

Shifts In Bilingual Book “*Mengapa Bali disebut Pulau Seribu Pura*”: Systemic Functional Linguistics

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Abstract

Translation is process of transferring messages from the source language into the target language. The process of transferring message from the source language needs certain strategy. Shifts can be avoided occurring in translation to achieve equivalence between the source language and the target language. This research would like to explore the level of equivalence by getting shifts from the source language into the target language in the book entitled “*Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pura*”. The book is written in two languages, English serves as the source language, while Indonesia serves as the target language. The clauses used in the source language gets shift in the equivalence in the target language. Therefore, the shifts explored in the translation are argument shifts involving; participant, process, and circumstance. The theory used to explore shifts found in the target language is Systemic Functional Linguistics theory especially ideational function. This research uses qualitative approach, grounded theory, namely to improve theory of SFL in translation field. The data used for this research were clauses getting shifts in the book such as; participant, process, and circumstance. The result of this research is presented in description supporting with the tables of the source and the target languages. The tables involve the arguments in the clauses getting shifts. The tables are supported by the description. the result of this research shows that the shifts occur in the participant, process, and circumstance. The shifts occurring in participants indicate that shifts in functions of participant since the function of participant is influenced by shifts in the process. The shifts occurring in process indicate the absence of modality and shifts in type of activities. The shifts occurring in circumstance indicate shifts in tense so the meaning of the text become far equivalence. This research is categorised as applied linguistics research so this research has significance for; translation studies, Systemic Functional Linguistics, semiotic, and teaching. This research is

expected to add linguistics library so this research can be used as reference for the following translation research. This research is expected to be able to trigger other translation and Systemic Functional Linguistics researchers so the translation and Systemic Functional fields become more popular in the study. In addition, the research is expected to give some knowledge for the communities that translation is not the same word, but the shifts can occur which cause far equivalence.

Keywords: Shift, Participant, Process, Circumstance, Translation.

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1. Introduction

Language plays an important role in the communities because language can assist us to explore everything in the word. Language can describe entities such as; the function, character, form, colour, and many others. In addition, language can be used to state opinion or imagination for something which will be done or will happen. In this function, language serves as ideational (Halliday, 2014). In this function, language is used as an architect because language can be manipulated to explore the idea or opinion.

Language has very close relationship with culture because language develop in communities in which social culture work (Fontaine, 2013). It means that talking a language means talking culture. Language develops within culture, culture can be elaborated, described, developed, and manipulated by language. Every area has own culture because culture development is defined by the environment where ones live. Environment is concepted very complex aspect involving set of social religious concerns, communities' background, ethnography, and many other aspects.

The higher different culture between one area and other areas has higher different language. The differences of languages can be seen linguistics and non-linguistics aspects. The differences make ones not understand other languages because every area has own language which is adopted since they are born. Therefore, language develops in the language users' brain very tightly and fast. As the language users get language development in the brain, the competence of using language appears very clearly in the communities.

The competence of using language is also used in translation because translation has very important function in the communities. Translation bridges the comprehension of message of one language to another language, for example from Indonesia into English, Japanese into Germany, and others. It is very suitable for ones who cannot speak foreign language which the message is conveyed in foreign language.

As technology develops very well, translation field gets developed as well. Translation does not only function as bridging a message from one language to another, but it also develops as subject matter which is learnt in university. It is very clear that translation shows as multi-function such as; product, study, semiotic, cognition, and others. Translation functioning as product means that translation is used to transform message from one language into another language. In this function, translation functions to bridge ones who have different languages to understand the target language. Translation function as study is associated that translation is analysed based on linguistics perspective. Translation viewed as semiotic is associated that translation shows the appraisal or language evaluation involving attitude, engagement, and force. Translation as cognition show the competence of translator to transform which involves the choice of clauses, words, idiomatic, morphology process, and others (Baker, 2011).

