis which remains influential today (<http://www.cultsock.ndirect.co.uk/MUHome/cshtml/popups/newsman.html>)

The first five values is the one that related to the impact of the news : threshold, frequency, negativity, unexpectedness, unambiguity

**Threshold:** A big story is one that has an extreme effect on a large number of people. Where the immediate effect of an event is more subtle, the threshold may be determined by the amount of money involved.

**Frequency:** Events that occur suddenly and fit well with the news organizations schedule are more likely to be reported than those that occur gradually or at inconvenient times of day or night. Long-term trends are not likely to receive much coverage.



Negativity: Bad news is more exciting than good news. It means, people tend to be more curious when they know that there is a bad news informed in the News

Unexpectedness: If an event is out of the ordinary it will have a greater impact than something which is an everyday occurrence. As Charles A. Dana famously put it: *"if a dog bites a man, that's not news. But if a man bites a dog, that's news!"*

Unambiguity: Events whose implications are clear make for better copy than those which are open to more than one interpretation, or where any understanding of the implications depends on first understanding the complex background in which the events take place.

The second three values is related to the Audience Identification they are:

1) Personalisation: Events that can be portrayed as the actions of individuals will be more attractive than one in which there is no such "human interest". 2) Meaningfulness: This relates to the sense of identification the audience has with the topic. "Cultural proximity" is a factor here - stories concerned with people who speak the same language, look the same, and share the preoccupations as the audience receive more coverage than those concerned with people who speak different languages, look different and have different preoccupations. 3) Reference to elite nations: Stories concerned with global powers receive more attention than those concerned with less influential nations.

Deborah Potter, Executive Director of NewsLab, has her point of view of news values (taken from <http://www.america.gov/st/washfileenglish/2006>

[/April/20060418100702MBzemoG0.7465631.html](#), accessed on April 28<sup>th</sup> 2009 at 22.51 PM). Her statement is also to answer the question “What makes a story newsworthy enough to be published or broadcast?”. Journalists decide what news to cover based on many of the following “news values”: 1) Timeless, 2) Impact, 3) Proximity, 4) Controversy, 5) Prominence, 6) Currency, and 7) Oddity.

Generally, in making a newspaper there are several criteria that has to be satisfied, they are : Publicity: Its contents are reasonably accessible to the public, Periodicity: It is published at regular intervals, Currency: Its information is up to date, Universality: It covers a range of topics

### **2.5.3. News Item**

There are some common structural elements of news include ( taken from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/newsitem>, accessed on April 17<sup>th</sup> 2009, 10.49 PM) :

(1) **Headline**, it is used to grab the attention of journalists and briefly summarize the news. (2) **Dateline**, it contains the release date and usually the originating city of the press release. (3) **Introduction**, it is at the first paragraph in a press release, that generally, gives basic answers to the questions of who, what, when, where, and why. (4) **Body**, it includes the further explanation, background, statistics, or other details relevant to the news. (5) **Boilerplate**, it is generally a short about section, providing independent background on the issuing company, organization, or individual. (6) **Close**, in the North America , traditionally the symbol “-30-“ appears after the boilerplate or body and before the media contact information, indicating the media that the release is ending. A more modern equivalent has

been the "####" symbol. In other countries, other means of indicating the end of the release may be used, such as the text "ends". (7) Media Contact Information, it includes name, phone number, email address, mailing address, or other contact information for the media relations contact person.

## **2.7. Conceptual Framework**

Every language has its own structure. However, in translating a text, a translator should convey of the message of the source text to the target one although each has different structure. That's why a translator must master both source and target languages.

In order to produce natural and communicative rendition, a translator can take one of strategies provided in translation study. One of the strategies is through shifting. Shifting means that the translator does a shift the structure of the source text.

Metafunction: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The expert of linguistic talking of metafunction is Halliday. According to Halliday. The function which is related to the structure of a language is ideational function.

Van Lauven-Zwart stated that a shift can be seen from the three metafunction; ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The expert of linguistics talking a metafunction is Halliday. According to Halliday, the function which is related to the structure of language is ideational function.

The structure of a language, according to Halliday, is called transtivity system. It constructs one's experience in doing, sensing, thinking, etc. The experience is realized by a process (verb). Thus Halliday categorized six types of

process. They are material process (process of saying), mental process (process of sensing), relational process (process of relating pieces of experience to each other), Behavioural process (process of physiological and psychological experience), Verbal process (process of saying) , and existensial process (process of the existence of something). Hence, a shift might occur from one process in source text to another process in target text.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Source Of The Data

The data of this study is taken from some Indonesian news texts in *Bisnis Indonesia* Newspaper, which translated from Bloomberg L.P, International Herald Tribune, and Asahi Shinbun.

#### 3.2. Research Method

The research method of this study is a text analysis by using a descriptive analytical method. L.R. Gay (1987) noted, “a descriptive study determines and reports the way things are, furthermore typical descriptive studies are concerned with assessments of attitudes, opinions, demographic information, condition, and procedure.” (p.10-11). Surakmad, likewise, stated two features of descriptive study, that are:

1. *Memusatkan diri pada masalah yang ada pada masa sekarang, pada masalah-masalah yg aktual*
2. *Data yg disusun, mula-mula disusun, dijelaskan, dan kemudian dianalisa (karena metode ini sering pula disebut metode analitik).(p.140)*

Meanwhile, Ratna in Pratiwi (2008) formulates her idea as follows:

*Metode deskriptif analitik dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan fakta-fakta yang kemudian dilanjutkan dengan analisis, sehingga metode ini tidak semata-mata menguraikan melainkan juga memberikan pemahaman dan penjelasan.*  
(Ratna, 2004: 53)

She states that descriptive analytical study is conducted by describing facts and followed by analysis. It is not only describing the facts but also giving sufficient understanding and explanation.

In addition, the instrument of this study Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar. The use of this theory is to analyze the shifting from the original version to the translated one.

### **3.3. Technique Of Data Collection**

To collect the data, some steps are taken:

1. Select the original and the translated version of the news text period November
2. Identify both versions of the texts that have shifts
3. Select fifteen of the original and translated versions that would be analyse

### **3.4. Technique Of Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, it would be analysed by conducting some steps, which are:

1. Analyze the shifted clauses by transitivity system
2. Analyze the process type of each clause of the original and translated versions
3. Classify the clause based on the process
4. Classify the process into ST and TT
5. Classify the shifting for each version into the table
6. Conclude the result of interpretation in the original and translated versions
7. Give interpretation or discussion for each chosen shifting clauses.

## CHAPTER IV

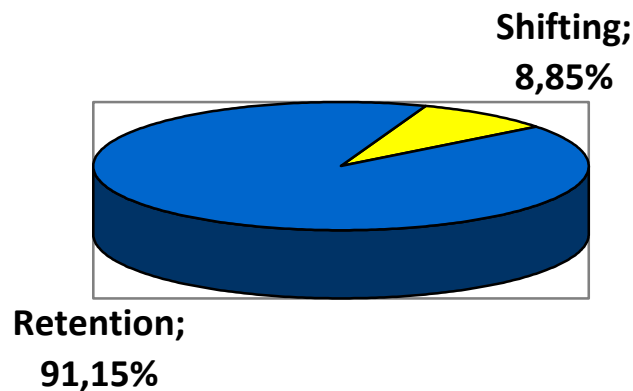
### FINDINGS

#### 4.1. Data description

After analyzing the clauses, the sum of clauses in ST is 429 clauses, but in TT the writer finds 433 clauses. It doesn't have the same total there between ST and TT because more clauses in ST that are arranged in one clause but translated into two clauses in TT, such as clauses that were explained later in the 'other shifting'.

In addition, the figure below explains that from 429 clauses in ST, 37 clauses (8.85%) of the ST undergo shifting transitivity system. Meanwhile the rest of it (91.15%) doesn't.

Figure1. Percentages of the Shifting of Transitivity System and Retention



#### 4.1.1. The Shifting of Transitivity System

**TABLE 4. THE PERCENTAGE OF SHIFTING OF TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM.**

NO .	TRANSITIVITY IN ST	TRANSITIVITY IN TT	TOTAL CLAUSES
1.	Material	Relational	8 clauses
2.	Mental	Material	1 clause
3.	Verbal	Material	3 clauses
4.	Behavioural	Mental	1 clause
5.	Relational	Material	1 clause
6.	Mental	Verbal	2 clauses
7.	Relational	Mental	6 clauses
8.	Material	Verbal	3 clauses
9.	Verbal	Relational	2 clauses
10.	Relational	Existential	1 clause
11.	Verbal	Mental	2 clauses
12.	Material	Existential	1 clause
13.	Mental	Relational	1 clause
14	One process	Two processes	4 clauses

The table above shows that there are fifteen types of shifting of transitivity system found in chapter three. The types which dominantly occur are from material to relational process approximately 8 clauses. Though the others shifting have vary in numbers.



#### 4.1.1.1 Transitivity Shifting from Material to Relational Process

This shifting is the shifting that mostly occurs in the whole text. These are the examples.

ST	TT
(1) Than the kids whose parents <b>don't smoke</b>	(1) Dibandingkan mereka dengan orang tua <b>bukan perokok</b>

In ST it is obvious that the phrase 'don't smoke' belongs to material process. According to the theory (Halliday p.181) the verb 'don't smoke' is said to be intransitive (not smoking) that's why it doesn't need a goal. The actor is 'parents'. But in TT the core becomes 'bukan perokok' which belongs to relational process 'aren't smokers'. It comes out since it gives attribute to the carrier 'parents'. the word 'perokok' comes from 'rokok' with prefix per-. Kms Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2001) noted that 'perokok' means orang yang suka merokok (p.752), so 'bukan perokok' means someone who doesn't like to smoke.

The word 'dibandingkan' according to Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (2003, p.205) is an adverbial of contrast, which give a contradictive to the sentence before it. In here, the previous sentence gives explanation about children whose parents are smoker.

The following is another example to discuss transitivity system from material process to relational process.

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(2) Commerce Department figures shows the US economy expanded at a 2 percent annual rate in the third quarter and inflation <b>cooled</b>	(2) Data Departemen Perdagangan AS menunjukkan Ekonomi AS berkembang 2 persen pertahun dalam kuartal keetiga dan inflasi <b>akan mendingin</b>

The process in ST ‘cooled’ belongs to material process of transformative, because it changed something that are already exist, the goal ‘inflation’. And the actor ‘Commerce Department’ is doing something; ‘making cool’ to the goal ‘inflation’.

Meanwhile in TT the process is ‘akan mendingin’. It belongs to relational process. According to Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia (2003, p.158), the word ‘akan mendingin’ included in frasa endosentrik atributif. The function of ‘akan’ is as modifier which is placed after or before the main verb. So the core ‘akan mendingin’ gives attributive to the nominal word ‘inflasi’.

A shift on meaning also occurs on the two sentences above. Actually the meaning of ‘cooled’ in the ST and ‘mendingin’ in TT is equal, but the addition of ‘akan’ in the target text indicates a probability that something is going to happen not something is happening

The following is another example to discuss transitivity system from material process to relational process.

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(3) China <b>challenge</b> Europe and US to become the world's top wide-body aircraft producer	(3) China kini resmi <b>menjadi penantang</b> Eropa dan AS sebagai produsen pesawat jet

The analysis above indicates that in ST the process 'challenge' is belongs to material process because the actor is doing something; 'challenge'. The actor is China. Europe and US is the goal. The circumstance is 'to become the world's top wide-body aircraft producer' indicates the purpose why China do such thing.

But in TT the word 'challenge become 'menjadi penantang' which is belongs to relational process as the process gives attribute to the carrier 'china' and the attributive is Europe and US. And the circumstance 'sebagai produsen pesawat jet' indicates the role of China there.

From those two clauses we can see that the process from ST (material) change in TT (relational) but the meaning is not changing. We can conclude that the shifting process successes in maintain the meaning from ST into TT.

#### **4.1.1.2 Transitivity Shifting from Mental to Material Process**

In this sub chapter there is only one shifting as follow

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(4) In early of 1990s, Indonesia's aircraft producer <b>planned</b> to <b>design and construct</b> 2135 jet	(4) Pada awal decade 1990 PT Dirgantara Indonesia sempat <b>_menyiapkan</b> rancang bangun

pesawat jet.

The analysis above shows that process in ST ‘planned’ which belongs to mental process as the senser is doing a cognitive activity. This process is realized by the senser ‘indonesia’s aircraft producer’ who is doing the abstract activity in his mind. The phenomenon is ‘2135 jet’. ‘In early of 1990s’ functioned as circumstance of time.

On the other hand, in TT the process is ‘menyiapkan’. It belongs to material process because it is something that is done by releasing some energy. The actor ‘PT dirgantara Indonesia’ is doing something; menyiapkan, which comes from the word ‘siap’ as an adjective plus prefix meng- and suffix –an that makes the word ‘menyiapkan’ become verb (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, 2003 p.194) means ‘membuat siap’. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia the word ‘sempat’ means ‘has ever’. It gives explanation that something had been done in the past time.

