

THE PROCEDURE OF TRANSLATION IN TRANSLATING CULTURAL TERM ON BALI TRAVEL NEWS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to analyzing the cultural term and procedure of translation in translating cultural terms that found in Bali Travel News. Theory that applied in this study is from theory of cultural category (Newmark, 1988:95) to categorize the cultural term, theory of procedure of translation by Newmark (1988) to analyze the procedure and componential analysis (Newmark, 1988:114) to show the differences of the feature of source language and target language. From the result of the study, there are found (1) the types of cultural term related to ecology, material culture, social organization and additional terms related to equipment, (2) procedure of translation which are applied in this study are literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, modulation and additional.

Keywords: cultural terms, procedure of translation, componential analysis, newspaper

ABSTRACT

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis istilah budaya dan prosedur penerjemahan dalam menerjemahkan istilah budaya yang ditemukan di Bali Travel News. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori kategori budaya (Newmark, 1988: 95) untuk mengkategorikan istilah budaya, teori prosedur penerjemahan oleh Newmark (1988) untuk menganalisis prosedur dan analisis komponensial (Newmark, 1988: 114) untuk menunjukkan perbedaan fitur bahasa sumber dan bahasa target. Dari hasil penelitian, ditemukan (1) jenis-jenis istilah budaya yang berkaitan dengan ekologi, budaya material, organisasi sosial dan ketentuan tambahan yang terkait dengan peralatan, (2) prosedur penerjemahan yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, modulasi dan addition.

Kata kunci: istilah budaya, prosedur penerjemahan, analisis komponen, surat kabar

I. INTRODUCTION

English is a universal language that is used worldwide as an international language. Language is foremost a means of communication (Julie, 2010:2) and translations are implying communication between people of different languages. In the era of globalization, translation is an operation performed on language, which is a

process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Catford, 1965).

One of the translatable literatures is like an article on a newspaper. Since English is international language, newspaper translated into English to make the tourist know about information of the tourism or culture of the country. Many translators translate the cultural term with the procedure

or method of translation with translation theory, like theory of translation by Newmark. Procedure of translation becomes very important in the stage of translation process to complete the translation results by studying the translation procedure.

Translated cultural term can be difficult because of differences in language, so the translator must get the meaning or message in the SL and can be delivered back into TL. Cultural terms in particular area of course difference from the cultural terms most other area, resulting from the plurality of language (Ratna, 2016:2). This study is implementation of Newmark theory of cultural term and the procedure of translation.

This study used data from articles in Bali Travel News that some still use the cultural terms of the source language. There are six Bali Travel News addition Vol. XIX (No. 03, 17, 20, 22, 23 and 24) that uses in this study and the writer analyze cultural categories and procedures of translation using Newmark's theory. Another theory that will applied is componential analysis.

Based on the explanation above the writer finds two problems in the article:

- 1) What are the cultural categories found in the translation of cultural terms in Bali Travel News?
- 2) What translation procedures are applied in the translation of cultural terms in Bali Travel News?

Based on the problems of study, the aims of this study are as follow:

- 1) To find the cultural category that found in the translation of cultural term in Bali Travel News.
- 2) To find procedure of translation applied in the translation of cultural term in Bali Travel News.

1.1 Cultural Category

Newmark categorized cultural term into five types, they are (Newmark, 1988:95-96):

a) Ecology (Flora, fauna, winds, plains, hills)

It may relate with flora, fauna, local winds, mountains, etc. Different culture will have different terms of them. Many countries have local words, and these words would be translated based on their importance in the source language.

b) Material culture (Artefacts, Food, Clothes, Houses and Towns Transport)

Newmark divides material culture (artefacts) into food; food is for many the most sensitive and important expression of national culture. The function of the generic clothes terms is approximately constant, indicating the part of the body that is covered, but the description varies depending on climate and material used, houses and town, and transport.

c) Social culture (work and leisure)

Newmark divides social culture into two categories, they are: work and leisure.

d) Social Organizations (Political and administrative, Religious: Artistic)

Newmark divides the organizations into five categories, they are political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, and are now generally known by their acronyms, religious terms, artistic terms; the translation of artistic terms referring to movements, processes and organizations generally depends on the putative knowledge of the readership.

e) Gestures and habits

There is a distinction between description and function for gesture and habits which can be made where necessary in-ambiguous cases: thus, if people smile a little when someone dies, do a slow hand-clap to express warm appreciation, spit as a blessing, nod to dissent or shake.