In regards to translation job, Bali, as one of tourism destinations in the world, needs English to introduce its uniqueness. Companies that deal with tourism use language to offer the products or service in electronic or printed medias. The most well-known media, Bali Post, plays an important role in marketing tourism in Bali. It does not only provide update news for communities, but it also provides books or magazines promoting tourism for Bali. One of which is a book with bilingual entitled *Mengapa Bali Disebut Seribu Pura*. The book is written in two languages, namely English and Indonesia. The book involves Balinese culture especially temples found in Bali.

In addition to the above mentioned book, each of the titles is written in English (as the source language) and Indonesia (as the target language). The source text is translated literally (Larson, 1988) which means that the clauses in the text are translated clause to clauses by emphasizing word to word within the clauses. However, literal translation cannot be applied in every clause within the text. Shift in translation cannot be avoided occurring in the clauses. The shift occurring in the clauses enable to shift the meaning (Baker, 2011).

Thus, academically, the research would like to explore the shifts in clause structure applied in the book *Mengapa Bali Disebut Seribu Pura* from systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Perspective. The researcher chooses the book as data because the researcher finds a lot of clause shifts in the text. The shifts within the clause involve the arguments such as; participants, process, and circumstance. Those argument shifts occur in the book. The research uses theory of SFL because the theory has very clear function for the clause arguments. SFL identifies the arguments of the clause very clear such as; participant is noun, process is realised with verb, and circumstance is realised with adverb (Halliday, 2014).

SFL emphasizes the function of the arguments of the clause. The function of the argument indicates the meaning of the text. Therefore, this research would like to use linguistics perspective to explore shifts in meaning conveyed by the translation. It is different from traditional linguistics perspective that traditional linguistic does not differ the function of the arguments in the clause because it concerns to micro linguistics.

This translation research results in new findings because the previous ones are associated with semantic perspective such as; equivalence, syntax, language typology, and other approaches. In contrast, this research focuses on shifts focussing on argument functions based on the social context.

The research would like to find out the process of translation by emphasizing the problems which are described in this research. Therefore, this research limits the scope of the research as below. 1). What arguments do get shift in the clauses of *Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pura*? 2). How far do the meaning get shift in the clauses of *Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pura*?

II. Method

This research describes the method applied during the research. This research was done consciously with certain technique and methods. The research takes several processes involving; kind of the research, time and place, technique and method of collecting data, technique and method of analysing data, and technique and method of presenting data. Those steps are described below.

2.1 Research design

This research is categorised as qualitative research, grounded theory (Rofiah, 2014). This research would like to improve theory of SFL in the field of translation. In present time, theory of SFL is very famous in teaching and discourse because those disciplines have been developed by linguists. This research is categorised as new research because this research analyses the translation from SFL perspective.

This research would like to improve that shifts happening in translation influence the meaning. This research describes how far the meaning shifts happens in translation including the arguments within the clauses getting shifts. The result of this research is presented in narrative. The research does not present the result of the research in statistic or in number.

2.2 Participants

This research took the data from the book entitled *Mengapa Bali Disebut Seribu Pura* written by Wiana (2003) printed by Bali Post. The book is written in two languages that book explores Balinese culture especially the existence of “Pura” in Bali. That book is published censoriously into languages because that book is intended to assists to promote tourism in Bali. Bali is famous in cultural tourism which is not found in other areas. That text is written in English for tourists who can speak Indonesia as the source language, while the text is written in Indonesia for domestic tourists or who can speak Indonesia.

2.3 Data Collection

As mentioned above, this research uses a book entitled “Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pura” which involves numbers of chapters. Each chapter is constructed with English clauses with the translation. There are ten clauses getting shifts are analysed. The ten clauses were taken randomly which are seen to be able to represent the whole text. There were three steps done by the researcher to find the data, namely.