#### 4.1.1.3 Transitivity Shifting from Material to Existential Process

In this sub chapter there is only one shifting as follow

ST	TT
(5) But <b>have never offered</b> any proof	(5) Namun <b>tidak pernah</b> <u>ada</u> bukti apapun

The analyses above shows that the process in ST is ‘have never offered’. It belongs to material process because the actor is doing something; giving. The actor here, which is mentioned in the previous clause, is ‘the government of Iran’. While in TT the core is ‘tidak pernah ada’. It belongs to existential process, because it indicates the existents of something ‘bukti’.

As conclusion, the process in ST ‘have never offered’ belongs to material process, meanwhile in TT ‘tidak pernah ada’ is existential process. In addition, the word ‘but’ has function as conjunction of contrast (Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, 2003 p.297). It is conjunct two clauses, ‘the Iranian official arrested 3 people’ and ‘it never offered any proof’. The words ‘any’ and ‘apapun’ giving stress to the finding of the proof. The shifting process succeeds in maintaining the meaning from ST into TT

#### 4.1.1.4 Transitivity Shifting from Behavioural to Mental process

In this sub chapter there is only one shifting as follow

ST	TT
(6) Only because a border guard of unknown nationality <b>gestured</b> for them <b>to approach</b>	(6) Hanya karena seorang petugas perbatasan <b><u>tidak mengerti</u></b> bahasa mereka

The analysis above shows that the process in ST is ‘gestured’. It belongs to behavioral process because the behavior ‘border guard of unknown nationality’ doing something that related to the physiological process in the state of

unconsciousness; making signal by the movements of the body. 'Only because' shows that the sentence is a cause why they are captured Iran. Because they are called by the gestured of the border

In TT the core is 'tidak mengerti'. It belongs to mental process because the senser 'seorang petugas perbatasan' is having something in his mind which shows that the inner experience of the subject (senser) about the phenomenon 'bahasa mereka'. 'Hanya karena' shows the sentence is a cause why they are captured, but in here 'the border' do something abstract through his mind.

There are two participants in each clause above they are the guard of Iran and the Americans. In the ST the clause represents that the guard asking for Americans to approach them by showing them particular gesture, while in the TT the clause indicates that the Americans say something which is unfamiliar to the guard. It can be seen that the two clauses are interpreted differently.

In addition, here we can see that there is also structural change in translating ST to TT, in ST the structure is subject (actor) + verb (process) + object (goal) but in TT it becomes *subjek* (senser) + *predikat* (process) + *pelengkap*. Thus, we can interpret that the translator change the structure of the clause in order to maintain the meaning.

#### **4.1.1.5 Transitivity Shifting from Relational to Material Process**

This shifting occurs twice from the whole text. This is the example of the shifting

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(7) Altogether, those <b>account</b> for about 1 percent of the world's deaths	(7) Jika dihitung secara keseluruhan angka tersebut <b>menyumbang</b> sekitar 1 persen dari angka kematian dunia

The clauses above indicate that the process in ST 'account for' is a relational process because it gives attribute to the carrier 'those' and the attributive about 1 percent of the world's deaths.

Otherwise in TT the process becomes 'menyumbang' which belongs to material process. The actor 'angka' is doing something; giving a role to the goal 'angka kematian'. Sekitar 1 percent is an adverbial of account. The word 'menyumbang' comes from *sumbang* with prefix *meng-*, according to Tata Bahasa Baku (2003, p.110). 'Menyumbang' means giving something to someone or something. The shifting process succeed in maintaining the meaning from ST to TT.

#### **4.1.1.6 Transitivity Shifting from Mental to Verbal Process**

This shifting appears twice from the whole text. This is one of the example of the shifting.

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(8) The oil services company <b>beat</b> earnings estimates	(8) Perusahaan ladang minyak <b>melaporkan</b> laba yg melampaui

### perkiraan

The clauses above show that the core in ST is ‘beat’. The process is identified by oil services as the senser and earnings estimates as the phenomenon. Even beat actually is doing word but in this sentence beat is used to connect something (oil services company) with an abstract thing (estimates) that is sensed by our thought. So we can conclude that beat is a mental process

On the other hand, in the TT the process is ‘melaporkan’ which is a verbal word, because it is the process of saying. In this sentence the sayer is *perusahaan ladang minyak* while the verbiage is *laba*. So, the the process is verbal process. Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia stated that ‘melaporkan’ comes form the word lapor with prefix meng- and suffix –an, means *memberi laporan kepada orang lain* (p.122).

#### 4.1.1.7 Transitivity Shifting from Relational to Mental Process

This shifting is the second shift that happened mostly from the whole text.

These are the examples

ST	TT
(9) It’s almost as if people <b>are</b> in denial	(9) Sepertinya masyarakat <b>memilih</b> untuk mengacuhkannya.

The analysis above shows that the process ‘are’ belongs to the relational process. Since the process gives attribute to the carrier ‘people’ and attributive ‘in



denial'. This clause is a circumstantial attributive relational process because it is realized by a propositional phrase (Halliday, p.240).

In the other hand, the process in TT 'memilih' belongs to mental process, since it related to something abstract, something that happens in our mind. It concerned with our experience of the world of our consciousness. The word 'memilih' comes from the word *pilih* with prefix *meng-*, which means *menentukan apa-apa yang disukai* (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, 2001, p.683)

The following is another example to discuss transitivity system from relational process to mental process.

**ST**

(10) We **got** a great a bill of health  
and China is doing extremely well

**TT**

(10) Kita **melihat** ekonomi yang  
sehat di Cina dan sektor  
manufakturing mereka menunjukkan  
performa sangat baik.

The clause shows that the process in ST is 'got' which has the same meaning as 'have'. It belongs to relational process of attributive because 'got' gives attribute to 'we' and 'a great bill of health'. It is an possessive attributive relational process because the word 'got' which means 'has' is a possession of the carrier 'we'.

meanwhile, the process in TT is 'melihat' which belong to mental process for the appearing of the senser and the process 'melihat' followed by 'ekonomi yang sehat' as the phenomenon. The word 'melihat' is a mental word for the

sense of vision. The word ‘melihat’ comes from *lihat* with prefix *meng-*, stated in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia *melihat* means *menggunakan mata untuk memandang*. According to Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, the word *sangat* draws high quality or intensity and it gives stress to show that something is more.

#### 4.1.1.8 Transitivity Shifting from Verbal to Material Process

There are three clauses that appears in this shifting, these are the examples

ST	TT
<p>(11)The Times <b>describe</b> this week, to put the law in the hand of Russian people</p>	<p>(11) Sebagaimana <b>ditulis</b> oleh The Times minggu lalu. Hal ini ditunjukkan untuk menempatkan hukum ditangan rakyat Rusia.</p>

The clauses above show that the process is ‘describe’. It belongs to the verbal process since it is a process of saying. The sayer here is The Times, it is a newspaper. Even though it is written, but still the word ‘describe’ is belongs to verbal process. This week here has a function as verbiage not the circumstance

In the other hand, the process in TT ‘ditulis’ is belongs to material process because the actor ‘The Times’ is doing something; writing. Different than in ST, there is a verbiage there ‘to put the law in the hand of Russian people’ as the thing that is said, but in TT, there is no goal. The word ‘sebagaimana’ according to Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia has a function as conjunctive comparative

subordinate, it compared two clauses. In here, it compares the fact and the story that is written by The Times.

The following is another example of transitivity shifting of verbal process to material process

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(12) Especially when Kremlin	(12) Terutama, ketika Kremlin
<b>decides</b> someone is in the way	<b>menindak</b> seseorang bersalah

The analysis above indicates that the process in ST ‘decides’ is belongs to verbal process because the word ‘decides’ here means ‘giving sentence’. The sayer ‘Kremlin’ is giving sentence to the target ‘someone’ that ‘he or she is in the way’ verbiage. From the previous text, concluded that ‘Is in the way’ here, means guilty, so Kremlin is the one who said someone is guilty or not because Kremlin is a prosecutor.

But in TT the process becomes ‘menindak’. It belongs to material process because the actor ‘Kremlin’ is doing something; putting the goal ‘someone’ into jail. According to Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia, the word *terutama* has a function to show that something is the most important one among others. In this texts, the actor ‘Kremlin’ has many role in that country, but the most important role of his is when he put someone into jail, he is considering doing something right, even if it is wrong. From those sentence above, we can see that the shifting process succeeded in maintaining the meaning from ST into TT

#### 4.1.1.9 Transitivity Shifting from Material to Verbal Process

This shifting occurs three times, the example as follow

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(13) Official from the Food and Drug Administration and the TSA <b>wrote</b> in the letter last month	(13) <b>Ungkap</b> pejabat komite Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan dan Komite Keselamatan Transportasi dalam sebuah surat

The analysis above indicates that the core in ST ‘wrote’ is belongs to material process because the actor ‘Official from the Food and Drug Administration and the TSA’ is doing something; ‘writing’. It is a creative material process, because it creates something, makes something exist. The circumstance is in the letter last month

Meanwhile in TT the process is ‘ungkap’. It is belongs to verbal process. because it is done by one of our senses. The sayer is ‘pejabat komite Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan dan Komite Keselamatan Transportasi’. It is something that is said by the sayer to the target ‘people’. The circumstance is ‘dalam sebuah surat’. From the two clauses above we can conclude that the shifting process succeeded in maintaining the meaning from ST into TT.

#### 4.1.1.10 Transitivity Shifting from Verbal to Relational process

There are three clauses that occurs in this shifting, one of the example is

**ST****TT**

(14) Sam Mayor **said** pilots he knows are opting out of being scanned (14) Sam Mayer **memilih** untuk tidak melalui proses pemindaian

The analysis above indicates that that process “said” belongs to verbal process since it is the process of saying. The sayer is Sam Mayor saying something about the verbiage ‘pilot he knows are opting out.. .’. In TT the core becomes ‘memilih’ which belongs to relational process since it gives attribute to the carrier ‘Sam Mayer’ and the attributive ‘untuk tidak melalui process pemindaian’. The word ‘memilih’ comes from ‘pilih’ with prefix me- which means menentukan apa-apa yang disukai (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)

Differ than ST, which has 2 clauses; in TT there is only one clause with different meaning. In ST ‘Sam Mayer’ functioned has a sayer which saying that one of his friend do the process of choosing but in TT ‘Sam Mayer functioned as the carrier who do the process of choosing.

In the ST we can see that there are two participants there, they are Sam and a pilots he knows. The clause means that the ones who are opting out of being scanned are the pilots not Sam, while in the TT Sam is the object that is scanned.

#### 4.1.1.11 Transitivity Shifting from Relational to Existential Process

This shifting appears only one from the whole text

**ST****TT**

(15)We **have** two engines that are (15) **Ada** dua pendorong yg

working right now

bekerja saat ini

The process in ST, 'have', belongs to relational process in the sense that it gives attributive to the carrier 'we' and the attribute 'engine'. So in here the word 'have' belongs to possessive relational process types because it relates something with the owner 'we'.

On the other hand, the word 'ada' is a typical existential word because it tells something exists. In here, the existent is 'dua pendorong' as the things that exist. From the two clauses above we can conclude that the shifting process succeeded in maintaining the meaning from ST into TT.

#### 4.1.1.12 Transitivity Shifting from Verbal to Mental Process

This shifting appears twice. One of the examples is

ST	TT
(16) The remainder <b>said</b> the Fed would buy as much as.....	(16) Dan lainnya <b>memprediksi</b> bahwa Fed akan membeli sebanyak.....

From the analyses above, the process in ST is obviously verbal process. The word 'said' is the core of the process that connects something or someone that says and what it said. 'Remainder' is the sayer in the process while 'the fed would buy as much as....' is the verbiage or the thing that is said.

In contrast to the source text, the TT is mental process. With the process of 'memprediksi' which is related to cognitive, this sentence put the 'dan lainnya' as

the senser and ‘bahwa fed akan membeli sebanyak...’ as the phenomenon. In here, the senser ‘dan lainnya’ refers to the previous clause means someone except scientists. These two sentences, in the verbiage and the phenomenon, also contain material process but there is no shifting occurs.

#### 4.1.1.13 Transitivity Shifting from Mental to Relational Process

This shifting also occurs only once from the whole fifteen text.

<b>ST</b>	<b>TT</b>
(17) Dr.Michael Blaise Cook and his team <b>looked at</b> the data to see....	(17) Dr.Michael Blaise Cook dan temannya <b>menjadikan</b> data tersebut sebagai salah satu pertimbangan

From the analysis above, it indicates that the phrase of the first sentence is ‘looked at’ which belongs to mental process, is a sense of vision. The senser is ‘Michael Blaise Cook and his team’ and the data is the phenomenon.

However, the process of the second sentence is relational process. The word ‘menjadikan’ give attribute to the carrier, ‘Michael Blaise Cook’, and the attributive, ‘the data’. The word ‘menjadikan’ comes from ‘jadi’ with prefix meng- and suffix –kan. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia noted that ‘menjadikan; means *membuat sesuatu atau seseorang sebagai*. It comes out since Dr.Michael Blaise Cook dan temannya make the data as one of the consideration. From the two clauses above we can conclude that the shifting process succeeded in maintaining the meaning from ST into TT.

