

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Every year many books of knowledge, science and technology are published. They are released as the replacement or the additional information of the books. They are published in different language not only in English, etc. For example one may talk of translation as a process or a product, identify such subtypes as a literary translation, technical translation, subtitling and machine translation, moreover, while more typically it just refers to the transfer of written texts, the term sometimes also includes interpreting.

A translation (Hatim and Munday, 2004: 10) can consist of changing form from Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) because every language has different structure. Beside, every language also includes culture, where the language is in it Thing that can not changed is the meaning of the source language (SL), because the structure of the language can be changed but it is emphasized that the contain (meaning) of the target language (TL) should be loyal to the source language (SL).

Systematic Functional Linguistic is the most well- known component of a broad social semiotic approach to language that originally articulated by Michael Kirkwood Halliday (M. A. K Halliday) in 1960s. It is approach to linguistic that considers language as a system. According to Halliday (1985: XIV), Systematic Theory is a theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language or any other linguistic system is interpreted as a networks of interlocking options; “either this

or that, or the other ,” either more like the one or more like the other, and so on. In addition, Gerot and Wignell (1994:82) also stated that Systematic Functional Grammar talks about clauses and clause complexes other than sentences.

In Systemic Function Linguistic, there is theory of **Transitivity**. Transitivity (Halliday, 1985: 102) is a relation of experiential meaning of a language. It is concerned with the representation of meaning in the clause. It consists of six processes i.e, material, mental, behavioral, verbal, existential, and relational process. Furthermore Processes (Gerot and Wignel, 1994: 54) are central to Transitivity and realized by verbs.

Processes/functions can be subdivided into different types. There are six different process/function that are identified by Halliday (1994: 14):

While **Material Process** is loosely defined as a ‘process of material doing’, **Mental Process** is described as a ‘process of thinking or feeling’. In addition, **Verbal Process** is a process of saying. Between Material and Mental processes is **Behavioral Process** which is the focus of the present study. According to Halliday, this particular process is a “half-way house” between Material and Mental processes. Eggins (1994:230) elaborates that the meanings Behavioral Process realize are midway between materials on the one hand and mental on the other. They are in part about action, but it is action that has to be physiologically or psychologically experienced by a conscious being. **Relational process** refers to a process of being and relation among entities through attribution and identification. The verbs categorized as this process are BE (is, am, are, was, were, etc) as in My father is a teacher. **Existential process** represents something existing or happening. It shares features of relational process in the

sense that the common verb is BE (is, am, are, was, were, etc), and other verbs such as go, come, toil.

Those kinds of process/function are realized by Verbs. Traditionally, verbs have been defined as “doings words”. But, as the above list indicates, it is very obvious that some verbs are not doing words at all, but rather express agates of being or having. Here are the examples of each processes/functions to support the ideas above:

- 1) Vina ***gave*** some money (*Material*)
- 2) Vina ***thought*** she should give some money (*Mental*)
- 3) Vina ***said*** that giving some money is interesting (*Verbal*)
- 4) Vina ***dreamt*** of giving some money (*Behavioral*)
- 5) There ***is*** a gift for giving some money (*Existential*)
- 6) Vina ***has*** the new friends. (*Relational*)

It means that verb is an important element in process that found in clauses. Some verbs are not doing words at all, but rather express states of being or having. Moreover, there are different or of doings and being. For example, to write a funny story, the word write is verb and belongs to material process. This verb orders of doing. Another example is “my brother is a pilot,” the word is verb that belongs to relational process and it states of being.

In doing translation, there must be occurs shifts. Shifts (Catford, 1965:73) is departures from formal correspondence in the process of going from the Source Language to the target language. A shift’ (Catford term) or transportation (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving and change in the grammar from Source Language to Target Language. Shifts are said to be occurred if a

translation equivalent occur for specific Source Language element and given Target Language. Shift in the translation cannot be avoided because that the Translation is. It is impossible if there is no shift in doing translation. Shift in translation can be divided into level, category, and meaning shift. The level shift occurs in the level morpheme, and syntax such as the shift from word to phrase, phrase to clause, phrase to sentences, clause to sentences, and sentences to discourse, category shift consist of the shift from noun to adjective and from noun to verb and meaning shift occurs because different culture and point view between the user of SL to TL.