1.2 Procedure of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:81) Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Translation procedures based on Newmark theory such as:

a) Transference

Transference (imprint, loan word, transcription) is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure.

b) Naturalization

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL.

c) Cultural equivalent

Cultural equivalent is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural words.

d) Functional equivalent

Functional equivalent is this common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term.

e) Descriptive equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is in this procedure the meaning of the CBT is explained in several words.

f) Synonymy

Newmark (1988:84) use the word 'synonym' in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context,

where a precise equivalent may or may not exist.

g) Through-Translation

The literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases is known as calque or loan translation.

h) Shifts or Transpositions

A shift or transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL.

i) Modulations

Free modulation is used by translators when the TL reject literal translation.

j) Recognized Translation

Recognized translation when translator normally use the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term.

k) Compensation

Compensation to occur when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

l) Componential analysis

Componential analysis (CA) in translation is not the same as componential analysis in linguistics; in linguistics it means analyzing or splitting up the various senses of a word into sense components which may or may not be universal.

m) Paraphrase

It is used in an anonymous text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.

n) Couplets

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem.

o) Notes (additional)

The additional information a translator may have to add to his version is normally cultural, technical or linguistic, and is dependent on the requirement of his, as opposed to the original, readership.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative which is to analyze the cultural category and procedure of translation in translating cultural term on Bali Travel News. This study used method of collecting

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the cultural category and the procedure of translation of cultural term that found in the article of Bali Travel News Editions Vol. XIX No. 03, Vol XIX No. 17, Vol. XIX No. 20, Vol. XIX No. 22, Vol. XIX No. 23 and Vol. XIX No. 24. This study uses the theory of Newmark that cultural category can be

3.1 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Relate to Ecology

Many countries have local words, and these words would be translated based on their importance in the source language.

3.1.1 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Relate to Ecology with Flora

SL: Jaja Sumping, merupakan kue yang terbuat dari tepung beras berisi buah didalamnya, lalu dibungkus dengan **daun pisang** kemudian dikukus.

TL: *This cake is made of rice flour filled with the fruit inside, then wrapped in **banana leaves** and steamed.*

One of the cultural terms related to the flora in this article is **daun pisang**. **Daun pisang** is the type of plant Moses, which the leaves can be used for decoration or food wrappings (KBBI, 2008:1190). **Banana leaves** is the leaves of long yellow tropical fruit (Oxford,2008:29). **Banana leaves** are

data is documentation took from Bali Travel News and the technique of collecting data in this study is purposive sampling.

The writer is collecting the data by doing some step: first, searching newspaper, second choosing the newspaper, third searching article, fourth choosing the article and last is coding the data.

For the method and technique of analyzing data, there are the following step: first is reading the article. Second is collecting data. Third is identifying the data. Fourth is comparing. Fifth is analyze the data based on theory. Sixth the writer comparing the word in SL and TL with componential analysis and last is drawing the conclusion.

divided into five types and the procedure of translation also used theory of Newmark, that the procedure can divided into 15 types such as transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent and etc. Data is grouped according to the cultural category then analyze the procedure of translation that used in the article Bali Travel News.

There are some categories of ecology that found in the article Bali Travel News

used for cooking, wrapping and food service. The procedure of translation applied in the translations of **daun pisang** in SL that translated into **banana leaves** in TL are shift, since there is a change in the grammar from SL into TL

Table 3.1 Componential Analysis of Term **Daun Pisang** and **Banana Leaves**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Daun Pisang	Banana Leaves
Plant	+	+
Long leaves	+	+
For decoration	+	+
For food wrapping	+	+

From the componential analysis of term **daun pisang** and **banana leaves** above, there is the difference sense of componential of **daun pisang** and **banana leaves**. As Newmark (1988:114) proposed, the basic process of componential analysis is to compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-

one equivalent. It can be seen in the table above that **daun pisang** and **banana leaves** has similarities both of them is long leaves plant and using for wrapping food and also use as decoration. The word in SL **daun pisang** and **banana leaves** in TL is equivalent because of the similarity of the both meaning in SL and TL.

3.2 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Material Culture

Newmark divides material culture (artefacts) into food is for many the most sensitive and important expression of national culture. The function of the generic clothes terms is approximately constant,

indicating the part of the body that is covered, but the description varies depending on climate and material used, houses and town, and transport.

3.2.1 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Material Culture with Food

SL: Salah satunya adalah **jaja sumping** yang selalu ada sejak dulu hingga kini.