#### 4.1.2. Other Kinds of Shifting

This kind of shifting is the changes from one clause into two clauses, in other words, from one process into two processes. These are the examples of the shifting:

ST	TT
(18) 67 percent <b>have beaten</b> analyst estimates for per-share income	(18) 67 persen diantaranya berhasil <b>melaporkan</b> pendapatan persaham yg <b>mengalahkan</b> perkiraan analisis

The analysis above indicates that the phrase in ST ‘have beaten’ is belongs to mental process because it is something that happens to the abstract thing ‘estimates’, the work of our consciousness. The senser is ‘67 percent’ (of the result) and the phenomenon is ‘analyst estimates’. For per-share income functioned as complement.

While in TT the process becomes two ‘melaporkan’ which belongs to verbal process since it is the process of saying, and ‘mengalahkan’ which belongs to mental process since it is happening to our thought. In the first clause the sayer is ‘67% diantaranya’ and the verbiage is ‘pendapatan persaham’. The word melaporkan comes from ‘lapor’ with prefix meng- and suffix –an. ‘melaporkan’ means *memberi tahu sesuatu kepada seseorang* noted in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2001). In second clause, the process is ‘mengalahkan’ which belongs to mental process. ‘pendapatan persaham’ has function as senser and ‘perkiraan analisis’ is the phenomenon. ‘mengalahkan’ comes from the word ‘kalah’ with



prefix *meng-* and suffix *-kan*. ‘*mengalahkan*’ means *menjadikan sesuatu atau seseorang kalah* noted in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (2001).

**ST**

(19) Iranian official claimed that the  
three **crossed into** Iran to spy

**TT**

(19) Pihak berwenang iran  
menuduh bahwa mereka adalah  
mata-mata yang **ingin menyebrang**  
ke Iran

The analysis above shows that the process in ST is ‘crossed’. It belongs to material process because the actor ‘the three’ (Sarah Shourd, her fiancée and their friend) is doing something; ‘get inside’. The goal is Iran. This sentence is verbiage of the previous sentence, because it is the claimed of the Iranian official.

In TT the process become two ‘adalah’ and ‘ingin menyeberang’. The first process, ‘adalah’, belongs to relational process of intensive identifying type because it gives identifying attribute to the carrier ‘mereka’ (Sarah Shourd, tunangannya, dan teman mereka) and the attributive is mata-mata. Meanwhile the phrase ‘ingin menyeberang’ is belongs to metal process because it explain the desire that is happening in the mind of the senser ‘mereka’ (Sarah Shourd, her fiancée and their friend). To Iran has a function as circumstance of place.

The word ‘crossed into’ in the ST means something that already done by them (the American), but the word ‘ingin’ in TT gives a different understanding to the reader. Based on KBBI ‘ingin’ means future desire which

make the clause interpreted as something that the Americans want to do not what they have done

#### **4.2. Interpretation**

Considering the findings, it might be interpreted that in shifting, the shift that mostly occur is from material to relational and relational to mental. This might happen since the translator tends to make the meaning of the message sounds natural by mostly identifying the things and appearing the thought of someone. Shifting can also be used to avoid the meaning distortion in target text. It usually take place in the process of clause.

As the result, we can see that shift can occur from one process into any kinds of process, even from one process into two processes or from two processes into one process. Moreover, the decision of using shifting in translating depends on the context and the stylistics of both sources and target language. Thus, the translator is strongly demanded to master both languages the source and target language in order to produce communicative and natural rendition.

#### **4.3. Weaknesses of the Study**

The writer realizes that this study has some weaknesses. The first is writer's subjectivity. As this study did not involved proofreaders, the writer's subjectivity in the process of the analysis might not be avoided.

The second is the limitation of time and knowledge. This study is far from perfect. Hence, it has to be continued to get a better result and then it can give benefit and help people in learning translation strategies appropriately.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This study is finding out what kinds of shifting does occur, how the text shifted and what kinds of shifting of transitivity system mostly occur in fifteen news texts period November.

After analyzing the clauses in those fifteen news texts, it comes to a conclusion that translation study provides many strategies that can be used by translators in order to maintain the message of the source text. One of the strategies is through shifting of transitivity system. In this study, there are 492 clauses found which Thirty-seven of those clauses (8.15%) are translated using shifting of transitivity system. From the thirty-seven clauses, only nineteen clauses are analyzed that represent the whole shifting, and of all that shifting, it is discovered that the shift occurred are from material to relational, mental to material, verbal to material, material to existential, behavioural to mental, relational to material, mental to verbal, relational to mental, material to verbal, verbal to relational, relational to existential, verbal to mental, mental to relational. From those findings we can see that the transitivity shift which happens in translating ST to TT have variation, from one process (material process) in ST could be shift into many processes (relational, verbal, and existential process) in TT, example from material to relational shift ‘parents **don’t smoke** (actor + process) is translated into ‘orang tua **bukan perokok**’ (carrier + process +

attribute), it shows that the process 'don't smoke' change to 'bukan' and the subject also change from 'actor to carrier'. It is obvious that the first process is something that is done by the actor, the actor do something through an output of energy. Meanwhile in TT the process become 'bukan' which belongs to relational process because the word 'perokok' gives attribute to the 'parents'. From that two sentences, we can see that even the process changed in translating ST to TT, but the translator succeeded in maintaining the message (the most important thing in translating).

Basically, the purpose of shifting is to maintain the meaning of the source text when it is translated into the target text just like in the example above. However, from the finding the writer found that the shifting also changes the meaning of some clauses. For examples: the clause in ST 'Only because a border guard of unknown nationality **gestured** for them **to approach**', Translated into 'Hanya karena seorang petugas perbatasan **tidak mengerti** bahasa mereka' in both clause there are two participants mentioned, they are; the guard of Iran and the Americans, but in the ST the clause represents that the guard ask the Americans to approach them by showing them particular gesture, while in the TT the clause indicates that the Americans say something which is unfamiliar to the guard. It can be seen that the two clauses are interpreted differently.

This problem happens probably because the structure of both languages are different, so it is impossible to adopt exactly the same meaning. It might be also because of the capability of the translator him self.

## **5.2 Implication**

Considering the findings, shifting of transitivity systems has a purpose of retaining the message of the source text although through some changes.

Additionally, the finding of this study implies many factors that make a translator apply shifting; the context and the stylistics. In order to produce natural and communicative rendition, a translator should know the whole context of the source text. Moreover, a translator and a writer of a text might have a different style in expressing a message because of the different stylistic features on the source and target language. Yet, it cannot clutter the message of the source text.

## **5.3 Recommendation**

Having conducted a research on transitivity system, the result shows that mastering the both source and target language for a translator is strongly recommended.

Further, the researcher offers recommendations to:

1. A translation practitioner; to produce a natural and communicative rendition especially from the English language to the Indonesian language it is recommended that he/she use the findings of this study as guidance.
2. The next researcher; it is recommended that he/she analyse the two other function in metafunction which are interpersonal and textual function of a language to see the shifting utterly and deeply.

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## **SOURCES OF THE DATA**

**Bloomberg L.P.** is a privately held financial software, media, and data company. It makes up one third of the \$16 billion global financial data market with estimated revenue of \$6.6 billion. Bloomberg L.P. was founded by Michael Bloomberg (current Mayor of New York City) with the help of Thomas Secunda, Duncan MacMillan, and Charles Zegar in 1981 and a 30% ownership investment by Merrill Lynch. The company provides financial software tools such as analytics and equity trading platform, data services and news to financial companies and organizations around the world through the Bloomberg Terminal (via its Bloomberg Professional Service), its core money-generating product. Many customers use only a small fraction of the machines' 30,146 functions. Bloomberg L.P. has grown to include a global news service, including television, radio, the Internet and printed publications. It also acquired BusinessWeek, a consumer oriented business magazine and Web property, from McGraw-Hill and New Energy Finance, now called Bloomberg New Energy Finance, a data company focused on energy investment and carbon markets research based in the U.K. The same year, The New York Times covered Bloomberg's growth and aspirations in a full-length media section feature Its current headquarters are located at the Bloomberg Tower, 731 Lexington Avenue in Midtown Manhattan, New York City. The building is also known as One Beacon Court for the lighted rectangular beacon that caps the tower and the paved courtyard at the ground level.

The **International Herald Tribune** is a widely read English-language international newspaper. It combines the resources of its own correspondents with those of The New York Times and is printed at 35 sites throughout the world, for sale in more than 180 countries. The IHT is part of The New York Times Company. While the International Herald Tribune shares many columnists with The New York Times, it has its own voice, particularly in the field of culture. Its affiliations is Al-Watan (Kuwait), Asahi Shimbun (Japan), JoongAng Daily (South Korea), Haaretz (Israel), The Moscow Times (Russia), Kathimerini (Greece), El País (Spain) A daily, eight-page English-language version of El País comes with the Spanish edition of IHT, Deccan Chronicle (India), Daily News Egypt, The Express Tribune (Pakistan)

The **Asahi Shimbun**, literally Morning Sun Newspaper) is the second most circulated out of the five national newspapers in Japan. Its circulation, which was 8.27 million for its morning edition and 3.85 million for its evening edition as of April 2004, was second behind that of Yomiuri Shimbun. The company has its headquarters in Tsukiji, Chūō, Tokyo. The newspaper has alliances with the International Herald Tribune, which is owned by the New York Times. Together, they publish International Herald Tribune/The Asahi Shimbun as their English edition, which has replaced Asahi's previous Asahi Evening News. The Tribune also co-operates with Asahi on AERA English, a glossy magazine for English learners. Asahi also has a partnership with the People's Daily, which is the official newspaper of the Communist Party of China. In 1994, after conducting a survey, Le Monde considered Asahi Shimbun one of the eight biggest daily newspapers in the world, along with The New York Times (United States), Financial Times (United Kingdom), Izvestia (Russia), People's Daily (China), Al Ahram (Egypt), El Espectador (Colombia), and Times of India.

Table of news texts titles

SOURCES	DATE	TITLE	TRANSLATED TITLE
Bloomberg	Nov 1st	Dollar Falls for 3rd Day Versus Euro on Fed Easing Prospect	Dolar turun hari ketiga terhadap Euro
Bloomberg	Nov 1st	Kazkhmys PLC and X-strata Lead Stocks Expanded at Stoxx Europe 600	Kazkhsym PLC dan X- strata pimpin kenaikan saham di Stoxx Europe 600
Bloomberg	Nov 2nd	US Stocks Rise after Best September to October Gain since 1998	Saham US Naik Ketitik Terbaik Semenjak 1998
Bloomberg	Nov 3rd	European Stocks Advance;	Saham Eropa Naik

		BG. BI shares lead stocks 600 higher	
Bloomberg	Nov 3rd	Testicular Cancer Risk 'Greater' for Tall Men	Pria Tinggi Beresiko Tinggi Tertular Kanker Testikular
Bloomberg	Nov 4th	Lilly Loses Bid for Rehearing in German Patent Cases	Lilly Kehilangan Hak Paten
Bloomberg	Nov 6th	Nintendo Avoids \$21 Million Award as High Court Reject Appeal	
International Herald Tribune	Nov 11st	Second hand smoking Death	Kematian Perokok Pasif
International Herald Tribune	Nov 11st	China Produces C.919 Wide Body Aircraft	Cina Produksi Pesawat Badan Lebar C.919
International Herald Tribune	Nov 12nd	Still Not Free	Masih Belum Bebas
Bloomberg	Nov 12nd	Gold silver Rise after Europe's Debt Concern Boost Haven Demand	Krisis utang eropa angkat harga emas dan perak
International Herald Tribune	Nov 18th	Gov't Says Full Body Scanners at Airpirt are Safe	Pemerintah AS jamin Pemindai di Bandara Aman
International Herald Tribune	Nov 20th	Russia's Dictatorship of Law	Keditaktoran Hukum Rusia
Asahi shinbun	Nov 26th	A Petition by President Demanding a Dissolution of The Nagoya Municipal	Sebuah Petisi Dari Jepang Yang Menuntut Pembubaran Majelis

		Assembly Has resulted in Chaos	Nagoya, Telah Menuai Kekacauan
International Herald Tribune	Nov 27th	What The Gov't Missed	Hal Yang Dilewatkan Republik

### **Dollar Falls for 3rd Day Versus Euro on Fed Easing Prospects**

#### **Dolar turun hari ketiga terhadap euro**

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Nov. 1 (Bloomberg) -- The **dollar** fell for a third day against the euro on speculation the Federal Reserve will take more credit-easing measures amid signs of a stagnant recovery in the world's largest economy.

The greenback reached a 15-year low against the yen before a U.S. report that may show manufacturing expanded at a slower pace for a second month. Australia's **dollar** was within 2 U.S. cents of parity on speculation the nation will maintain its interest-rate advantage over the U.S. even as the Reserve Bank of Australia is likely to keep interest rates unchanged tomorrow

"The U.S. economic recovery is still struggling and does need some assistance from the Fed," said Mike Jones, a currency strategist at Bank of New Zealand Ltd. in Wellington. "So, we saw the **dollar** fall."