Simatupang (2000:29) explains another type of shifts in translation; it is the shifts in the level of semantics (meaning shifts). There are two kinds of meaning shift, they are shifts from general meaning to specific ones (e.g the word “brother” in English into adik (younger brother) and abang (older brother) in Indonesia) and shift from specific meaning to the general ones (e.g. “leg” and “foot” in English that represent the specific part into “kaki” in bahasa Indonesia that represent foot in general).

So, the transitivity Shift concerns with the changing process in Source Text (ST) in another process in Target Text (TT). The following are the the prilitary data extracted from the novel.

Table 1.1. Types of Transivity Process

No	Indonesian version	English Version
	1. <i>Aku cemas karena melihat Bu Mus yang resah</i>	<i>Anxious because of the restless Bu muss</i>
	<i>Mental Process</i>	<i>Non process</i>
	2. <i>Tahun lalu SD Muhammadiyah Mendapatkan sebelas siswa</i>	<i>Last year Muhammadiyah school only had eleven students</i>
	<i>Material Process</i>	<i>Relational Process</i>
	3. <i>Tekadnya sudah bulat</i>	<i>She decides (mental decides)</i>
	<i>Non Process</i>	<i>Mental Process</i>
	4. <i>Mereka berdehem keras</i>	<i>She cleared her throat noisily</i>
	<i>Behavioural Process</i>	<i>Material Process</i>
	5. <i>Ia berdandan di kamar mandi</i>	<i>She got dressed up</i>
	<i>Behavioral Process</i>	<i>RelationalProcess</i>

The other examples:

*Waktu masi **duduk** di bangku sekolah dasar.*

*When she **was** in grade school.*

The word *duduk* is the material process because it expresses the notion that an entity physical does something which may be done to some other entity. While the word *was* as existential process because the existential process are expressed by verbs of existing; be, exist, and arise. The existent can be a phenomenon of any kind. It contains the circumstantial element and the word “there” may be omitted.

The source of the data in this thesis is taken novel *Laskar pelangi* Novel by an Indonesian novelist, Andrea Hirata, with its translation into English entitled “The Rainbow Troops” translated by Angie Kilbane.

The analysis of this thesis is expect to be able to enrich the translation field, to give a general understanding toward a reader that there will also to give

general understanding toward a reader the ST will not always translated word for word but also word to the group in TT.

B. The Problems of Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems are formulated as the following in the form of three questions:

1. What types of transitivity are found in translating the novel "*Laskar Pelangi*" from Indonesia into English?
2. How are transitivity shifts realized in translating the novel "*Laskar Pelangi*" from Indonesia into English?
3. Why are transitivity shifts realized in the ways they are?

C. The Objectives of Study

In the line with the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe transitivity in translating the novel "*Laskar Pelangi*" into English.
2. To elaborate transitivity shifts realized in translating the novel "*Laskar Pelangi*" into Indonesian.
3. To explain the reason transitivity shift realized in the ways they are.

D. The Scope of Study

In research, it is important to limit the analysis on specific data that has been chosen and it also important to avoid over complicating the issues and analysis. This would help the writer to get the best result from it. The focus of this analysis is based on Discourse Analysis especially about the six types of Experiential Function or transitivity process of novel in Indonesia entitled “Laskar Pelangi” by an Indonesian novelist, Andrea Hirata, with its translation into English entitled “The Rainbow Troops” translated by Angie Kilbane.