1. The researcher read every clause with the translation within the text. All of arguments in each clause were identified whether or not there were shift. If

there was not shift, the clause was ignored or it did not belong to be data. Whereas, if there was shift in the translation, the clause was identified and examined very deeply.

2. The identified data were examined based on the functions within the clause whether as participant, process, and circumstance. To find out the clause arguments, the researcher had competence to separate clause by identifying the classes of the arguments.
3. The data were compared between the source and the target language. Each of the shift was identified. The clauses in the source and the target languages were separated based on the functions within the clauses.

Here a clause taken from the book (Wiana, 2003).

The source language

Every household of Hindu Balinese on this island has a sacred building considering as ancestor site of ritual.

The target language

Di tengah-tengah pekarangan rumah tinggal orang Bali (Hindu) selalu dilengkapi dengan bangunan yang disakralkan sebagai tempat pemujaan keluarga.

2.4 Data Analysis

The theory used to analyse the shifts is SFL theory especially language as ideational which involves participant, process, and circumstance. The arguments constructing the clause were identified based on the class and analysed based on the function. The participant can be elaborated based on the nominal group, process can be elaborated with verbal group, and circumstance can be elaborated with kinds of circumstance (Halliday, 2014). The given example above can be used as example for the analysis.

Table 2.1 The Source language

Every household of Hindu Balinese on this island	Has	A sacred building considering as ancestor site of ritual.
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Nominal Group
Participant	Process	Participant
Owner	Relational Process	Owned

Table 2.2 The Target language

<i>Di tengah-tengah pekarangan rumah tinggal orang Bali (Hindu)</i>	<i>Selalu dilengkapi</i>	<i>Dengan bangunan yang disakralkan sebagai tempat pemujaan keluarga.</i>
Adverbial	Modality + Verb	Adverbial
Circumstance	Verbal Group	Circumstance
Circumstance location	Relational Process	Circumstance tool/media

Those data indicate that there are shifts in the arguments. *Every household of Hindu Balinese on this island* in the source language categorised as nominal group is translated into *di tengah-tengah pekarangan rumah tinggal orang Bali (Hindu)* categorised as adverbial signed with preposition *di tengah-tengah* ‘in the middle’.

In addition, shift is also found in modality. The source language does not use modality. The verbal group in the source language is filled with head realised with *has* categorised as relational process. Whereas, the translation in the target language is nominal group realised with modality + verb. The modality indicates that there is proposition about fact (Halliday, 2014) which indicates that Balinese Hindu living in Bali has obligation to establish such entity.

The target clause does not involve participant so the clause is viewed as illogical clause. Every clause has at least one participant and process, while the circumstance is considered as optional argument. However, the target clause is understood because the Indonesian native speakers comprehend the context while linguistically, it is inappropriate.

3. Findings

Translation is the process of maintaining the message from SL to TL by various ways to the target readers. One of which is translating Balinese cultural from English into Indonesia language. The book of *Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pura* is translated literally, namely the clauses are translated word to word to maintain the meaning of the clauses (Larson, 1998). However, shifts in translation can not be avoided occurring in the practice. The shifts can be found in the three clauses arguments, namely participant, process, and circumstance shifts.

Shifts occurring in the process influence other argument shifts such as; shifts in circumstance influence in process shifts. The circumstance in the SL realised in *according to their belief* is translated into mental process *dipercayai*

‘be believed’ have different meaning. The clause in the SL highlights the source the mountain is very important, while the clause of TL highlights *mountain* as the source of water reservoir.

Clauses in the SL are more complex or density in the meaning than the clause of TL. The complexity can be seen from circumstance of time which is translated into clause functioning as circumstance. That phenomenon indicates that the clause of SL is suitable for adult because the circumstance contains more complex message. Therefore, the message conveyed in the TL is realised with clause complex.

The translation of the book is not consistent for instance, the clause of SL categorised as Present Perfect Tense in passive clause is translated in Past Tense in Data VI. The deference of tenses of the SL and the TL causes difference of meaning between the SL and the TL. The clause of SL means that the occurrence has been effective till today, while the clause of TL was effective in the 10th Century. It is not effective anymore.

