CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Metafunction is a term use in functional grammar which refers to the users ways in this case human beings in using language. These ways categorized based on the purposes or goals used by the users so that producing difference meaning as well as exchanging meaning. In almost any instance of language use, there are three divisions of metafunctions that operate simultaneously in the expression of meaning which are able to use language to present, exchange, and organize experience. However, metafunction is a tool for us to analyze what kind of language a speaker uses in order that there is mutual understanding in the situation involve

Halliday (1994:368) divides the metafunction into three functions, interpersonal, topical and textual functions. The interpersonal function concerns with enacting and distinguishing interpersonal relations. The topical function of language is concern with the communication and interlinking of ideas; it is divided into two terms call experiental and logical function. The textual (discoursal) function is the one where by language serves as means to create texts as oppose to merely isolate and disconnect sentences. In textual function, the recognizable internal structure (theme and rheme) are use to organize human experience.

Furthermore, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) say that theme is coded by three element, they are topical, textual and interpersonal. The first element takes the transitivity system of topical function. The second element takes the interpesonal and the third takes the textual function of the sentence. One element in clause is enunciated as the Theme and then it is combined with Rheme as a remainder.

Theme is the element which serves of the point of the departure of the message. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) says Theme is the element that serves as the point of departure of the message; it is that which locates and orients the clause within its context. It is functionally occupied by the first element of the transitivity system of a clause. It organizes the clause the message. Theme is follow by Rheme. Thus, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) say that as a message structure, therefore, a clause consists of a Theme accompanied by a Rheme; and the structure is expressed by the order – whatever is chosen as the Theme is put first. So Rheme is the rest of the message of the clause. Thus, the rheme is where the clause moves after the point of the departure. The two parts together constitute a message. Textual itself was discussed broadly in other subdiscussion.

Translation is an interdisciplinary practice, particularly related to the linguistics. Research in translation studies has already focused on different linguistic features, one of the most attention grabbing branches in translation studies, is discourse analysis. One particular area of interest, in translation studies, is thematic structure. Halliday (2004) believes that textual analysis takes

care of Theme-Rheme arrangement in a text. Textual analysis is the analysis of the way Theme-Rheme structures are concatenated in a text. Different researchers have selected different grammatical units to study Theme, according to their purposes. For Halliday, the basic unit for thematic analysis is the clause/sentence. The readers should have knowledge with the types and the flow in the text to know the theme and rheme in the text.

The structuring of language as a message is realized in the thematic structures of the constituent clauses of a text. Theme for Halliday (2004) is the point of departure; it is that with which the clause/sentence is concerned. So, part of the meaning of any clause/sentence lies in which elements is chosen as its Theme. He elaborates further by stating that the textual function of the clause/sentence is that of constructing the message and the Theme-Rheme structure is the basic form of the organization of the clause/sentence as the message.

Thematic structures especially marked and unmarked thematic structures are one area of interest in translation to control the flow of information in the source language reproduction of an equivalent in the discourse through translation. In most cases it is not arranged at random and there are usually some meanings behind it. In other words it is not only a grammatical phenomenon, but also a kind of writing ability explored by the writers that need experience to deal with.

Hasan (2015); Vahedifar and Koohas (2015) state that thematic structure is an important and interesting discussion in Translation study since translation is more

than the mere replacement of the ST materials into the TT, theme and rheme contributed to the notion of translation. Sharndama and Panamah (2013); Kalantari(2013); and Wang (2014) state that the success of delivering message depend on the large extend on the packaging and structuring the message. Moreover Hasan (2015); Vahedifar and Koohas (2015); Kadhim and Syaibani (2013); state that translators will pass some challenges in keeping the thematic, it is not always possible to maintain the same word order to keep the same theme and rheme structure. Wang (2014) adds that there are cases where the T-R structures have been shifted to R-T and moreover the translator must make sure that the thematic patterns contribute to the cohesion and coherence of the target language text and does not distort the meaning of the original text. Since thematic structure in one of the important component in Translation, The translators should consider the transfer of the thematic structure in translation after convening the message. (Vahedifar and Koohas (2015); Sharndama and Panamah (2013); Habazarirad and Moghimizade (2017). Moreover Bo Wang (2014); Sun (2014); Sariasih and Zaim (2015); Triastika (2017) add that the translator should get mastery over the grammar and structure of both source and target languages, particularly in terms of thematic structure.