TL: *One of them is **jaja sumping** which always exist through time.*

The word **jaja sumping** in the sentence is belong to the part of cultural category of material culture in the section food. **Jaja sumping** is traditional food from Bali, this cake is made of rice flour filled with fruit inside, then wrapped in banana leaves and steamed. In Bali **jaja sumping** is a traditional cake that is always there since the past until now and is usually served when

holding a party, whether for weddings, tooth filing ceremony, meetings, other ceremonies. In this translation uses procedure of translation transference by Newmark because transferring a SL word to the TL text or also known as loan word. **Jaja sumping** in SL transferred to the TL its load word because in **jaja sumping** is cultural word that only has in the SL.

Table 3.2 Componential Analysis of Term **Jaja Sumping** and **Jaja Sumping**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Jaja Sumping	Jaja Sumping
Traditional Cake	+	+

Made of rice flour	+	+
Eaten by people	+	+
Offering for God	+/-	+/-

From the componential analysis of term **jaja sumping** and **jaja sumping** above that found the similarity of the sense of componential. Newmark (1988:114) proposed, the basic process of componential analysis is to compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent. The similarity is **jaja**

sumping is a traditional cake that made from flour that can be eat by people and also **jaja sumping** not only offering for the God but also to the think that not related to the God like meeting. Based on the table the meaning of the **jaja sumping** is equivalent because of the same meaning.

3.2.2 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Material Culture with Transport

SL: Selain Makepung yang menggunakan **kereta** dan berlomba di sirkuit kering, peningkatan jumlah peserta juga terjadi pada Makepung Lampit (menggunakan bajak sawah dan berlomba di sirkuit basah).

TL: *In addition to buffalo race using **cart** and doing competition in dry circuits, an increasing number of participants also happens to the mekepung lampit (using plow and taking place in wet circuit)*

Kereta in this sentence belong to cultural category of Material culture of transport. **Kereta** in SL mean wheeled vehicles usually pulled by horse (KBBI, 2008:700). Cart in TL mean vehicle for carrying loads, usually pulled by a horse

(Oxford,2008:62). The procedure of translation applied here is literal of translation since the word in SL translated word to word into the TL. In this translation **kereta** in SL literary translate into **cart** in TL.

Table 3.3 Componential Analysis of Term **Kereta** and **Cart**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Kereta	Cart
Wheeled vehicles	+	+
Carrying loads	+/-	+
Pulled by a horse	+	+

From the componential analysis of the **kereta** and **cart** above that is the differences of the sense of componential of **kereta** and **cart**. Newmark (1988:114) proposed, the basic process of componential analysis is to compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent. The similarity of the **kereta** and **cart** based on the table above is that

kereta and **cart** is wheeled vehicles that pulled by a horse. The difference use of “carrying load” in **kereta** because **kereta** not only carrying loads but also carrying a human.

3.2.3 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Material Culture with House

SL: Pura Sakenan diempon oleh **Puri** Kesiman dan didukung empat desa adat yakni Desa Adat Serangan selaku pemilik wilayah, Desa Adat Pemogan, Desa Adat Kapaon dan Desa Adat Kelan.

TL: *Sakenan temple is supported by kesiman **palace** and four customary village namely the serangan village as the owner of the area, pemogan, kapaon and kelan customary village.*

This data belongs to the cultural category of material culture of house. The procedure of translation uses in this translation is cultural equivalent. **Puri** is the residence of the royal family as well as the center of government (palace) of the royal era in Bali and **Puri** also a functional reflection of the various needs of Balinese rituals and culture (Budiharjho, 2017:1). **Palace** mean a large splendid house, especially the official home of a king, queen or president

(Oxford,2008:315). The use of the cultural equivalent procedure, translator uses cultural equivalent because the word in TL is an approximate translation of SL cultural word that translated by a TL cultural word. From the componential analysis below, that translator used cultural equivalent. The translation of **puri** in SL into **palace** in TL not explained of the functional of the **puri** in SL.

Table 3.4 Componential Analysis of Term **Puri** and **Palace**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Puri	Palace
Large house	+	+
Official house	+	+
Center of government	+	+/-
Functional reflection for ritual	+	-

From the componential analysis of term **puri** and **palace** above it show the difference sense of componential of **puri** and **palace**. Newmark (1988:114) proposed, the basic process of componential analysis is to compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent. There are two similarity and two differences that found based on the table above. The similarity of the **puri** and **palace**

are both of the **puri** and **palace** a large house and also as an official house. Both of **puri** and **palace** has similarity meaning but not obvious one to one equivalent because the differences is **palace** is not only the center of the government it's also house of the queen or king and also **palace** not place for reflection of ritual such us wedding, tooth filling, etc.

3.3 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Social Organization

Newmark (1988:99) divides the organizations into five categories, they are

political and administrative terms, historical terms, international terms, religious terms,

artistic terms. There is some category of social organization that find in the Bali Travel News.