The translation of *water reservoir* functioning as identifier in Data VII is translated into *sebagai waduk yang menyimpan air* functioning as circumstance manner (Halliday, 2014). The collocation of *water reservoir* is equivalence with *waduk* in the TL. The word *waduk* is elaborated with postmodifier *yang menyimpan air* ‘which serve water. The elaboration realised with adjective clause is viewed to be redundant because the modified and the modifier are similar.

Another finding is that the word *pelinggih* ‘the place for worship’ in Data V should be considered as singular instead of plural. However, in the SL the word is treated as plural *pelinggih-pelinggih* because the “be” used in the SL is *are*. Therefore, the translation of the SL and TL are not appropriate.

Modalities used in the SL are often ignored in the TL. The existence of modalities in the clauses are very significant. The modalities can be proposal or proposition. Halliday (2014) states that proposition is associated modalities or verbs which have statement or information from low to fact. Proposal is associated with modalities or verbs which offer or request one to do something. In clauses of TL, the modalities are not mentioned so the meaning conveyed through the SL is not equivalence.

IV. Discussion

This chapter organises the shifts occurring in the book based on the arguments or function within the clauses. The shifts are explained as below.

4.1 Shifts in Participant

1. Data I

SL : The name of Merajan Kamulan, according to basic regulation defined in ancient manuscript of Lontar Siwagama, is holy structure built on the upper site of every house or home of the first generation of the family (Wiana, 2003:11).

The name of Merajan Kamulan	According to basic regulation defined in ancient manuscript of Lontar <i>Siwagama</i>	Is	Holy structure built	On the upper site of every house or home of the first generation of the family
Nominal Group	Preposition Phrase	Copula	Nominal Group	Preposition Phrase
Identified	Circumstance of point of view	Relational Process	Identifier	Circumstance location

TL : Merajan Kamulan merupakan pura atau tempat pemujaan keluarga inti, yang umumnya terdiri atas suami, istri, dan anak.

<i>Merajan Kamulan</i>	<i>Merupakan</i>	<i>Pura atau tempat pemujaan keluarga inti, yang umumnya terdiri atas suami, istri, dan anak</i>
Nominal group	Copula	Nominal group
Identified	Relational Process	Identifier

From process point of view, the clause in SL does not get shift in the TL. However, the text gets lost and gain (Larson, 1988). The lost and gain can be seen in the circumstance point of view which is realised with

according to basic regulation defined in ancient manuscript of *Lontar Siwagama*. That circumstance can not be seen in the TL. The clause in the SL refers the source of text so the clause is not viewed as interpretation. However, the TL does not use reference to state so the TL clause is viewed as interpretation.

In the SL *the name of Merajan Kamulan* functioning as identified is translated into *Merajan Kamulan* functioning as identified as well, but the TL gets lost in *the name of*. The prepositional phrase in SL serves as elaboration of nominal group in TL. Therefore, the SL gets class shift (Hatim, 2001). The SL is categorised as adverbial, while the TL is categorised as post modifier of the head of nominal group.

The nominal group *holy structure built* functioning as nominal group in the SL is translated into *pura atau tempat pemujaan keluarga inti* 'temple or the place for worshipping for the main family member. The SL uses the definition, while the TL is the concept so the SL is still in general meaning, while TL is very clear meaning.

SL

The	Name of	Merajan Kamulan
Determiner	Head	Concept
Nominal Group		

TL

Merajan Kamulan
Concept
Nominal Group

2. Data II

SL : The ceremony of *Ngeruak* consists of functioning and meaning to transform the land status (Wiana, 2003:37).