Seeing how important thematic structure to form the elements in delivering a message that is worth. The political news of Waspada newspaper is chosen. The English news is as the Source Text while Indonesia news is as the Target Text. The researcher in the present study attempts to contrast two

languages' thematic structures (English and Indonesia) in Waspada newspaper to find out the similarities and differences between them.

Here, the researcher found that the different information contained in both English and Indonesian Political News of Waspada influenced by the structure of theme and rheme constructed. The English news version (SL) is taken from BBC and it is published on November, 8th 2017 There are unacceptable forms according to Indonesia (TL). Based on the observation, the preliminary data showed that:

a. (SL) *the arrest of dozens of Saudi royal figure, minister and businessman* is just the start of an anti-corruption drive, the attorney general says.

(TL) *Gerakan antikorupsi di Arab Saudi* tidak berakhir dengan penangkapan 11 Pangeran, empat menteri and puluhan mantan menteri.

b. (SL) *The idea of dozens of familiar pillars of establishment all being publicly humiliatingly removed from office and detained, albeit in great comport*, <u>would have been unthinkable just three years ago</u>.

(TL) *Fakta bahwa ada sejumlah anggota keluarga kerajaan ditahan dan dipermalukan didepan umum* <u>tidak pernah terfikirkan tiga tahun lalu</u>.

c. (SL) "*Some of those they* are <u>harshly treating have been "milking" their country for years</u>!" Mr. Trump Added.

(TL) "*beberapa diantara mereka* <u>telah memerah Negara mereka selama bertahun-tahun</u>!" Sambungnya.

Based on the data above it is found that: (1) There is a shift of theme and rheme occurred which Theme in SL such as: in (a) "*the arrest of dozens of Saudi*

royal figure, minister *and businessman*", while Theme in TL is "*Gerakan anti korupsi di Arab Saudi*". It is called as structure Shift which the Theme in SL becomes the Rheme in TL while Rheme in SL becomes Theme in TL. In (2) There is different information which is mentioned in Both SL and TL. In SL stated that businessman is also arrested while it is not stated in TL or in other word, TL content decreased the information. Moreover there is no stated in SL that the number of Saudi royal figure is 11 such the TL stated it or in other word, The TL contained additional information related to the news which is not stated in that news. In (3) keeping the same structure of theme and rheme in both SL and TL in this case, contribute to unacceptability of TL such as in (b) and (c) both SL and TL has the same structure in theme and rheme. The italic is Theme and The underlined one is rheme. Unfortunately idea flow in that TL messages sounds rare and weird in Indonesian. Moreover in (3), the rank shift happened, which the clause in SL is changed into Phrase in TL "Mr. Trump Added" translated to "sambungnya".

Wang (2014) states that thematic structure which is employed in Translation should be contribute to the cohesion and coherence of target language text and doesn't distort the meaning of original text. Considering the researcher's preliminary data, it is needed to conduct more research toward English and Indonesia political news of Waspada newspaper.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The problems of the study are formulated as the following.

1. What types of thematic and rhematic shifts are applied in translation of English political texts into Indonesian?

2. How are thematic and rhematic shifts applied in translation of English political texts into Indonesian?

3. Why are the shifts applied in translation of English political texts into Indonesian?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

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

1. To find out the types of the shifts of thematic and rhematic in the translation of English political texts into Indonesian

2. To describe how the shifts of thematic and rhematic applied in the translation of English political texts into Indonesia

3. To find out the reasons for applying of the shifts of thematic and rhematic in the translation of English political texts into Indonesian

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The main concern of this research is shift of theme and rheme. This research focuses on theme and rheme as the analysis of message in Waspada Political texts. The English news as the SL is taken from BBC, Daily Mail, Press Trust of India and Reuters. It is important to describe the information in clauses

from the Theme and Rheme which is crucial in achieving communication effectiveness in a message.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings can add more theoretical horizon in linguistics and become reference for further studies related to translation shift in theme and rheme.

Practically, the findings are expected to be useful to other researchers who want to conduct other research about theme and rheme as comparison to their research and to progress it and also to contribute to other students who interest to discuss the literary work in linguistics fields, especially in Translation shift in theme and rheme.