

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Generally, ideology refers to a set of values system collectively shared by a community or group of people, which soon affect their attitude or way of reaction toward an event or phenomenon. Value system is a 'hierarchy of values that all moral beings have, reflected in their choices' of a particular community. As individualistic concept, ideology is formed by one's virtues or vices, and experiences which influence their attitude or reaction, as well as the way they view and represent things. Then, Ideology is said to be the basic of social judgement which control the proposition of opinion statement.

Ideology is transmitted and imposed in discourse and closely depends on the social-cultural context and affects the social structure of text, and in translation it influences the translation approaches and strategies as the effect of socio-cultural context of the language and language users themselves. Ideology in translation is interesting issue which raises the matter of faith and believe. It reflects the ways things interpreted and represented in relation to personal values, context, and culture from the source to target language. Behtash (2016) states 'ideology plays an important role in the translation practice, and it can be traced in different levels and in different ways such text selection, translation strategy, topic of the text, etc. There are various ways of determining ideologies in translation. For example, one instance of determining ideologies in a text is to look at the text itself.' Schaffner (2003)

mentions that ‘ideological aspects within the text are determined at the lexical level and grammatical level’ (p.23). She explains:

Ideological aspect can [...] be determined within a text itself, both at the lexical level (reflected, for example, in the deliberate choice or avoidance of a particular word [...]) and the grammatical level (for example, use of passive structures to avoid an expression of agency). Ideological aspects can be more or less obvious in texts, depending on the topic of a text, its genre, and communicative purposes. (p. 23)

Based on Schaffner’s idea, ideology is reflected in any textual level of discourse. In the lexical level, it is reflected in the word choice as well as the omission and addition of particular words. Moreover, it also could be traced in the grammatical level of text such as in the use of tense, and expression.

From a linguistics perspective and discourse, one of the linguistics theories concerned with ideology and translation practice is systemic functional linguistics (SFL) theory. According to Halliday (1994), systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (in Herawati, 2010). In SFL, meaning making in translation is viewed from grammar (Rosa, et al., 2017). Through Halliday’s work, SFL has been recognized as a descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as a strategic meaning-making resource (Alaei & Ahangari, 2016: 204). Furthermore, Systemic Functional Linguistic theory initiated by Halliday suggests that the ideology of text can be seen by analyzing the text. Thus, SFL theory is viewed as an acceptable instrument to distinguish the ideology applied in the translation through the analysis of lexicogrammatical structure.

The present study deals with the investigation of ideology in translation which will be viewed from SFL perspective, by adopting Halliday’s metafunctional

theory, especially, ideational function, this study intends to explain how ideology is expressed or represented in the text and translation of Chimamanda Adichie's "Half of Yellow Sun". Halliday's theory of metafunction study the text based on three metafunctional level, namely; interpersonal, ideational and textual metafunction. Interpersonal metafunction refers to social and identity relations enacted and played out in texts, ideational metafunction describes the representation of the world, it studies how the ideology and opinion expressed in clause, or known as clause as representation of experience. Textual metafunction deals with the ways text are made coherent and related to their context.

Present study focus on the analysis of ideational meaning in the source and target text in order to explore its ideology. Specifically, the researcher identify how ideology and shift of the ideology are realized in text through the analysis of metafunctional patterns of ideational function; is transitivity pattern in novel. In this study, to analyze the ideology in both source and target text, the analysis focus on metafunctional shifts which are categorized into intermetafunctional and intrametafunctional shift. Intermetafunction shift refer to the shift between one process to the other process, while intrametafunction refer to the shift in the same process. For more detail, the sample description of ideology shifts of text in literary translation based on ideational function was showed in the analysis of preliminary data took from the extract or excerpt of the corpus as showed in the table (1.1) below.