The ceremony of <i>Ngeruak</i>	consists of	functioning and meaning	to transform
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Nominal Group	Prepositional Phrase
Participant	Relational Process	Entity	Circumstance of Purpose

TL : Upacara *Ngeruak* berfungsi dan bermakna mengubah status tanah

<i>Upacara Ngeruak</i>	<i>berfungsi dan bermakna</i>	<i>mengubah status tanah</i>
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Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Verbal Group
Participant	Relational Process	Circumstance of Purpose

Nominal group in the SL realised with *functioning and meaning* is translated into *berfungsi dan bermakna* in the TL functioning as verbal group. The SL uses relational process related ownership, while the TL uses relational process related to intensive (Halliday, 2014). Therefore, the translation gets shift in class because the class gets changed from the noun into verb.

SL

TL

Functioning and meaning		
Noun	Conj.	Noun
Nominal Group Complex		

Berfungsi dan bermakna		
Verb	Conj.	Verb
Verbal Group Complex		

3. Data III

SL : The old Javanese language as a cultural element also played an important part in steering the development of linguistic (Wiana, 2003:5).

The old Javanese language as a cultural element	also	played	an important part	in steering the development of linguistic
Nominal Group	Conj.	Verbal Group	Nominal Group	Preposition Phrase
Participant	Conj.	Relational Process	Attributive	Circumstance of Manner

TL : Bahasa Jawa Kuno yang merupakan salah satu elemen budaya praktis mempengaruhi perkembangan kebahasaan (Wiana, 2003:48)

<i>Bahasa Jawa Kuno yang merupakan salah satu elemen budaya praktis</i>	<i>mempengaruhi</i>	<i>perkembangan kebahasaan</i>
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Nominal Group
Actor	Material Process	Goal

The SL and TL are in active clause which the TL gets shift in process. The verb *play an important* is collocation which has meaning *function* so the verb is categorised as relational process associated with

intensive. Whereas the verb is found in the TL *mempengaruhi* ‘influence’. The verb in the TL is categorised as material process associated with transformative verb (Halliday, 2014).

Shift in the process causes the function of the participant get changed. The nominal group *the old Javanese language as a cultural element* functions as Participant because the verb used in the SL is relational process intensive in which the verb is interpreted as *function*. Whereas, such nominal group is translated into *Bahasa Jawa Kuno yang merupakan salah satu elemen budaya praktis* functioning as Actor because the verb used in the TL belongs to material process which Balinese culture got changed after old Javanese language influenced. Both nominal group in the SL and TL are categorised as nominal group complex. The nominal group can be compared between the SL and the TL

SL

The	old	Javanese	Language	as cultural element
Determiner	epithet	Class	Head	Circumstance function
Premodifier			Head	Post Modifier

TL

<i>Bahasa</i>	<i>Jawa</i>	<i>Kuno</i>	yang merupakan salah satu elemen budaya praktis
Head	Class	Epithet	Adjective clause
Head	Modifier I		Modifier II

4.2 Shifts in Process

1. Data IV

SL : Establishing temples both for *Dewa Prastistha* and *Atma Prastistha* should be done within context of certain convention. (Wiana, 2003:9)

Establishing temples both for <i>Dewa Prastistha</i> and <i>Atma Prastistha</i>	Should be done	Within context of certain convention
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Preposition Phrase
Goal	Modality + material Process	Circumstance manner

TL : Mendirikan pura baik untuk Dewa Prastistha maupun Atma Prastistha dibutuhkan tata cara tertentu. (Wiana, 2003; 52).

<i>Mendirikan pura baik untuk Dewa Prastistha maupun Atma Prastistha</i>	<i>dibutuhkan</i>	<i>tata cara tertentu</i>
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Nominal group
Circumstance	Mental Process	Phenomenon

Both the SL and TL are in passive clauses with ellipses in participants. The verbal group in SL *should be done* is categorised as suggestion in polite way (Suardana, 2022). It is related to expectation addressed to other persons. The verb used in the SL *done* is categorised as material process because it is related to physical activity. The verb is translated into *dibutuhkan* 'needed' categorised as mental process related to expectation (Halliday, 2014). The verb is categorised as obligation that must be filled.