The **dollar** declined to \$1.3972 per euro as of 8:01 a.m. in Tokyo from \$1.3947 in New York on Oct. 29. It was at 80.35 yen from 80.40 yen, after earlier touching 80.22 yen, the weakest since April 1995 and near its postwar low reached that month.

The euro traded at 112.27 yen from 112.12 yen. Australia's currency was at 98.51 U.S. cents from 98.35 cents, and bought 79.15 yen from 79.08 yen.

The Institute for Supply Management's factory index dropped to 54.0 in October from 54.4 in the prior month, according to a Bloomberg News survey of economists before today's data. Commerce Department figures last week showed the U.S. economy expanded at a 2 percent

annual rate in the third quarter and inflation cooled, underscoring the views of Fed officials who say more stimulus will be needed to spur growth.

SINGAPORE: Nilai tukar dolar turun untuk hari ketiga terhadap euro akibat spekulasi Federal Reserve akan mengambil kebijakan pelonggaran kredit di tengah tanda-tanda pemulihan stagnan di negara dengan ekonomi terbesar di dunia.

Dolar mencapai titik terendah 15 tahun terhadap yen sebelum laporan AS mungkin menunjukkan bahwa sektor manufaktur berkembang lebih lambat untuk bulan kedua. Dolar Australia bernilai sekitar 2 sen AS akibat spekulasi negara tersebut akan menjaga suku bunga acuan di atas AS, bahkan saat bank sentral Australia sepertinya akan menjaga suku bunga tetap besar.

“Pemulihan ekonomi bagi AS masih akan terjadi dan belum memerlukan bantuan dari the Fed,” ujar Mike Jones, strategis mata uang di Bank of New Zealand Ltd di Wellington. “Jadi, kita melihat dolar turun.”

Dolar melemah menjadi US\$1,3972 per euro pada pukul 8:01 waktu Tokyo dari US\$1,3947 di New York pada 29 Oktober. Dolar diperdagangkan pada 80,35 yen dari 80,40 yen, setelah sempat menyentuh titik terendah sejak April 1995 dan mendekati titik paling rendah sejak perang dunia bulan itu.

Euro diperdagangkan senilai 112,27 yen dari 112,12 yen. Sedangkan mata uang Australia berada pada 98,51 sen AS dari 98,35 sen dan diperdagangkan pada 79,15 yen dari 79,08 yen.

Indeks pabrik yang dikeluarkan The Institute for Supply Management turun menjadi 54,0 pada bulan Oktober dari 54,4 bulan sebelumnya, menurut survey Bloomberg News terhadap sejumlah ekonom sebelum rilis data hari ini. Data dari Departemen Perdagangan AS pada kuartal ketiga menunjukkan bahwa ekonomi AS berkembang 2% per tahun dalam kuartal ketiga dan inflasi akan mendingin, menutup perkiraan pejabat the Fed yang berpendapat stimulus tambahan akan diperlukan untuk mendorong pertumbuhan. (t04)

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### **Kazakhmys Plc dan Xstrata Plc pimpin kenaikan saham di Stoxx Europe 600**

By Sarah Jones

Nov. 1 (Bloomberg) -- European stocks climbed after manufacturing in China and the U.S. expanded more than forecast, boosting confidence in the global economy before this week's Federal Reserve meeting.

Kazakhmys Plc and Xstrata Plc led mining shares higher as copper jumped. Hays Plc and Michael Page International Plc rallied more than 3 percent as Credit Suisse Group AG recommended the recruitment firms. TNT NV paced retreating shares after Europe's second-biggest express-delivery company reported an unexpected decline in profit.

The Stoxx Europe 600 Index gained 0.2 percent to 266.4 at the 4:30 p.m. close of trading in London, as three stocks advanced for every two that declined.

LONDON (Bloomberg): Sejumlah saham Eropa naik setelah manufaktur di China dan AS naik lebih dari perkiraan yang turut menopang kepercayaan ekonomi global sebelum pertemuan Federal Reserve minggu ini.

Kazakhmys Plc dan Xstrata Plc memimpin kenaikan di sektor saham pertambangan setelah harga tembaga melonjak naik. Hays Plc dan Michael Page International Plc naik lebih naik 3% setelah Credit Suisse Group AG merekomendasikan kedua perusahaan ini. TNT NV terpaksa turun setelah perusahaan jasa pengiriman kedua terbesar di Eropa ini melaporkan penurunan pendapatan.

Stoxx Europe 600 Index naik 0,2% menjadi 266,4 pada pukul 04:30 saat penutupan di London kemarin, tercatat tiga saham naik untuk setiap dua saham yang turun.

#### **Fed Stimulus**

National benchmark indexes climbed in 11 of the 16 western

European markets that were open. The U.K.'s FTSE 100 advanced 0.3 percent, France's CAC 40 gained 0.2 percent and Germany's DAX

was little changed. Greece's ASE sank 2.8 percent as EFG Eurobank Ergasias SA tumbled.

A Chinese purchasing managers' index released by the logistics federation today rose to 54.7 in October from 53.8 the prior month. A second PMI, from HSBC Holdings Plc and Markit Economics, jumped to 54.8 from 52.9.

In the U.S., the Institute for Supply Management's factory index rose to 56.9 last month, the highest since May, from 54.4. Readings greater than 50 signal growth and the median economist forecast was for a decline to 54, according to Bloomberg data.

Sebanyak 11 pasar dari 16 pasar di Eropa Barat naik saat dibuka kemarin. FTSE 100 naik 0,3%, CAC 40 naik 0,2% dan DAX hanya berubah sedikit. Sementara itu, ASE tenggelam 2,8% setelah harga saham EFG Eurobank Ergasias SA merosot.

Indeks manajer pembelian China yang dikeluarkan oleh federasi logistik saat ini naik menjadi sebesar 54,7 pada Oktober dari 53,8 pada bulan sebelumnya. Index manajer pembelian lainnya yang dikeluarkan oleh HSBC Holdings Plc dan Markit Economics juga naik menjadi 54,8 dari 52,9.

Di AS, index manufaktur yang dirilis oleh Institute for Supply Management naik menjadi 56,9 bulan lalu tertinggi sejak Mei dari 54,4. Hasil ini lebih besar dari perkiraan sinyal pertumbuhan yang dipatok pada 50 dan perkiraan ekonom yang memprediksikan penurunan menjadi 54.

#### Mining Companies

Kazakhmys, Kazakhstan's biggest copper producer, increased

1.8 percent to 1,339 pence, leading a measure of basic-resources shares to the biggest gain among 19 industry groups in the Stoxx 600. Xstrata, the world's fourth-largest copper producer, advanced 3.7 percent to 1,254.5 pence. Antofagasta Plc, owner of copper mines in Chile, rose 1.4 percent to 1,341 pence.

Hays, the U.K.'s biggest recruitment firm, gained 3 percent to 113.8 pence and Michael Page, the second-largest, increased 4 percent to 489.8 pence.

Credit Suisse raised its recommendation for both stocks to "outperform" from "neutral," citing the companies' focus on international operations.

TNT sank 4.2 percent to 18.30 euros, the biggest drop since June, after the delivery company reporting an unexpected drop in profit as volumes fell at the letter-deliver division.

Of the 146 companies in the Stoxx 600 that have announced results since Oct. 7, 67 percent have beaten analyst estimates for per-share income, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

In the U.S., 81 percent of S&P 500 companies have topped predictions in the period.

Kazakhmys, produsen tembaga terbesar di Kazakhstan, meningkat naik 1,8% menjadi 1.339 pence, memimpin kenaikan di antara saham pertambangan dengan kenaikan terbesar di antara 19 kelompok industri dalam Stoxx 600. Xstrata, produsen tembaga terbesar keempat di dunia, maju 3,7% menjadi 1,254.5 pence. Antofagasta Plc, pemilik tambang tembaga di Chili ini naik 1,4% menjadi 1.341 pence.

Hays, perusahaan rekrutmen terbesar di Inggris naik 3% ke 113,8 pence dan Michael Page terbesar kedua naik 4% menjadi 489,8 pence.



Credit Suisse menaikkan rekomendasi untuk kedua saham menjadi "outperform" dari "netral," melihat fokus bisnis perusahaan di kancah internasional

TNT turun 4,2% menjadi 18,30 euro, penurunan terbesar sejak Juni, setelah perusahaan pengiriman laporan penurunan dalam pendapatan perusahaan seiring turunnya volume pendapatan dari divisi pengiriman surat.

Dari 146 perusahaan dalam Stoxx 600 yang telah mengumumkan hasil sejak 7 Oktober lalu, 67% di antaranya berhasil melaporkan pendapatan per-saham yang mengalahkan perkiraan analis, berdasarkan data yang dikumpulkan oleh Bloomberg.

Di AS sendiri, 81% perusahaan dari S&P 500 berhasil melampaui prediksi dalam periode kali ini.

**Wire: BLOOMBERG News (BN) Date: Nov 2 2010 4:20:04**

**U.S. Stocks Rise After Best September-to-October Gain Since 1998**

By Nikolaj Gammeltoft

Nov. 1 (Bloomberg) -- U.S. stocks rose, recovering from a late-day tumble, as growth in Chinese and American manufacturing and speculation the Federal Reserve will pump cash into the economy overshadowed a report that JPMorgan Chase & Co. was being probed for mortgage deals.

Intel Corp. rose 2.6 percent to \$20.57 after Semiconductor Industry Association said semiconductor sales rose in September. Baker Hughes Inc. rallied 4.2 percent to \$48.37 after the oilfield-services company beat earnings estimates. JPMorgan, the largest U.S. bank by market value, lost 0.6 percent to \$37.42 after ProPublica reported that the Securities and Exchange Commission is investigating whether it allowed a hedge fund to select assets improperly for a \$1.1 billion deal backed by subprime mortgages.

The S&P 500 rose 0.1 percent to 1,184.38 as of 4 p.m. in New York, after rallying as much as 1.1 percent. The Dow Jones

Industrial Average increased 6.13 points, or 0.1 percent, to 11,124.62. Three stocks declined for every two that advanced on U.S. exchanges.

“We have two engines that are working right now,” said Burt White, who helps oversee \$284 billion as chief investment officer at LPL Financial Corp. in Boston. “We got a great a bill of health on China and their manufacturing sector is doing extremely well. And then the U.S. manufacturing report came out and it was a great number.”

Indeks S&P 500 menguat 0,1% menjadi 1.184,38 pada pukul 16:00 di New York, setelah sempat bereli 1,1%. Indeks Dow Jones Industrial Average meningkat 6,13 poin atau 0,1% menjadi 11.124,62.

NEW YORK : Harga saham AS kembali naik, setelah sempat anjlok kemarin, akibat pertumbuhan manufaktur di China dan Amerika serta spekulasi Federal Reserve akan menyuntikkan dana untuk merangsang ekonomi menutupi kabar bahwa JPMorgan Chase & Co tengah diselidiki terkait transaksi hipotik.

Saham Intel Corp, produsen chip terbesar di dunia, naik 2,6% menjadi US\$20,57 setelah Semiconductor Industry Association mengatakan penjualan semikonduktor meningkat pada September. Saham Baker Hughes bereli 4,2% menjadi \$48,37 setelah perusahaan ladang minyak itu melaporkan laba yang melampaui perkiraan. Saham JPMorgan, bank terbesar di AS menurut nilai pasar, kehilangan 0,6% menjadi US\$37,42 setelah ProPublica melaporkan bahwa Komisi Sekuritas dan Bursa tengah menyelidiki apakah perusahaan itu membiarkan hedge fund melakukan penyimpangan dalam pemilihan aset untuk transaksi senilai US\$1,1 miliar dengan *subprime mortgage*.

“Ada dua pendorong yang bekerja saat ini,” ujar Burt White, yang ikut mengelola US\$284 miliar sebagai chief investment officer di LPL Financial Corp di Boston. “Kita melihat ekonomi yang

sehat di China dan sektor manufaktur mereka menunjukkan performa sangat baik. Kemudian, laporan manufaktur AS keluar dan menunjukkan hasil yang luar biasa.”

**Wire: BLOOMBERG News (BN) Date: Nov 3 2010 0:11:20**

**European Stocks Advance; BG, BP Shares Lead Stoxx 600 Higher**

By Adam Haigh

(Bloomberg) -- European stocks climbed as the U.S.

Federal Reserve began its two-day meeting to decide how it will support the economic recovery.

BP Plc gained 1.8 percent after the international oil company beat analysts' profit estimates. BG Group Plc, the U.K.'s third-largest natural-gas producer, jumped 3.4 percent after saying profit rose in the third quarter. K+S AG rallied 1.6 percent after Europe's largest potash producer raised its earnings forecast for 2010.

The Stoxx Europe 600 Index added 0.4 percent to 267.5 at the 4:30 p.m. close in London as more than two stocks rose for every one that fell. Tomorrow, the Fed will start a fresh round of bond purchases to boost growth, a tactic known as quantitative easing, by announcing a plan to buy at least \$500 billion of long-term securities, according to economists surveyed by Bloomberg News.