E. Significance of Study

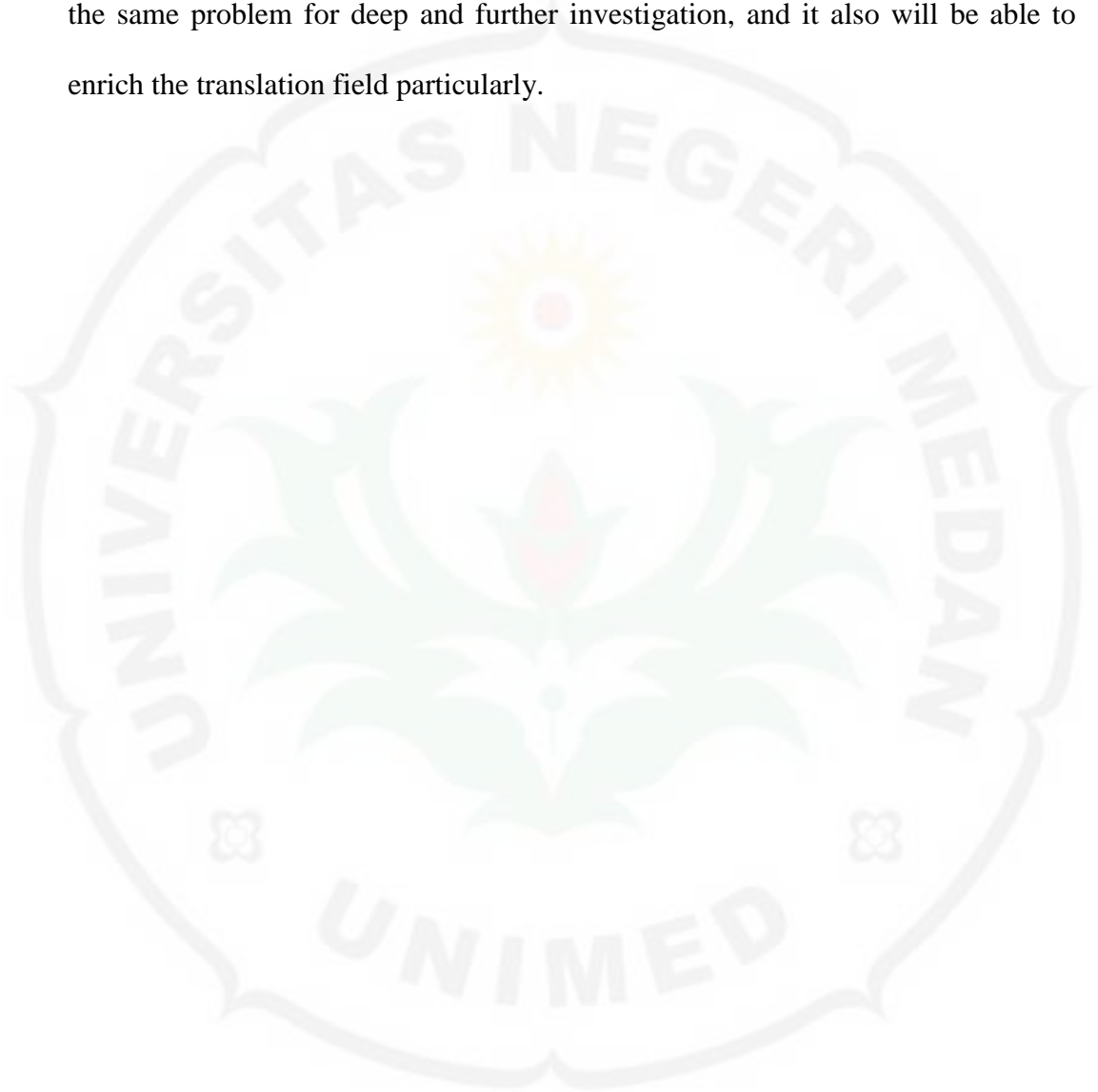
a. Theoretically

The findings of the study are useful to enrich and develop reader knowledge of systematic functional linguistic, especially the transitivity to give a better understanding and new insight to give a general understanding towards the readers that there will always occur shifts in translating Source Language (SL) in Target Language (TL) such as the transitivity shift process from Source Language into Target Language (TL), and also to give a general understanding towards the readers that Source Language will not always be translated word for word and also word to group in Target Language.

b. Practically

This thesis will be able to give a general understanding of transitivity shift in reading verbal shift process in novel in Indonesia entitled “Laskar Pelangi” by an Indonesian novelist, Andrea Hirata, with its translation into English entitled “The Rainbow Troops” translated by Angie Kilbane. It is also expect that this thesis

will be able to be base investigation for the readers that are interested analyzing the same problem for deep and further investigation, and it also will be able to enrich the translation field particularly.



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