3.3.1 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Social Organization with Artistic

SL: Selain itu, juga disajikan kesenian Mandolin oleh Gita Bhaskara Etnik dan juga **Joged Bumbung** yang menambah kemeriahan acara saat itu.

TL: *In addition, it was also graced with the presentation of Mandolin art by Gita Bhaskara Etnik and **Joged Bumbung** jazzing up the show at that time.*

Joged bumbung is belong to the cultural category social organization of artistic. **Joged Bumbung** is one of the performing arts that grew in the middle of an agrarian society and joged bumbung is a form of art that combines the art of percussion with dance (Winyana, 2015:1). **Joged bumbung**

is a traditional Balinese dance that is usually displayed on social events in Bali or at the wedding reception and at the other events. Procedure of translation applied in this translation is transference. Since the SL word transferring into TL text. In this case, **Joged bumbung** in TL transfer same as in SL.

Table 3.5 Componential Analysis of Term **Joged Bumbung** and **Joged Bumbung**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Joged Bumbung	Joged Bumbung
Balinese dance	+	+
Dance in social event	+	+
Combination of percussion and dance	+	+
Entertainer dance	+	+

From the componential analysis of the term **joged bumbung** in SL and **joged bumbung** in TL above its show the similarity of the term **joged bumbung** in SL and **joged bumbung** in TL. Similarity of **joged bumbung** in SL and TL it's Balinese dance as an entertainer dance, usually dance in social event and combination of percussion and dance. As Newmark (1988:114)

proposed, the basic process of componential analysis is to compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent. Based on the table above **joged bumbung** in SL and TL has equivalent meaning since the word in SL translated the same into TL so the meaning of the word is same.

3.3.2 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Social Organization from Social Term

SL: Adapaun urutan parade gebogan ini adalah papan nama desa adat (nama peserta), kemudian ada barisan lelontek (prasarana upacara), **pecalang** (petugas keamanan ala Bali) kemudian diiringi tabuh baleganjur.

TL: *Sequence of this gebogan parade from the front row is the nameplate of customary village (name of the participant), the row of lelontek (ritual paraphernalia), **pecalang** (Balinese Customary guard) and then accompanied by baleganjur gambelan orchestra.*

Pecalang is belong to the cultural category of social term. The meaning of **pecalang** in SL is **pecalang** represent the traditional security group owning fundamental duty to take care of the security and fluency of ritual and custom in region (Mahadewi, 2014:1). Procedure of translation used in this translation is

transference. Translator used transference in this translation because the word in SL translated same into TL, based on Newmark theory transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. In this case, since there is no term of **pecalang** in TL then the word **pecalang** transfer the same as SL.

Table 3.6 Componential Analysis of Term **Pecalang** and **Pecalang**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Pecalang	Pecalang
Group of people	+	+
Traditional security	+	+
In every village in Bali	+	+
To security and fluency of ritual and custom in region	+	+

From the componential analysis term of **pecalang** in SL and **pecalang** in TL above that its show the similarity of the sense of componential analysis of **pecalang**. As Newmark (1988:114) proposed, the basic process of componential analysis is to compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent. Based on the table above that

only found the similarity, the similarity of **pecalang** in SL and TL is a group of people and it's also a traditional security. **Pecalang** usually found in every village in Bali and the function of **pecalang** is to security and fluency of ritual and custom in region. Both of words in SL and TL is equivalent since the word in SL translated same into TL so the meaning of the word is same.

3.3.3 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Social Organization from Religion

SL: Sumping biasanya disajikan ketika menggelar pesta, baik untuk resepsi perkawinan, **potong gigi**, gotong royong, upacara adat dan lainnya

TL: *It is usually presented during the parties or social activities like wedding reception, **tooth filing ceremony**, mutual assistance and others.*

Potong gigi in the sentence above is belong to the cultural category of social organization of religion. **Potong gigi** is a symbol to reduce sadripu, sadripu are six enemies that reside within the human, but it also aims to nurture and clean up the inner human birth, so as to direct the person in the ceremony to change the behavior to be better (Budhawati, 2013:40). Procedure of translation applied in this translation is

functional equivalent. Based on theory of translation by Newmark functional equivalent is this common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture-free word, sometimes with a new specific term (Newmark, 1988: 83). In this case, the translator used the SL term of **potong gigi** has no equivalent in the TL, in this case **potong gigi** translated into **tooth filing ceremony** in TL by using culture – free

word. It is because the word “filing” is the target reader culture, so the reader understands the translation meaning.