“The results from BP and BG Group are forcing investors out of their shells a bit today when otherwise they would have sat on the sidelines waiting for the move from the Fed tomorrow,” said Joshua Raymond, a markets strategist at City Index Ltd. in London.

Fed policy makers meeting today and tomorrow will restart a

program of securities purchases to spur growth, reduce unemployment and increase inflation, said 53 of 56 economists surveyed last week. Twenty-nine forecast that the Fed will pledge to buy \$500 billion or more, while another seven predicted the bank will buy \$50 billion to \$100 billion in monthly purchases without specifying a total. The remainder said the Fed would buy as much as \$500 billion or they didn't quantify their estimates.

National benchmark indexes climbed in 17 of the 18 western European markets. The U.K.'s FTSE 100 Index advanced 1.1 percent, France's CAC 40 Index increased 0.6 percent and Germany's DAX Index jumped 0.8 percent.

LONDON (Bloomberg): Saham Eropa menanjak yang terpicu oleh dimulainya pertemuan selama dua hari oleh the Fed guna memutuskan bagaimana pihaknya akan mendukung pemulihan ekonomi.

Sementara itu, BP Plc naik 1,8% setelah laba perusahaan minyak internasional ini melampaui estimasi laba para analis. Sama halnya dengan BG Group Plc, produsen gas aalam terbesar ketiga di Inggris, yang melonjak 3,4% pasca mengumumkan kenaikan laba di kuartal ketiga ini.

K+S AG melakukan aksi reli setelah produsen kalium karbonat terbesar di Eropa ini meningkatkan perkiraan pendapatannya selama tahun 2010 ini.

Penguatan turut terjadi pada Indeks StoxxEurope 600 yaitu sebesar 0,4% menjadi 267,5 pada pukul 4.30 p.m di London dengan dua saham naik untuk setiap satu saham yang turun.

Esok harinya, the Fed akan mulai babak baru pembelian obligasi guna memacu pertumbuhan, yaitu sebuah taktik yang dikenal dengan pemangkasan quantitative, dengan mengumumkan rencana untuk membeli minimal US\$500 miliar sekuritas jangka panjang, menurut para ekonom yang disurvei oleh Bloomberg News.

Kenaikan saham BP dan BG Group tersebut memaksa para investor keluar dari cangkang mereka hari ini saat mereka menyatakan tengah menunggu tindakan dari the Fed esok harinya,” tutur Joshua Raymond, seorang strategis pasar di City Index Ltd. di London.

Pertemuan kebijakan the Fed yang berlangsung hari ini dan esok hari akan menjalankan kembali program pembelian sekuritas guna mendorong pertumbuhan, mengurangi pengangguran dan meningkatkan inflasi, jelas 53 dari 56 ekonom yang disurvei pekan lalu.

Dua puluh sembilan ekonom memprediksikan bahwa the Fed akan berjanji untuk menguasai sedikitnya US\$500 miliar atau lebih, sementara tujuh lainnya memprediksi bank central tersebut akan membeli US\$50 miliar hingga US\$100 miliar dalam pembelian bulanan tanpa menyebutkan jumlah pastinya.

Dan lainnya memprediksi bahwa the Fed akan membeli sebanyak US\$500 miliar atau mereka tidak menghitung estimasi mereka.

### **Testicular cancer risk 'greater' for tall men**

Taller men may have a higher risk of getting testicular cancer, say experts in the United States.

After looking at data on more than 10,000 men, researchers found that for every extra two inches or 5cm in height above average, the risk went up by 13%

But experts stressed the lifetime risk of developing this cancer is low - one in 210 for men in the UK.

So even for men exceeding the average height of British men (5ft 9ins), the risk would remain relatively small.

And the National Cancer Institute researchers still do not understand how increased height raises a man's risk of testicular cancer

Other factors, like family history, carry more of a risk, they told the British Journal of Cancer.

Fewer than 2,000 new cases of testicular cancer are diagnosed each year in the UK, accounting for just 1% of male cancers.

Height link

The data the US team analysed came from 13 different studies investigating testicular cancer.

All of these studies, spanning the last decade, included both figures on the cancer's incidence and height records of the men involved.

Dr Michael Blaise Cook and his team looked at the data to see if cancer risk might tally with height and weight measurements. They found no link between body weight and the cancer but a trend emerged with height, with taller men at increased risk of testicular cancer.

Sara Hiom, director of health information at Cancer Research UK, said: "Tall men should not be alarmed by this research since fewer than four in 100 testicular lumps are actually cancerous

"But it is still important for men to be aware of any changes to the size and weight of their testicles and not delay seeing their GP if they are concerned. This is particularly true for young men as the disease is more common with under-35 year olds.

"The outlook for testicular cancer is also one of the best for all cancers - even after the disease has spread, patients can be cured."

Pria tinggi berisiko tinggi terjangkit kanker testikular

Diperkirakan para pria tinggi berisiko tinggi terkena kanker testicular, ungkap para ahli di AS.

Setelah memperhatikan data lebih dari 10.000 pria, para peneliti menemukan bahwa setiap kelebihan tinggi 2 inci atau 5 cm dari tinggi pria rata-rata, risiko terjangkit naik 13%. Namun, para ahli menekankan bahwa risiko masa hidup dari perkembangan kanker tersebut rendah yaitu satu dari 219 pria di Inggris

Maka bahkan bagi para pria yang tingginya melebihi rata-rata pria Inggris (5 kaki 9 inci), risiko kanker tersebut masih relatif kecil.

Dan para peneliti di National Cancer Institute masih belum mengerti bagaimana bisa meningkatnya tinggi badan pria turut meningkatkan risiko kanker testicular.

Factor lainnya, yaitu penyakit turunan, yang bisa membawa risiko yang lebih tinggi, ungkap mereka dalam British Journal of Cancer.

Kurang dari 2,000 kasus baru atas kanker testicular didagnosa setiap tahunnya di Inggris, yaitu hanya 1% dari sejumlah penyakit kanker yang menjangkit pria.

Hasil data tim ahli AS tersebut dianalisa dari 13 penelitian yang berbeda terkait investigasi kanker testicular.

seluruh penelitian tersebut, yang telah menghabiskan satu dekade, termasuk kedua jumlah dari insiden kanker dan cacatan tinggi badan pria yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini.

Dr Michael Blaise Cook dan temannya menjadikan data tersebut sebagai salah satu pertimbangan jika kemungkinan risiko kanker semakin tinggi terhadap ukuran tinggi dan berat badan.

Mereka tidak menemukan hubungan antara berat badan dan kanker namun tren kanker tersebut terpicu oleh tinggi badan yaitu pria tinggi berisiko lebih tinggi terkena kanker testicular.

Sara Hiom, seorang direktur informasi kesehatan di Cancer Research Inggris menyatakan, "Pria tinggi sebaiknya tidak usah khawatir atas penelitian tersebut karena kurang dari 4 dari 100 testis adalah benjolan kanker."

"Namun penting sekali bagi para pria untuk waspada atas setiap perubahan seperti ukuran dan berat testis mereka dan bergegas ke dokter jika ada tanda yang dikhawatirkan. Hal ini khususnya berlaku bagi para pria muda karena biasanya penyakit ini menyerang pria di bawah 35 tahun.

"Prospek untuk kanker testis adalah juga salah satu yang terbaik untuk semua kanker - bahkan setelah penyakit telah menyebar, pasien dapat disembuhkan."(t01)

## **NOVEMBER 4TH**

### **Lilly Loses Bid for Rehearing in Gemzar Patent Case**

WASHINGTON: Eli Lilly & Co. failed to win an appeals court rehearing over its loss of patent protection for the cancer drug Gemzar, which may lead to generic rivals in two weeks.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit in Washington said yesterday it would let stand a July 28 ruling that a patent on the medicine expiring in May 2013 is invalid. The patent is similar to one that expires Nov. 15, the court ruled in a victory for Indian generic-drug maker Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.

Gemzar, used for lung, breast, pancreatic and ovarian cancers, generated \$1.36 billion in global sales last year including \$747.4 million in the U.S., the Indianapolis-based company said in its fourth-quarter earnings report.

WASHINGTON: Eli Lilly & Co. gagal memenangi banding pengadilan yang mendengarkan kembali atas kasus kerugian perlindungan hak paten untuk obat kanker Gemzar, yang dapat menjadi pesaing obat generic dalam dua pekan.

Pengadilan Banding AS untuk Sirkuit Federal di Washington berkomentar bahwa kemarin pihaknya akan memutuskan pada 28 Juli bahwa hak paten obat yang berakhir pada Mei 2013 itu, tidak valid. Hak paten ini sama seperti hak paten yang jatuh tempo pada 15 November, sehingga pengadilan tersebut memenangkan produsen obat generic asal India, Sun Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd.

Gemzar, yang diaplikasikan untuk pengobatan kanker paru-paru, payudara, pancreas, dan ovarium ini, menghasilkan penjualan global tahun lalu yang mencapai US\$1,36 miliar termasuk omset sebesar US\$747,4 juta di AS, yang tercatat dalam laporan pendapatan kuartal keempat perusahaan yang berbasis di Indianapolis ini.(t01)

NOVEMBER6TH

#### **Nintendo Avoids \$21 Million Award as High Court Rejects Appeal**

WASHINGTON: The U.S. Supreme Court refused to revive a \$21 million patent-infringement verdict against a unit of Nintendo Co., the world's biggest maker of video-game players.

Yesterday the justices rejected an appeal by Anascape Ltd., a closely held Texas company, leaving intact an appeals court decision throwing out the award. The lower court also invalidated a patent held by Anascape. The dispute was over controllers, devices that move images, in Nintendo's Wii and GameCube systems.

The jury verdict had resulted in an order that ultimately might have blocked sales of the Wii Classic Controller, as well as the WaveBird and Nintendo GameCube controllers no longer sold by Nintendo.



WASHINGTON: Pengadilan Tinggi AS menolak untuk memunculkan kembali gugatan senilai US\$21 juta atas pelanggaran hak paten terhadap unit milik Nintendo Co., produsen video game terbesar di dunia.

Kemarin, hakim menolak banding yang diajukan oleh Anascape Ltd, sebuah perusahaan asal Texas, yang telah memutuskan telah selesainya gugatan tersebut.

Pengadilan yang lebih rendah juga membatalkan hak paten yang dimiliki Anascape. Pemicu sengketa ini yaitu controller, yaitu alat yang digunakan untuk menggerakkan gambar dalam sistem Wii dan GameCube keluaran Nintendo.

Keputusan hakim tersebut telah memerintahkan akan memblokir penjualan Wii Classic Controller, begitu juga dengan controller WaveBird dan GameCube yang tidak lagi dijual oleh Nintendo. (t01)

NOVEMBER 11ST

### **China produksi pesawat badan lebar C919**

#### **China produces C919 wide-body aircraft**

##### **Oleh Ahmad Djauhar**

JAKARTA: China challenges Europe and US to become the world's top wide-body aircraft producer as it competes to control the US\$1.7 trillion market.

China's latest achievement was proven by its success to secure the ordering contract of 100 units jet commercials from various kinds of domestic and foreign airlines namely Air China, Hainan Airlines and GE Capital Aviation Service.

By obtaining such contract, Commercial Aircraft Corp (Comac), the state-owned C919 producer, successfully secured its production sustainability as well as affirmed themselves as the major rivals of Boeing and Airbus over the next 20 years. The China based company expects to produce 2,000 units of wide-body aircraft.

C919 jet has 156 seats with 17.5 m length, 6.3 m height and 9.6 widths, as it is also believed to stand at the same level with Boeing 737 or Airbus A-320.

After conducting a flight test by 2014, Comac plans to finalize the first phase order, totaling 100 units of C919 by 2016.

For its domestic need, China is estimated to require 4,439 units of commercial jets or around 14% of the world's needs

In the early of 1990s, Indonesia's aircraft producer, PT Dirgantara Indonesia (once called PT Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara) planned to design and construct N-2135 jet with nearly 150 capacities. However, the economic crisis hitting Asia during 1997-1998 forced Indonesia to propose financial assistance to International Monetary Foundation, resulting to the termination of some strategic projects including IPTN.

JAKARTA (Bisnis.com): China kini resmi menjadi penantang Eropa dan AS sebagai produsen pesawat jet berbada lebar untuk turut memperebutkan pangsa pasar senilai US\$1,7 triliun. Keberhasilan China tersebut ditandai dengan diraihnya kontrak pemesanan 100 unit pesawat jet komersial oleh maskapai penerbangan domestik maupun asing a.l. Air China, Hainan Airlines, dan GE Capital Aviation Service.

Dengan kontrak awal tersebut yang diharapkan mencapai 2.000 unit pesawat, Commercial Aircraft Corp. (Comac), BUMN produsen C919 itu, mengantungi jaminan kelangsungan produksi yang sekaligus mengukuhkan diri sebagai penantang Boeing dan Airbus dalam masa 20 tahun ke depan. Pesawat jet C919 berkapasitas 156 kursi dengan dimensi panjang 17,5 m, tinggi 6,3 m, dan lebar 9,6 meter tersebut sekelas dengan Boeing 737 atau Airbus A-320.