The two clauses do not emphasize the participants. In other word, the SL and TL get ellipses in actor in the SL and senser in the TL. The clauses emphasize the activity instead of the participants. In addition, circumstance of manner in SL is identified with preposition *within*, while the TL is without preposition. Therefore, the shift occurs in class, but the function is the same for the SL and TL.

SL		TL	
Should	be done	<i>dibutuhkan</i>	
Modality	Material Process	Mental Process	
Verbal Group		Verbal Group	

Modality *should* is used to suggest one doing something which the reality is not done so the clause using the modality *should* is expectation which is opposite with the reality. Verb *done* is categorised as material process associated with creative verb (Halliday, 2014). The verb is found in the TL translated into *dibutuhkan* categorised as mental process associated with expectation in high rank.

2. Data V

SL : Pelinggih are holy shrines inside the temples or worshipping places in Balinese Hindu tradition (Wiana, 2003:29).

<u>Pelinggih</u>	are	holy shrines inside the temples or worshipping places in Balinese Hindu tradition
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Nominal Group
Identified	Relational Process	Identifier

TL : Bangunan suci di lingkungan pura atau tempat pemujaan dalam tradisi Umat Hindu disebut Pelinggih.

<i>Bangunan suci di lingkungan pura atau tempat pemujaan dalam tradisi Umat Hindu</i>	disebut	<i>Pelinggih</i>
Nominal Group	Verbal group	Nominal Group
Entity	Verbal Process	Concept

The clause in the SL uses relational process especially in intensive by using copula *are* (Halliday, 2014), while the clause in TL uses verbal process realised with verb *disebut* ‘be called’. Therefore, the translation is categorised structure and class shifts. Structure shift occurs because the SL is identifying clause which can be reversed as passive or active clause, while the clause in TL is categorised as passive. Class shift occurs because the category of verb. The SL uses relational process, while the TL uses verbal process in preposition, statement (Halliday, 2014).

The SL is categorised as definition clause because the copula verb *are*, while the TL involves the sayer as the participant. However, the participant in the TL is not mentioned. It is very clear that the TL is associated with concept. It is indicated that the clause of SL is definition, while the clause of TL is given concept.

3. Data VI

SL : Directions are also perceived as holy especially those of the sea and the mountain (Wiana, 2003:6).

Directions	are	also	perceived	as holy especially those of the sea and the mountain
Nominal Group	<div> <div>Conj</div> <div>Verbal Group</div> </div>			Preposition Phrase
Phenomenon		Conj.	Mental Process	Circumstance of Role

TL : Areal suci itu mengarah ke Matahari atau ke Gunung (Wiana, 2003; 49).

<i>Areal suci itu</i>	<i>mengarah</i>	<i>ke Matahari atau ke Gunung</i>
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Preposition Phrase
Participant	Relational Process	Circumstance of Location

The clauses of SL and TL are equivalence, but the clause of SL gets shifts in three of the argument such as; process, participant, and the circumstance.

Nominal group in SL *direction* is found in the TL as *mengarah* ‘direct’ which function to relational process especially in circumstance (Halliday, 2014). That verb is associated with location of place. The shift occurs in class from noun into verb in the translation (Hatim, 2001). The clause of SL is categorised as clause mental process realised with *are perceived* ‘diyakini’, related to perception of Balinese communities. Whereas, the clause of TL is categorised as relational process.

Circumstance of role *as holy especially those of the sea and the mountain* in the SL is translated into two arguments, as nominal group and circumstance of location. The adjunct *especially* in the SL indicates that clause limits the focus of communities’ belief. It means that Balinese communities have something else viewed to be very holly. Other believes

can be found the use of conjunction *also* in the SL which indicates as conjunction of extension (Halliday, 2014). In the clause of TL.