Table 3.7 Componential Analysis of Term **Potong Gigi** and **Tooth Filing Ceremony**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Potong gigi	Tooth filing ceremony
Process of filling tooth	+	+
Religious ceremony	+	+
Done after the people mature	+	+/-
To minimize the six human evils	+	+/-

From the componential analysis of term **potong gigi** and **tooth filing ceremony** above, its show the differences of the sense of componential of both **potong gigi** and **tooth filing ceremony**. There are two similarity and two differences based on the table above. As Newmark (1988:114) proposed, componential analysis is to

compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent. The similarity is both is a process of filling tooth and religious ceremony, while the differences are maybe can done after the people mature and to minimaxes the six human evils.

3.3.4 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Social Organization from Political

SL: Tak terkecuali **Walikota** I.B Rai Dharmawijaya Mantra berserta Pimpinan dan staf OPD di Lingkungan Pemerintah Kota (Pemkod) Denpasar juga melakukan persembahyangan di Pura Sakenan yang juga bertepatan dengan puncak Karya Pujawali di pura tersebut.

TL: *No exception, mayor I.B Rai Dharmawijaya Mantra along with the agency leaders and staff in the environment of Denpasar municipality also performed prayers at Sakenan Temple coinciding with the peak of pujawali or temple anniversary.*

Cultural category found in this sentence is **walikota** that part of social organization of political. **Walikota** in SL mean head of municipality and head of the administrative municipality (KBBI, 2008:1615). In Indonesia **walikota** elections are conducted every five years. **Mayor** in TL mean head selected yearly, of a city or town council (Oxford, 2008:273). **Walikota** in SL translated into **mayor** in TL is used

procedure of translation of cultural equivalent. The translator in this translation translated SL word into TL cultural word based on Newmark theory it's cultural equivalent procedure. The word **mayor** is a word that has equivalent meaning with the word of **walikota** in SL. Both of the word in SL and TL has meaning someone who head region of the city.

Table 3.7 Componential Analysis of Term **Walikota** and **Mayor**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Walikota	Mayor

Head region of city	+	+
Selected every five years	+	-
Elected by people	+	+

From the componential analysis of **walikota** and **mayor** above its show the difference in the sense of componential. Newmark (1988:114) proposed, componential analysis is to compare SL with the TL words that have similar meaning but not an obvious one-to-one equivalent. The similarity is both of

walikota and **mayor** is head of region of city and elected by people and the difference is **mayor** not selected every five years. Based on table that show both words in SL and TL has similarity meaning but not equivalent since there is differences meaning of SL and TL.

3.4 Cultural Term in Bali Travel News Related to Equipment

SL: Wakil Bupati Sanjaya juga memberikan sarin **canang** yang diserahkan kepada panitia dan pemangku setempat.

TL: *Deputy Regent Sanjaya also handed over sarin **canang** donation to the committee and local temple priest.*

Cultural category that found in this sentence is **Canang** and belong to cultural category of equipment. **Canang** in SL which is a means of yadnya (ritual) for Hindus in worshipping God. **Canang** means to invoke the power of Widya to the presence of Sang Hyang Widhi along with Prabhawa (manifestation) on a skala (which can be seen) or niskala (which cannot be seen) (Sri, 2015:135). **Canang** is the simplest form of offering, canang sari in the form of containers

made of janur (busung) filled with flowers and incense as a means of conducting the prayers of the Balinese. Procedure of translation applied here is transference procedure. Since the translator translated word in SL same into TL. **Canang** in SL transferred the same into the TL. **Canang** is cultural word that only found in the SL so the word **canang** transferred into TL or also known as loan word because in TL doesn't have cultural word of the **canang** in SL.

Table 3.8 Componential Analysis of Term **Canang** and **Canang**

Semantic Future	SL	TL
	Canang	Canang
Offering for Sang Hyang Widhi	+	+
For daily offering	+	+
Made from coconut leaf	+	+
Filled with flowers	+	+

Based on the theory of Newmark componential analysis in the term of **canang** and **canang** its found the similarity based on the table above. The similarity of both of **canang** in SL and TL is an offering for Sang

Hyang Widhi that made from coconut leaf and in the top is filled with flowers that for daily offering. Based on the table it is equivalent since similarity of both word in SL

and TL because of the word in SL transferred into TL so the meaning is still same.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis data, the writer may draw the following conclusion:

- 1) The cultural category found in the translating of cultural term in Bali Travel News they are four types of cultural category refer to ecology, material culture, social organization,

and cultural category refer to equipment.

- 2) The procedure of translation applied in the translation are transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, shifts or transposition, additional.

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