Table 1.1 Preliminary Analysis of Ideological Shift of Text

No	Clause			
1	ST	<i>The bushes</i>	<i>were shaped</i>	<i>like slender hills</i>
		Beneficiary	Process: Material	Goal
	TT	<i>Semak-semak tersebut</i>	<i>Berbentuk</i>	<i>seperti bukit ramping</i>
		Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute
2	ST	<i>He</i>	<i>did not disagree</i>	<i>with his aunty</i>
		Actor	Process: Mental	Circumstance: Location
	TT	<i>Meskipun begitu</i>	<i>Dia</i>	<i>tidak membantah</i>
			Sayer	Process: Verbal

From ideational function analysis, the clause in sample (1) of the Table (1.1) above showed that there is the changing of process from material to relational process. It is regarded as the intermetafunctional process. The process shift indicated by the use of verb choice which affect the meaning of message exchange in reference to the translator's interpretation and context of source and target language. In the source text, the passive verb 'were shaped' is regarded as material process which express the notion that an entity has done something over another entity. This process indicated the use power and action from one entity to other entity. In this case, 'the bushes' is the entity to which action has done, even though the actor is not mentioned, it is clear there something has been done expressed by verb 'were shaped'. This clause indicated the power, which means, the author assigned that someone does the action to an entity. While, in the translated version, the translator did not emphasize on the action, but the attribute of an entity, namely the 'bushes' to assigned its quality. It is showed in the changing of the grammatical meaning of text from attribution to the process of doing.

The changing of process was also showed in the sample (2), which the ideational meaning of clause change from mental to the verbal process. The mental

process is defined as process of sensing, including the perception, affection, and cognition, while the verbal process is used to describe verbal action. Here, in the source text, Ugwu is not mentally disagree with his aunt which refers to the cognition process, in which the process happens in Ugwu's mind. But in the target text, it assigned that Ugwu didn't spoke out his thought of disagreement. So no clear indication whether he has no disagreement at all, or he just didn't speak it out because of insuperiorty of his position to speak freely. This analysis indicated that the meaning may change depends on the process realized. It may totally change or leave us in confusion. It may be influenced by author's objectives, and changes based on translator's interpretation and choice.

Based on the preliminary analysis above, it is clear that meaning making in translation may be viewed from the grammatical meaning, in which it represents ideology realized in text from based on the way language is used. Therefore, it is possible to analyse the meaning in translation through grammatical point of view or metafunctional theory, especially ideational function of language based on Halliday's theory. Therefore, in this study, further analysis with larger scale of data will be carried in order to determine how ideology in literary text shifted and represented in the translation.

Numerous studies have been conducted by several researchers related to ideology in discourse and translation with different data and and adopting different theories. Azodi & Salmani(2015), adopting critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach and van Dijk's concept of ideology (2002), investigated the impact of ideology on Persian translations of different pieces of news stories in English in 2012. The research revealed that ideology was the very important stimulus which

can control and direct the purpose of the news stories being translated from English to Persian and revealed its impact in a desired way as news stories for target audience.

Regarding ideology in the translation of literary works, several researches were conducted by different authors. Kuswarini (2014) studied the shift of ideology occurred in the translation of the novel from Germany into Bahasa Indonesia. To find the ideology of the source text (ST), the method of the discourse analysis called "topique" developed by Boltanski and Thevenot was used. The shift of the ideology was analysed by comparing the ST with the target text (TT) using a structural approach (syntactic and semantic) and by considering the role of the translators. According to the result of the analysis, the shift of ideology in the translation, caused by eliminations of parts or whole sentence and replacement of adjectives and other kinds of attributes due to Islam and particular ethnics of the Middle East countries. Further research was carried by Shahsavar & Naderi (2015), investigating the influence of ideology on translation through the application of Fairclough's (1989) approach of CDA. The results showed a significant difference between classification schemes, ideological contested words, over wordings and meaning relations of the source book and its two Persian translations, and one of the translation is ideologically closer to the source book similar to this research, Kuswarini (2014) identified ideology shift in translation through discourse analysis, however, she adopted different theory of analysis and different corpus of study. And Shahsavar & Naderi (2015) investigate the influence of ideology by adopting Fairclough's (1989) approach of CDA. Contradictively, the present research

focus on identifying the ideology at the lexicogrammatical level through SFL perspectives by adopting the metafunctional theory.