Comac berencana menyelesaikan pesanan pertama 100 unit C919 itu pada 2016, dengan terlebih dulu menjalankan masa uji terbang pada 2014.

Untuk kebutuhan domestik, China pada 2029 diproyeksikan membutuhkan 4.439 unit pesawat jet komersial atau sekitar 14% kebutuhan dunia.

Pada awal dekade 1990, PT Dirgantara Indonesia--ketika itu masih bernama PT Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara--sempat menyiapkan rancang bangun produksi pesawat jet N-2135 berkapasitas hingga 150 penumpang. Namun, seiring dengan krisis Asia pada 1997-1998 yang menyeret Indonesia, sehingga terpaksa meminta bantuan kepada Dana Moneter Internasional (IMF), berbagai proyek strategis, termasuk IPTN, diamputasi oleh lembaga yang saat itu dikomandani Michel Camdessus tersebut.

**Date: 11/25/2010 11:07 PM**

**BC-EU-MED--Second-Hand Smoking Deaths,3rd Ld-Writethru/522**

**Eds: Links video. AP Video. For global distribution.**

**More than 600,000 people killed by 2nd-hand smoke**

**MARIA CHENG,AP Medical Writer**

LONDON (AP) — Secondhand smoke kills more than 600,000 people worldwide every year, according to a new study.

In the first look at the global impact of secondhand smoking, researchers analyzed data from 2004 for 192 countries. They found 40 percent of children and more than 30 percent of non-smoking men and women regularly breathe in secondhand smoke.

Scientists then estimated that passive smoking causes about 379,000 deaths from heart disease, 165,000 deaths from lower respiratory disease, 36,900 deaths from asthma and 21,400 deaths from lung cancer a year

Altogether, those account for about 1 percent of the world's deaths. The study was paid for by the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare and Bloomberg Philanthropies. It was published Friday in the British medical journal Lancet

"This helps us understand the real toll of tobacco," said Armando Peruga, a program manager at the World Health Organization's Tobacco-Free Initiative, who led the study. He said the approximately 603,000 deaths from secondhand smoking should be added to the 5.1 million deaths that smoking itself causes every year.

Peruga said WHO was particularly concerned about the 165,000 children who die of smoke-related respiratory infections, mostly in Southeast Asia and Africa.

"The mix of infectious diseases and secondhand smoke is a deadly combination," Peruga said. Children whose parents smoke have a higher risk of sudden infant death syndrome, ear infections, pneumonia, bronchitis and asthma. Their lungs may also grow more slowly than kids whose parents don't smoke

Peruga and colleagues found the highest numbers of people exposed to secondhand smoke are in Europe and Asia. The lowest rates of exposure were in the Americas, the Eastern Mediterranean and Africa.

secondhand smoke had its biggest impact on women, killing about 281,000. In many parts of the world, women are at least 50 percent more likely to be exposed to secondhand smoke than men. While many Western countries have introduced smoking bans in public places, experts said it would be difficult to legislate further. Data penelitian dampak global perokok pasif dimulai tahun 2004 di 192 negara.

"I don't think it is likely we will see strong regulations reaching into homes," said Heather Wipfli of the Institute for Global Health at the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, who was not connected to the study. She said more public smoking bans and education might persuade people to quit smoking at home. In the U.K., the British Lung Foundation is petitioning the government to outlaw smoking in cars.

Helena Shovelton, the foundation's chief executive, said smoking parents frequently underestimate the danger their habit is doing to their children.

"It's almost as if people are in denial," she said. "They absolutely would not do something dangerous like leaving their child in the middle of the road but somehow, smoking in front of them is fine

Sekitar 6.000.000 orang perokok pasif meninggal setiap tahunnya di seluruh dunia, sebut sebuah penelitian terbaru.

Peneliti menemukan sekitar 40% anak-anak dan 30% orang dewasa non-perokok menjadi korban perokok pasif.

Para ahli memperkirakan sekitar 379.000 perokok pasif meninggal akibat penyakit jantung, 165.000 kematian karena gagal nafas, 36.900 kematian karena asma dan 21.400 dan 21.400 kematian karena kanker paru-paru per tahunnya.

Jika dihitung secara keseluruhan, angka tersebut menyumbangkan sekitar 1% dari total angka kematian dunia. Penelitian ini didanai oleh Dewan Nasional Kesehatan dan Kesejahteraan Swedia

dan Bloomberg Philantropies. Hasil penelitian tersebut diterbitkan Jumat di British medical journal Lancet.

“Riset ini membantu kita memahami bahaya tembakau,” ucap Armando Peruga, kepala riset dan manajer program Tobacco-Free Initiative di World Health Organization (WHO). Angka 603.000 kematian akibat perokok pasif harus ditambahkan ke dalam total 5.1 juta kematian perokok aktif, per tahunnya, lanjutnya.

WHO, lanjutnya, sangat khawatir akan 165.000 kematian anak terutama di Asia Tenggara dan Afrika yang diakibatkan oleh infeksi pernafasan akibat rokok.

“Penyakit menular ditambah perokok pasif adalah kombinasi mematikan,” ucap Peruga. Anak dengan orang tua perokok memiliki resiko yang lebih tinggi akan sindrom kematian bayi mendadak, infeksi telinga, radang paru-paru, bronchitis dan asma. Paru-paru anak-anak tersebut juga diperkirakan tumbuh lebih lambat dibandingkan mereka dengan orang tua bukan perokok. Peruga dan tim menemukan angka tertinggi korban perokok pasif berada di Eropa dan Asia.

Angka terendah ditemukan di Amerika, Mediterania Timur dan Afrika.

Korban perokok pasif paling banyak dialami wanita, sekitar 281.000 orang meninggal. Setidaknya 50% wanita di beberapa belahan dunia memiliki resiko kematian perokok pasif lebih tinggi dibandingkan pria.

Walaupun banyak negara di Barat menetapkan larangan merokok di tempat publik, para ahli menilai akan sulit memperketat undang-undang tersebut.

“Saya tidak yakin akan anda pengetatan undang-undang,” ungkap Heather Wipfli dari Global Health University of Southern California di Los Angeles. Semakin banyaknya larangan merokok ditempat umum dan pendidikan bahaya rokok, lanjutnya, diharapkan mampu mengajak masyarakat untuk tidak merokok juga dirumah.

British Lung Foundation di Inggris mengajukan petisi kepada pemerintah untuk melarang merokok di mobil.

Kepala yayasan tersebut, Helena Shovelton, mengungkapkan orang tua perokok seringkali mengindahkan bahaya kebiasaan mereka terhadap anak-anak mereka.

“Sepertinya masyarakat memilih untuk mengacuhkannya. Saya yakin orang tua tidak akan mungkin meninggalkan anak mereka ditengah jalan tapi entah bagaimana mereka berfikir merokok didepan anak itu boleh-boleh saja,” (T05)

**Wire: BLOOMBERG News (BN) Date: Nov 12 2010 3:09:34**

**Gold, Silver Rise as Europe’s Debt Concerns Boost Haven Demand**

**Krisis utang Eropa angkat harga emas dan perak**

By Pham-Duy Nguyen and Nicholas Larkin

Nov. 11 (Bloomberg) -- Gold futures rose as Europe’s mounting fiscal woes boosted the appeal of precious metals as a haven. Silver prices climbed 2 percent.

“The re-emergence of sovereign risk should ultimately help the yellow metal,” Edel Tully, an analyst at UBS AG in London, said in a report.

Gold futures for December delivery rose \$4, or 0.3 percent, to settle at \$1,403.30 at 2 p.m. on the Comex in New York.

Silver futures for December delivery climbed 54 cents to \$27.405 an ounce. Yesterday, the metal plunged 7.1 percent, the most since Dec. 1, 2008. On Nov. 9, the price reached \$29.34, a 30-year high.

Dennis Gartman, an economist and the editor of the Suffolk, Virginia-based Gartman Letter, recommended holding gold denominated in other currencies to hedge against the relative strength in the dollar.

The dollar rose for the fifth straight session against a basket of major currencies including the euro. Gold also gained after a report showed China’s inflation accelerated to a two-year high.

Gold's gains may be limited in the short term should the dollar extend a rally, analysts at Bank of America Merrill Lynch said today in a report.

“A recovery of the U.S. currency, for instance because of concerns over debt in Europe, may remove price support to metals,” Bank of America Merrill Lynch said.

Platinum futures for January delivery rose \$7.90, or 0.5 percent, to \$1,745.80 an ounce on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Palladium futures for December delivery rose \$7.40, or 1.1 percent, to \$704.15 an ounce.

Seattle (Bloomberg)—Harga kontrak emas menguat dipicu kekhawatiran akan krisis utang Eropa yang kembali memunculkan daya tarik akan emas sebagai asset alternative. Sementara itu, harga perak menanjak 2%.

“Risiko krisis utang yang kembali mengemuka semestinya kembali menopang pergerakan harga emas,” ujar Edel Tully, analis di UBS AG, London.

Harga kontrak emas untuk pengiriman Desember menanjak US\$4 atau 0,3% menjadi US\$1.403,30 pada pukul 14:00 di bursa Comex, New York.

Sementara itu, harga kontrak perak untuk pengiriman Desember menanjak 54 sen menjadi US\$27,405 per ounce. Kemarin, harga logam jatuh 7,1%, terbanyak sejak 1 Desember 2008. Pada 9 November harga kontrak perak sempat menyentuh US\$29,34, level tertinggi dalam 30 tahun.

Dennis Gartman, ekonom dan editor dari Gartman Letter yang berbasis Suffolk, Virginia merekomendasikan investor untuk menahan emas berdenominasi mata uang lain selain dolar untuk mengantisipasi menguatnya nilai dolar.

Nilai tukar dolar terhadap mata uang utama termasuk euro menanjak untuk lima sesi berturut-turut.

Harga emas juga menguat setelah dirilisnya sebuah laporan yang menunjukkan bahwa inflasi China berakselerasi mencapai level tinggi dalam dua tahun.

Analisis pada Bank of America Merrill Lynch menyatakan dalam laporannya hari ini bahwa kenaikan harga emas mungkin akan sedikit terbatas dalam jangka waktu pendek jika dolar memperpanjang reli.

“Pulihnya nilai tukar mata uang AS karena munculnya kekhawatiran akan krisis utang di Eropa mungkin akan mengikis pergerakan harga emas,” lanjut laporan Bank of America Merrill Lynch tersebut.

Harga kontrak platinum untuk pengiriman Januari menanjak US\$7,90 atau 0,5% menjadi US\$1.745,80 per ounce di bursa komoditas New York Mercantile Exchange.

Sementara itu, harga kontrak palladium untuk pengiriman Desember menguat US\$7,40 atau 1,1% menjadi US\$704,15 per ounce. T02

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**November 12, 2010**

### **Still Not Free**

In September, Sarah Shourd was freed from Iran’s infamous Evin prison, but she’s not really free. Her fiancé, Shane Bauer, and their friend, Josh Fattal, are still languishing in a tiny cell in Tehran. Ms. Shourd, Mr. Bauer and Mr. Fattal were arrested in July 2009 while they hiked along Iran’s border with Iraq. Iranian officials claimed that the three crossed into Iran to spy but have never offered any proof. In New York City this week, Ms. Shourd said “there was no indication” of a border where they ran into trouble. She earlier told The Times that they had crossed into Iran inadvertently — and only because a border guard of unknown nationality gestured for them to approach.

Iran’s leaders claim that the case is in the hands of the judiciary, but there is no doubt that it is being manipulated for political ends. Mr. Bauer and Mr. Fattal were to finally go on trial this



month, but the proceedings have now been postponed until February. They have never been allowed to meet privately with their Iranian lawyer, making it hard to plan a defense.

This game has gone on long enough. Whatever dispute Tehran has with Washington, ordinary citizens should not be used as political pawns.

Last week, there was a hopeful sign: Mohammad Javad Larijani, the secretary general of Iran's High Council for Human Rights and a member of a politically influential family, told NBC News that the hikers might not be spies after all. He said that he hoped the case could be resolved before trial

Finally, even Iranian officials are acknowledging that the case is baseless. They should send Mr. Bauer and Mr. Fattal home.

Pada September lalu, Sarah Shourd dibebaskan dari lembaga pemasyarakatan Evin yang terkenal di Iran ini, namun diriny belum sepenuhnya bebas. Tunangannya Shane Bauer serta teman mereka berdua, Josh Fattal, masih mendekam di sel tahanan Tehran.

Awalnya, Shourd, Bauer, dan Fattal sama-sama ditangkap pada Juli 2009 silam saat ketiganya memasuki perbatasan Iran dengan Irak. Pihak berwenang Iran menuduh bahwa mereka adalah mata-mata yang ingin menyeberang ke Iran namun tidak pernah ada bukti apapun. Di New York City pekan ini, Shourd bersuara bahwa tidak ada indikasi dari peristiwa tersebut. Dia sebelumnya mengatakan kepada surat kabar The Times bahwa mereka tidak sengaja saat menyeberang ke Iran dan hanya karena seorang petugas perbatasan tidak mengerti bahasa mereka.