SL

As holy especially those of the sea and the mountain
Preposition Phrase
Circumstance of Role

TL

Areal suci itu
Nominal Group
Participant

Ke Matahari atau ke Gunung
Prepositional Phrase
Circumstance of Location

4.3 Shifts in Circumstance

1. Data VII

SL : The term of Pura has been used in Bali since the 10th Century
(Wiana, 2003:5)

The term of Pura	has been used	in Bali	since the 10th Century
Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Preposition Phrase	Preposition Phrase
Participant	Mental Process	Circumstance of Location	Circumstance of time

TL : *Istilah Pura masuk ke Bali diperkirakan pada abad ke-10.* (Wiana, 2003; 48)

<i>Istilah pura</i>	<i>masuk</i>	<i>ke Bali</i>		<i>diperkirakan</i>	<i>pada abad ke-10</i>
Nominal group	Verbal group	Preposition Phrase		Verbal Group	Preposition Phrase
Participant	Material Process	Circumstance location		Material Process	Circumstance time

The source language is categorised as simplex because the clause states one event. The clause uses mental process realised with *has been used* which is related to perception of Balinese communities (Halliday, 2014). The tense used in the clause is categorised as Present Perfect Tense in passive clause (Suardana, 2022). Whereas, the TL is complex clause in

which the second clause gets ellipses conjunction *dan* ‘and’ and the Subject *itu* ‘it’. *The clause should be istilah Pura masuk ke Bali dan itu diperkirakan pada abad ke-10*. The TL is categorised in Past Tense realised with *pada abad ke-10*.

Group verbal *has been used* serves as mental process, while the TL is *masuk* ‘enter’ as material process because the verb is categorised as physical notion (Suardana, 2021). It is very clear that the TL is categorised as metaphor because the concept of Pura is equalised with human who can do something.

The circumstance location in SL *in Bali* is translated with *ke Bali* serving as Circumstance location. In general, the both circumstances are similar, but more specific those circumstances are different. In SL, the circumstance is related to position, while the circumstance in TL is associated with toward or target.

The circumstance in SL *since the 10th Century* is categorised as circumstance length or duration which the time is still effective till today. Whereas, the TL realised with *pada abad ke-10* ‘in the 10th Century’ serving as the time of location of time (Halliday, 2014).

2. Data VIII

SL : After having decision, Balinese people do some steps such as; ngeruak, nyukat, melaspas, and ngurip mendem Pedagingan (Wiana, 2003:37)

After having decision	Balinese people	do	Some steps such as; <i>ngeruak, nyukat, melaspas, and ngurip mendem Pedagingan</i>
Preposition Phrase	Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Nominal Group
Circumstance of Time	Actor (Participant)	Material Process	Goal

TL : *Setelah Orang Bali mempunyai kepastian, beberapa tahapan dikerjakan seperti; ngeruak. Nyukat, melaspas, dan ngurip mendem Pedagingan* (Wiana. 2003:84).

<i>Setelah Orang Bali mempunyai</i>	<i>beberapa tahapan</i>	<i>dikerjakan</i>	<i>seperti; ngeruak. Nyukat, melaspas, dan</i>
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<i>kepastian</i>			<i>ngurip mendem</i> <i>Pedagingan</i>
Adverbial Clause	Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Preposition Phrase
Adverbial Clause	Goal	Material Process	Circumstance of Comparison

Circumstance in SL realised with *after having decision* is preposition phrase which indicates circumstance of time. That circumstance is translated into clause which function as adverbial clause. The SL is more complex than the TL because the SL uses preposition complex (Halliday, 2014).

The nominal group in the SL realised with *some steps* is elaborated with the name of activities. The nominal group is translated into *beberapa tahapan* 'some step', but it is not elaborated as it is found in the SL. The elaboration is found in the TL functioning as circumstance of comparison (Halliday, 2014).