Previous study applying transitivity systems of analysis has been conducted Isti'anah (2014). By adopting transitivity analysis, she analyzed the ideology in the opinions about the election issue. The research revealed that material process was mostly realized in the opinions to show people's expectations. As comparison to the present study. This research adopting similar theory of analysis, but in different phenomenon and analyzing different textual material.

Further, Alaei & Ahangari (2016) conducted a research study investigating how the ideology expressed in a novel and what strategies of lexico-grammar used in the novel to convey the writer ideological meaning by focusing on lexico-grammatical choices in the transitivity system of the clause. Therefore, Halliday's metafunctional theory was adopted in the analysis. The research reveals that the ideology was expressed through the realization of various process of transitivity patterns, include different role of participants, circumstances types, and verb choice. However, different this this study, Alaei & Ahangari (2016) did not include the translation in their study.

The review of the relevant studies above prove that ideology plays a very crucial role in varies types of discourse and translation, and to uncover the ideology, the transitivity theory is applicable in various text. Distinct from the previous studies that have been conducted, however, the present study seeks to investigate the ideological shift in dissimilar data, namely in literary translation, from SFL perspectives. This research, primarily, concern with analysis of ideology shift of

text in the translation of literary work, precisely a novel entitled 'Half of Yellow Sun' by Chichamanda Ngozi Adichie. This research will potentially have different finding compare to previous reseraches regarding the social context and cultural background of the author and translator, as well as corpus of study. Ideology transmitted and imposed in discourse closely depend on the socio cultural context, therefore, different context of discourse produce and transmited different ideology. Potentially, this research will reveal different ideology presented in the corpus imposed by author's and translator's ideology which influenced or represented in the strategy of translation adopted as the result of cultural and linguistic differences, etc.

To investigate the ideological shift of the text, the comparative analysis will be conducted for both source and target text. In the analysis, Halliday's SFL theory of metafunction, especially ideational function analysis, will be employed as means to contrast the source and translated text.

1.2 Problems of Study

With respect to the background of the study, the research problems are formulated as the following.

- 1) What categories of ideological shift of text are used in the translation of Half of Yellow Sun?
- 2) How are the categories of ideological shift of text realized in the translation of Half of Yellow Sun?
- 3) Why are the ideological shifts of text in the translation of Half of Yellow Sun realized in the ways they are?

1.3 Objectives of Study

In relation to the research problems, the objectives of the study are

- 1) to find out the categories of ideological shift used in the translation of Half of Yellow Sun,
- 2) to describe how the categories of ideological shift of text realized in the translation of Half of Yellow Sun, and
- 3) to reason the ideological shifts of text in the translation of Half of Yellow Sun are realized in the ways they are.

1.4 Scopes of Study

This research focused on the ideological shift in form of clause found in literary translation viewed from Systemic Functional Linguistics perspective. In SFL, ideology is viewed from the lexicogrammatical pattern or language metafunction. Therefore, the metafunctional framework, especially ideational function of language which was focused on the experiential meaning, proposed by Halliday (2004) is adopted. Moreover, this research will also identify the realization of shift based on Catford (1965) and Klaudy (2003). The reason of shift itself is viewed from theory of translation strategies by Venutti (2004).

1.5 Significances of Study

The findings of this research are expected to give much contribution, theoretically and practically, in the world of translation studies and discourse.

- 1) Theoretically, this research potentially enlarges the reader knowledge of the field of discourse and translation theory and especially literary translation.

- 2) Practically, this research could be used as reference for further researchers, introduced the student to the translation studies and discourse analysis, and motivated other researcher to conduct further research on the basis of linguistics field.