Pemerintah Iran mengkalim kasus ini ada di tangan peradilan namun dipastikan ada manipulasi politik di dalamnya. Bauer dan Fattal akhirnya akan disidangkan pada bulan ini, namun prosesnya kii ditunda hingga Februari mendatang. Tidak hanya itu, mereka tidak diperbolehkan untuk menemui pengacara Iran mereka, sehingga sulit untuk merencanakan pembelaan.

Permainan hukum ini telah berlangsung cukup lama. Apapun sengketa antara Teheran dengan Washington, warga sipil tidak seharusnya dimanfaatkan sebagai pion politik.

Pekan lalu, ada sinyal harapan. Mohammad Javad Larijani, seorang Sekretaris Jenderal Dewan Tinggi HAM Iran sekaligus anggota dari keluarga politik yang berpengaruh, mengungkapkan

kepada NBC News bahwa mereka bukanlah mata-mata dan dirinya juga berharap kasus ini selesai sebelum persidangan digelar.

Akhirnya, bahkan pejabat Iran mengakui bahwa kasus tersebut tidak berdasar. Mereka harus mengirim Bauer dan Fattal pulang ke negaranya.

### **Gov't says full-body scanners at airports are safe**

#### **Pemerintah AS jamin alat pemindai di bandara aman**

**By LINDSEY TANNER, AP Medical Writer – Thu Nov 18, 5:02 pm ET**

CHICAGO – They look a little like giant refrigerators and pack a radiation dose big enough to peer through clothing for bombs or weapons, yet too minuscule to be harmful, federal officials insist. As the government rolls out hundreds more full-body scanners at airports just in time for crowds of holiday travelers, it is working to reassure the public that the machines are safe.

An independent group of experts agrees, as long as radiation doses are kept within the low limits set for the scanners. Still, a few scientists worry that machines might malfunction, raising the risk of cancer.

The Transportation Security Administration says radiation from one scan is about the same as a person would get from flying for about three minutes in an airplane at 30,000 feet, where atmospheric radiation levels are higher than on the ground. That amount is vastly lower than a single dental X-ray.

You would have to go through scanners more than 1,000 times in one year to even meet the maximum recommended level — and even pilots don't do that.

"We are confident that full-body X-ray security products and practices do not pose a significant risk to the public health," officials from the Food and Drug Administration and the TSA wrote in a letter last month to White House science adviser John Holdren

Yet ripples of concern have surfaced among some passengers fearful about excess radiation, among some flight crews already overexposed to radiation in the air and even among a few scientists.

"The thing that worries me the most is what happens if the thing fails in some way" and emits too much radiation, said Arizona State University physics professor Peter Rez.

The risk for failure is higher than in a medical setting because the machines are operated much more often, and by TSA workers without medical training, Rez said.

American Airlines pilot Sam Mayer said pilots he knows are opting out of being scanned "All they're telling the public is that it's fine. We're looking for some science" to back that up, Mayer said. The FDA says the science does establish the machines' safety.

Airline pilots and other flight crew members face a slightly increased lifetime risk of developing cancer, about 1 percent higher than the general population, according to the Health Physics Society, a nonprofit group of scientists and other professionals involved in radiation safety.

Chicago—Pejabat federal AS berkeras bahwa alat pemindai tubuh yang terlihat seperti kulkas raksasa dan menghasilkan radiasi dalam dosis tinggi tidak berbahaya. Alat ini bisa menembus baju penggunanya untuk kemudian mengidentifikasi keberadaan bom atau senjata. Pemerintah AS terus berupaya menempatkan ratusan alat pemindai tubuh di berbagai bandara diseluruh penjuru AS khususnya menjelang musim liburan dan terus memberikan klarifikasi pada warganya bahwa mesin ini aman untuk digunakan.

Sebuah kelompok ahli juga mendukung pernyataan pemerintah ini. Selama dosis radiasi berada dalam batasan rendah, maka alat ini dianggap tidak berbahaya. Namun, beberapa ilmuwan yakin bahwa mesin ini tetap saja bisa gagal berfungsi dan meningkatkan risiko terserang kanker bagi penggunanya.

Komite Keselamatan Transportasi AS menyatakan bahwa radiasi yang dihasilkan dari sebuah alat pemindai sama dengan kadar radiasi yang dihasilkan ketika seseorang terbang selama tiga menit dalam ketinggian 30.000 kaki. Level radiasi ini juga jauh lebih rendah dari pemeriksaan X-ray pada dokter gigi.

Seseorang setidaknya harus melalui proses pemindaian lebih dari 1.000 kali dalam setahun jika ingin menembus batas maksimal yang tidak aman. Bahkan pilot tidak akan menembus level ini.

“Kami yakin bahwa alat pemindai X-ray seluruh tubuh serta seluruh prosedurnya tidak berisiko negatif pada kesehatan masyarakat,” ungkap pejabat Komite Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan dan Komite Keselamatan Transportasi AS dalam sebuah surat pada penasehat ilmiah Gedung Putih, John Holdren.

Namun kekhawatiran mengenai radiasi yang berlebihan tetap muncul khususnya diantara para penumpang, kru penerbang yang dipastikan telah terkena radiasi di udara secara berlebihan dan diantara para ilmuwan.

“Yang paling mengkhawatirkan adalah ketika alat ini tidak berfungsi dengan baik dan menghasilkan radiasi dalam level yang tinggi,” ungkap professor fisika dari Universitas Arizona, Peter Rez.

Risiko kegagalan dianggap lebih tinggi khususnya dari segi medis karena alat ini terus menerus digunakan dan tanpa melalui pelatihan medis terlebih dahulu.

Salah seorang pilot American Airlines, Sam Mayer memilih untuk tidak melalui proses pemindaian.

“Yang mereka informasikan pada publik adalah bahwa alat ini aman, tapi kami mencari pembuktian dari para ilmuwan,” ujar Mayer. Komite Pengawasan Makanan dan Obat-Obatan AS menyatakan bahwa para ilmuwan telah menyatakan bahwa alat ini aman untuk digunakan.

Menurut Health Physics Society, lembaga swadaya masyarakat yang terdiri dari ilmuwan dan beberapa profesi lain yang peduli terhadap isu radiasi, kru penerbangan memiliki risiko terkena kanker yang sedikit lebih tinggi atau 1% lebih tinggi dari warga biasa. T02

### **International Herald Tribune**

**November 20, 2010**

### **Russia's Dictatorship of Law**

#### **Kediktatoran hukum Rusia**

Russia's newly outrageous legal treatment of Mikhail Khodorkovsky, the former owner of the country's largest oil company, is a reminder that Russia has yet to grasp the idea of equal justice under law — especially when the Kremlin decides someone is in the way.

Mr. Khodorkovsky was convicted in 2005 on trumped-up charges of fraud and disobeying a court order and lost his company to Kremlin loyalists. Russians call his sort of case “telephone law,” imposed by the politically powerful through a call to the courthouse. With his sentence almost up, he was just tried again on suspect charges of embezzling and money-laundering. The judge is expected to reach a decision in December.

Two decades ago, the United States State Department urged the new Russia to resurrect the jury system, as *The Times* described this week, to put the law in the hands of the Russian people. Juries had been abolished after the Soviet revolution, along with anything recognizable as courts and lawyers. They were reborn in 1993.

Defendants have a right to a jury trial in a small fraction of crimes like murder and kidnapping. Compared with non-jury trials in the Soviet era, when the acquittal rate was likely less than 1 percent, the rate with juries has climbed to between 15 and 20 percent. Because of this apparent success, it is tempting to look for the growth of a familiar sense of justice. That search ends in disillusionment.

More to the point, the old system is not dead. Russia, the scholar Jeffrey Kahn said, has “a lot of bad legal habits.” One is the prosecutor’s “case file,” which sealed the guilt of countless Soviet citizens and retains its terrifying force. Of the 791,802 criminal cases disposed of this year through September, only 465 were decided by a jury. Mr. Khodorkovsky wasn’t allowed a jury in either of his trials. Deliberately, the prosecution charged him only with crimes that didn’t give that right. A jury couldn’t be trusted, apparently, to look out for the state’s interests.

Perlakuan hukum di Rusia terhadap Mikhail Khodorkovsky, mantan pemilik perusahaan minyak terbesar di negara itu, mengingatkan bahwa Rusia belum memahami ide keadilan setara di bawah hukum, terutama ketika Kremlin menindak seseorang bersalah.

Khodorkovsky dinyatakan bersalah pada tahun 2005 atas tuduhan penipuan dan pelanggaran perintah pengadilan sehingga kemudian dia terpaksa menyerahkan perusahaannya untuk para pengikut setia Kremlin. Warga Rusia memberikan sebutan kasus ini dengan nama "hukum telepon," yang dikenakan secara politik kuat melalui panggilan pengadilan. Dengan hukuman yang

hampir tersisa, dia ternyata kembali dituduh sebagai tersangka pengelapan dan pencucian uang. Hakim diperkirakan akan mencapai keputusan atas tuduhan ini pada Desember mendatang. Dua dekade lalu, Departemen Luar Negeri Amerika Serikat telah mendesak Rusia untuk menghidupkan kembali sistem juri dalam pengadilannya, sebagaimana yang ditulis oleh The Times minggu lalu. Hal ini ditujukan untuk menempatkan hukum di tangan rakyat Rusia. Sistem juri telah dihapuskan setelah revolusi Soviet, bersamaan dengan pengadilan dan pengacara. Namun kedua sistem ini terlahir kembali pada 1993.

Terdakwa memiliki hak untuk mendapatkan pengadilan dengan sistem juri dalam kasus kejahatan seperti pembunuhan dan penculikan. Dibandingkan dengan pengadilan non-juri di era Soviet, ketika tingkat pembebasan dari jeratan hukum hanya kurang dari 1 persen, dengan sistem juri tingkat pembebasan hukuman naik menjadi 15 sampai 20 persen.

Karena keberhasilan ini, maka akan sangat mengoda untuk mencari pertumbuhan akan rasa keadilan. Kendatipun, pencarian itu berakhir dalam kekecewaan.

Perlu digarisbawahi, sistem lama tersebut tidak mati. Seorang sarjana Rusia Jeffrey Kahn mengatakan telah banyak kebiasaan hukum yang buruk. Salah satunya berkas kasus jaksa yang menyatakan bersalah warga Soviet yang tak terhitung jumlahnya dan tetap mempertahankan kekuatan hukum yang menakutkan tersebut. Dari 791.802 kasus pidana pada awal tahun ini hingga September, hanya 465 yang diputuskan oleh juri. Sedangkan, Khodorkovsky tidak diizinkan untuk menghadirkan satu juri di salah satu dari sidangnya. Secara sengaja, penuntut menuduhnya atas kejahatan serta tidak memberikan hak untuk membela diri dalam kasus tersebut. Juri tidak bisa dipercaya, tampaknya, terlebih lagi untuk kepentingan negara.



**EDITORIAL: Nagoya assembly feud**

2010/11/26

A petition by residents demanding a dissolution of the Nagoya municipal assembly has resulted in chaos.

At the initiative of Nagoya Mayor Takashi Kawamura, citizen volunteers collected as many as 460,000 signatures for the movement. However, according to the local election administration committee, more than 110,000 of the signatures were invalid. As a result, the number of effective signatures fell short of the 360,000 required for a referendum.

Among the invalid signatures were tens of thousands that were deemed void because those who collected the signatures on behalf of representatives failed to write their own names in the required space on the signature forms.

If they had properly put their names on the forms, the signatures may have been valid

The mayor's side is challenging the committee decision, saying the signatures were collected by representatives.

Kawamura's strategy was to hold three different elections at the same time: a municipal election, the Aichi gubernatorial election slated for February and the mayoral election after his voluntary resignation. But because of time constraints, his plans to hold three elections at the same time was already impossible regardless of the petition's validity.

Sebuah petisi dari para warga Jepang yang menuntut pembubaran majelis Nagoya, telah menuai kekacauan.

Atas inisiatif Walikota Nagoya Takashi Kawamura, para relawan mengumpulkan 460.000 tandatangan untuk aksi ini. Namun, menurut panitia pemilu pemerintah lokal, lebih dari 110.000 tandatangan tidak valid dan akibatnya jumlah tanda tangan yang valid tidak cukup memenuhi syarat 360.000 tanda tangan untuk referendum.

Di antaranya ada puluhan tanda tangan yang dianggap kosong karena tidak membubuhkan nama mereka sendiri di kolom yang tersedia dalam formulir tersebut.

Jika saja mereka benar dalam menempatkan nama mereka di formulir itu, tanda tangannya bisa berlaku.

Pihak Walikota tengah menentang keputusan komite tersebut, yang mengatakan bahwa tanda tangan yang terkumpul dari para perwakilan.