In addition, the shift can be found in the level of clause structure. The clause in the SL is a simple clause with circumstance complex. The clause is translated into two simple clauses. The clause in SL is categorised as active clause, while the clause in the TL is categorised as passive clause.

3. Data IX

SL : According to their belief, a mountain is a water reservoir (Wiana, 2003;24).

According to their belief	a mountain	is	a water reservoir
Preposition Phrase	Nominal Group	Copula	Nominal Group
Circumstance of Point of View	Identified	Relational Process	Identifier

TL : *Gunung dipercayai sebagai waduk yang menyimpan air* (Wiana, 2003:48).

<i>Gunung</i>	<i>dipercayai</i>	<i>sebagai waduk yang menyimpan air</i>
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Nominal Group	Verbal Group	Preposition Phrase
Phenomenon	Mental Process	Circumstance of Manner

Circumstance of point of view in SL *According to their belief* is found in the TL realised with mental process *dipercayai* which is related to perspective (Halliday, 2014). The circumstance used in the SL is grammatical metaphor of the verb *dipercayai* because those arguments have similar meaning. The clause of SL emphasizes their believe by using the circumstance of point of view, while the clause of TL emphasizes *mountain* as phenomenon. Circumstance shift causes process shift in the translation. The SL is categorised as relational process especially intensive, while the TL is categorised as mental process especially in perspective (Halliday, 2014).

The clause of SL is clause indicates definition of mountain taken from Balinese belief. Whereas, the clause of TL indicates declarative containing as perception of Balinese people. The clause of SL is a clause which can be reversed, but the clause of TL is passive clause.

Nominal group in SL *a water reservoir* serves as identifier in the clause which is translated into *sebagai waduk yang menyimpan air* ‘as water reservoir which functions as circumstance of manner (Halliday, 2014). The circumstance is identified with the preposition *sebagai* ‘as’. It is very clear that shift occurring in the participant into circumstance.

5. Conclusion

Translation is not only seen as product and process, but it is also seen as the competence of the translator to maintain the message from one language into another language. This research emphasizes translation as process which focuses on how SL is transformed into TL. One language has own language typology with another language so shifts can not be avoided happening in the translation. The book entitled “*Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pura*” written in two languages. English is used as the SL, while Indonesia is used as the TL.

This research organizes nine clauses getting shifts in the arguments based on the functions. Shifts occurring in participant found in the text. Two arguments, nominal group and prepositional group in SL become one argument in nominal group in TL. In addition, nominal group in the SL becomes verbal group complex

in the TL. Nominal group in the SL elaborated with circumstance of manner is translated into nominal group with adjective clause. That phenomenon leads shift in meaning.

Shifts in process category are also found in the book. The shifts occur from one kind of process into other kinds of process. The shift occurs from material process into mental process in passive clause. The clause of SL uses modality in material process, but the clause of TL ignores the modality. The clause of SL indicates expectation or suggestion, while the clause of TL contains proposal realised with verb *dibutuhkan*. 'be needed'. In addition, shift in process occurs from relational process into verbal process. The clause of SL is categorised as identifying clause which the clause can be reversed, while the clause of TL contains proposition. The clauses getting shift in process categories experience shifts in meaning which can be seen from the arguments' function within the clauses.

Shifts in circumstance are also found in the text. The circumstance shifts happen in unit such as the clause of SL uses preposition phrase *in Bali* is found *to Bali*. The prepositions used in the SL and the TL indicate the deference of meaning. In addition, the shift occurs in the same clause in which the clause of SL uses *since 10th Century*. However, the circumstance in the TL is *pada abad ke-10* 'in 10th Century. Those circumstances indicate different tenses used in the SL and the TL. The different tenses used in each clause has different meaning. Circumstance of point of view used in the SL is not translated in the TL. The absence of that argument indicates that the translator subjectivity involves the process of translation.

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