Strategi Kawamura adalah untuk menggelar tiga pemilu yang berbeda pada saat yang sama: pemilihan kota, pemilihan gubernur Aichi dijadwalkan untuk bulan Februari dan pemilihan walikota setelah pengunduran diri sukarela. Namun karena keterbatasan waktu, rencananya untuk menggelar tiga pemilu pada waktu yang sama sudah mustahil terlepas dari validitas permohonan itu.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
**The New York Times**

November 27, 2010

**What the G.O.P. Missed**

**Hal yang dilewatkan Republik**

If you did not spend last weekend tuned in to news from the NATO summit meeting in Lisbon, you probably missed the breakthrough on European missile defense.

NATO leaders agreed to jointly develop a shield intended to intercept short- and medium-range missiles. And Russia agreed to cooperate, sharing intelligence and radar. Iran was not mentioned as the most immediate threat, but there was no doubt in anyone's mind. Iran's Shahab-3 can already reach European targets, mercifully not yet with nuclear warheads. Tehran needs to know that the world is running out of patience.

Republican senators who are now resisting ratifying the New Start arms treaty should certainly have been paying more attention to the Lisbon meeting. They have been so busy claiming, inaccurately, that the treaty would constrain future missile defense systems that they apparently failed to notice real progress toward the only effective system that current technology permits. Unlike the troubled missile defense program here, the European shield can be built at a modest cost with already-tested systems. Claims that President Obama is shortchanging America's nuclear



arsenal are also off-base. The administration backs spending more than \$85 billion on maintaining and modernizing nuclear weapons over the next decade, far more than we think is needed.

The Republican leadership also apparently missed the parade of East European leaders — so recently darlings of the G.O.P. — declaring that prompt ratification would make Europe more secure. As Hungary’s foreign minister, Janos Martonyi put it, ratification “is in the interest of my nation, of Europe, and most importantly,” of the trans-Atlantic alliance. He is right. The treaty would modestly reduce deployed American and Russian strategic warheads and restore on-site verification. (Whatever happened to “Trust, but verify”?) Failure to ratify would undermine American credibility as it tries to curb the nuclear ambitions of Iran and North Korea.

It is probably too much to ask the Republicans to congratulate President Obama on moving European missile defense forward. But their indifference to all that happened in Lisbon is further proof that their opposition to New Start is nothing more than petty obstructionism.

Jika anda tidak mengikuti perkembangan konferensi NATO di Lisbon pekan lalu, anda sudah pasti kehilangan berita mengenai terobosan terbaru mengenai pertahanan misil Eropa.

Para pemimpin NATO sepakat untuk bersama-sama mengembangkan sebuah mesin pelindung khusus yang dapat digunakan untuk menangkis roket berskala pendek dan menengah. Rusia setuju untuk ambil bagian dan berbagi informasi mengenai inteligen dan radar. Dalam pertemuan tersebut memang tidak disebutkan bahwa Iran dapat menjadi ancaman utama namun tidak diragukan lagi bahwa Iran adalah sebuah ancaman sangat berarti bagi Eropa. Roket Shahab-3 milik Iran dapat menjangkau Eropa, belum lagi dengan hulu ledak nuklir yang mereka miliki. Teheran harus tahu bahwa dunia sudah kehilangan kesabaran.

Senator partai Republik yang menolak ratifikasi perjanjian senjata New Start harus memberikan perhatian lebih pada pertemuan di Lisbon tersebut. Mereka terlalu sibuk mendesak penggunaan sistem pertahanan roket dan mereka lupa memperhatikan kemajuan teknologi terbaru yang lebih efektif.

Berbeda seperti sistem roket yang diagung-agungkan Republik, mesin pelindung yang dikembangkan Eropa tersebut dapat dibangun dengan biaya rendah berserta dengan sistem

pengujian yang tepat. Klaim bahwa Obama tiba-tiba “meremehkan” persediaan senjata nuklir AS juga tidak beralasan. Pemerintahan Obama nyatanya mengalokasikan anggaran lebih dari US\$85 miliar untuk mempertahankan kualitas dan memodernisasi persenjataan nuklir untuk kurun waktu 10 tahun kedepan. Angka ini lebih besar dari yang kita estimasikan.

Republik juga nampaknya ketinggalan berita mengenai pertemuan pemimpin Eropa Timur (pertemuan yang diagungkan-agungkan partai Republik). Dalam pertemuan tersebut, mereka sepakat bahwa ratifikasi perjanjian senjata akan membuat Eropa lebih aman. Menteri Luar Negeri Hungaria Janos Martonyi menyatakan, “ratifikasi merupakan kepentingan Hungaria dan yang terpenting menyangkut kepentingan Eropa khususnya dalam aliansi trans-atlantik. Ia benar bahwa perjanjian ini akan mengurangi penggunaan senjata hulu ledak nuklir AS dan Rusia serta mengurangi jumlah verifikasinya. Kegagalan untuk meratifikasi akan merendahkan kredibilitas AS karena mereka juga mencoba untuk menekan ambisi terpendam Iran dan Korut mengenai senjata nuklir.

Mungkin terlalu berlebihan jika kita meminta senator Republik untuk menyampaikan selamat pada Obama atas kemajuan yang dicapai dalam sistem pertahanan roket. Namun ketidak-tahuan partai Republik mengenai perkembangan terbaru pertemuan Lisbon merupakan bukti lain bahwa ketidak-setujuan mereka atas perjanjian New Start hanyalah suatu “bentuk penghalangan yang licik.”

**TABLE OF SHIFTING PROCESSES**

SOURCE TEXT				TARGET TEXT		
NO	CONJ	CLAUSE	PROCESS TYPE	PROCESS TYPE	CONJ.	CLAUSE
1		China <b>challenge</b> Europe and US to become the world's top wide-body aircraft producer	material	Relational		China kini resmi <b>menjadi penantang</b> Eropa dan AS sebagai produsen pesawat jet
2	As result,	The number of effective signature <b>falls</b> short 360.000 required for referendum	material	Relational	akibatny	Tanda tangan yang valid <b>tidak cukup</b> memenuhi syarat 360.000 tanda tang untuk referendum
3		Than the kids whose parents <b>don't smoke</b>	material	Relational		Dibandingkan mereka dengan orang tua <b>bukan perokok</b>
4	And	even pilots <b>don't do</b> that	Material	Relational	Bahkan	pilot <b>tidak akan menembus</b> level ini.
5		US federal reserve <b>began</b> its two days meeting to decide how it will support economy recovery	Material	Relational		<b>Dimulainya</b> pertemuan selama dua hari oleh Fed guna memutuskan bagaimana pihaknya akan mendukung pemulihan ekonomi
6		Other factors, like family history, <b>carry</b> more of a risk	Material	Relational		Faktor lainnya, yaitu penyakit turunan, yang <b>bisa membawa</b> resiko yang lebih tinggi
7		The US economic recovery <b>is</b> still <u>struggling</u>	Material	Relational		Pemulihan ekonomi bagi AS masih <b>akan terjadi</b>
8		US economy expanded at a 2 percent annual rate in the third quarter and inflation <b>cooled</b>	Material	Relational		Ekonomi AS berkembang 2 persen pertahun dalam kuartal keetiga dan inflasi <b>akan mendingin</b>
9	In	early of 1990s, Indonesia's aircraft producer <b>planned</b> to design and construct 2135 jet	Mental	Material	Pada	awal decade 1990 PT Dirgantara Indonesia sempat <b>menyiapkan</b> rancang bangun pesawat jet.

10		Especially when Kremlin <b>decides</b> someone is in the way	Verbal	Material		Terutama, ketika Kremlin <b>menindak</b> seseorang bersalah
11		An independent group of experts <b>agrees</b> , as long as radiation are kept...	Verbal	Material		Sebuah kelompok ahli juga <b>mendukung</b> pernyataan pemerintah ini
12		The Times <b>describe</b> this week, to put the law in the hand of Russian people	Verbal	Material		Sebagaimana <b>ditulis</b> oleh The Times minggu lalu. Hal ini ditunjukkan untuk menempatkan hukum ditangan rakyat Rusia.
13	Only because	a border guard of unknown nationality <b>gestured</b> for them <b>to approach</b>	Behavioral	Mental	Hanya karena	seorang petugas perbatasan <u>tidak</u> <b>mengerti</b> bahasa mereka
14	But	<b>have never offered</b> any proof	Material	Existential	Namun	<b>tidak pernah ada</b> bukti apapun
15		Altogether, those <b>account</b> for about 1 percent of the world's deaths	Relational	Material		Jika dihitung secara keseluruhan, angka tersebut <b>menyumbang</b> sekitar 1 persen dari angka kematian dunia
16		Mr. Mikhail Khodorkovsky <b>lost</b> his company to Kremlin loyalist	Relational	Mental		Mr. Mikhail Khodorkovsky <b>terpaksa untuk menyerahkan</b> perusahaannya untuk para engikut setia Kremlin
17		The lowest rate of exposure <b>were</b> in the America	Existential	Relational		Angka terendah <b>ditemukan</b> di Amerika
18		It <b>is working to reassure</b> the public that the machine are safe	Mental	Verbal		Terus <b>memberi klarifikasi</b> pada warganya bahwa mesin ini aman untuk digunakan
19		The oil services company <b>beat</b> earnings estimates	Mental	Verbal		Perusahaan ladang minyak <b>melaporkan</b> laba yg melampaui

						perkiraan
20		It's almost as if people <b>are</b> in denial	Relational	Mental		Sepertiny masyarakat <b>memilih</b> untuk mengacuhkannya.
21		Russia's new outrageous legal treatment of Mikhail Khodorkovsky <b>is</b> a reminder that Russia...	Relational	Mental		Perlakuan hokum di Rusia terhadap Mikhail Khodorkovsky <b>mengingatkan</b> bahwa Rusia...
22		The risk for failure <b>is</b> higher than in the medical setting	Relational	Mental		Resiko kegagalan <b>dianggap</b> lebih tinggi khususny dari segi medis
23		According to a nonprofit group of scientist and other professional <b>involved</b> in radiation safety	Relational	Mental		Menurut lembaga swadaya masyarakat yg terdiri dari ilmuwan da beberapa profesi lain yang <b>peduli</b> terhadap isu radiasi
24		We <b>got</b> a great a bill of health on china is doing extremely well	Relational	Mental		Kita <b>melihat</b> ekonomi yang sehat di china dan sektor manufakturing mereka menunjukkan performa sangat baik.
25		One is the prosecutor's case file, which <b>sealed</b> the guilt of countless Soviet citizen	Material	Verbal		Salah satunya berkas kasus jakta yg <b>menyatakan</b> bersalah warga Soviet.
26	Otherwise	they <b>would have sat</b> on the sidelines waiting for the move....	Material	Verbal		Mereka <b>menyatakan</b> tengah menunggu tindakan dari....
27		Official from the Food and Drug Administration and the TSA <b>wrote</b> in the letter last month	Material	Verbal		<b>Ungkap</b> pejabat komite Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan dan Komite Keselamatan Transportasi dalam sebuah surat
28		Sam Mayor <b>said</b> pilot he knows are opting out of being scanned	Verbal	Relational		Sam Mayer <b>memilih</b> untuk tidak melalui proses pemindaian

29		The Indianapolis-based company <b>said</b> in its fourth-quarters earnings report	Verbal	Relational		Yang <b>tercatat</b> dalam laporan pendapatan kuartal keempat perusahaan yg berbasis indianapolis ini
30		We <b>have</b> two engines that are working right now	Relational	Existential		<b>Ada</b> dua pendorong yg bekerja saat ini
31		The remainder <b>said</b> the Fed would buy as much as.....	Verbal	Mental	Dan	lainnya <b>memprediksi</b> bahwa Fed akan membeli sebanyak....
32		Expert <b>said</b> it would be difficult to legislate futher.	Verbal	Mental		Para ahli <b>menilai</b> akan sulit untuk memperketat undang-undang tersebut.
33		Dr.Michael Blaise Cook and his team <b>looked at</b> the data to see...	Mental	Relational		Dr.Michael Blaise Cook dan temannya <b>menjadikan</b> data tersebut sebagai salah satu pertimbangan
34		Iranian official claimed that the three <b>crossed into</b> Iran to spy	Material	Relational and Mental		Pihak berwenang iran menuduh bahwa mereka adalah mata-mata yang <b>ingin menyebrang</b> ke Iran
35		67 percent <b>have beaten</b> analyst estimates for per-share income	Mental	Verbal and mental		67 persen diantaranya <b>berhasil melaporkan</b> pendapatan persaham yg <b>mengalahkan</b> perkiraan analis
36		As three stocks <b>advanced</b> for every two that <b>decline</b>	Material	Relational and material		<b>Tercatat</b> tiga saham <b>naik</b> untuk setiap dua saham yg <b>turun</b>
37		A report <b>showed</b> China's inflation accelerated to a two year high	Verbal	Relational and verbal		<b>Dilirisny</b> sebuah laporan yg <b>menunjukkan</b> bahwa inflasi China berakselerasi mencapai level tinggi dalam dua tahun