TRANSITIVITY SHIFTS IN TRANSLATING SEXUAL-RELATED LANGUAGE IN EKA KURNIAWAN'S *CANTIK ITU LUKA* INTO ENGLISH

THESIS

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POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2021

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

DWI PRATIWI S. HUSBA. *Transitivity Shifts in Translating Sexual-Related Language of Eka Kurniawan's Cantik Itu Luka into English* (supervised by **Abdul Hakim Yassi** and **Noer Jihad Saleh**)

The aim of this study is to find out transitivity shifts of translating sexual-related language by using transitivity analysis and its effect on the meaning of clauses.

This study employs qualitative method. There are 430 data of sexual related-language found in *Eka Kurniawans' Cantik itu Luka* and its English version. Each version consists of 215 data. The data were collected by reading *Cantik itu Luka* and its English version; Beauty is A Wound, identifying the terms used in both novels, selecting and categorizing the sample, listing the sample, analysing and comparing the sample, and drawing conclusion. The collected data were analysed using transitivity analysis by Halliday. The writer only analysed 213 data of each version since there were two clauses from each version that were incomplete and untranslated, so they could not be taken as sample of data analysis based on transitivity theory.

The results of the study indicate that the dominant process is material process both in Indonesian and English version. Then, 215 data of each version are analysed and found that there were 23 shifts occurred. Transitivity shifts in this study are categorized into five types. They are materialization, dematerialization, expansion, contraction, and difference number of process in ST and TT as the most dominant shift occurring. It is also indicated that there is no significant change in meaning caused by the shifts. Different structures in clauses or sentences do not directly give impact on the meaning. In addition, shifts are not something forbidden as long as the translator keeps retaining the writer's original meaning in the novel. Syntactic and semantic structures and cultural background are some factors that can affect shifts in translation.

Keywords: transitivity, transitivity shifts, translation, meaning.

ABSTRAK

DWI PRATIWI S. HUSBA. *Pergeseran Transitivitas dalam Penerjemahan Istilah yang Mengandung Unsur Seksual dalam Novel Cantik itu Luka ke dalam Bahasa Inggris* (dibimbing oleh **Abdul Hakim Yassi** and **Noer Jihad Saleh**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan menemukan pergeseran transitivitas pada istilah yang mengandung unsur seksual dengan menggunakan analisis transitivitas serta pengaruhnya terhadap makna pada suatu klausa.

Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kualitatif. Terdapat total 430 data istilah yang mengandung unsur seksual pada novel Cantik itu Luka dan versi bahasa Inggrisnya. Tiap versi terdiri dari 215 data. Data diperoleh dengan membaca novel Cantik itu Luka dan versi terjemahan bahasa Inggrisnya; *Beauty is A Wound*, mengidentifikasi istilah-istilah dari kedua novel, memilih dan mengategorikan data, menyusun data, menganalisis dan membandingkan data, dan menyimpulkan. Data yang dikumpulkan dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis transitivitas milik Haliday. Penulis hanya menganalisis 213 data dari setiap versi karena ada dua klausa dari setiap versi yang kalimatnya tidak lengkap dan tidak diterjemahkan sehingga tidak memenuhi syarat untuk dianalisis berdasarkan teori transitivitas.

Dari analisis transitivitas, ditemukan bahwa proses yang dominan adalah proses material baik versi bahasa Indonesia dan versi bahasa Inggris. Kemudian, 215 data dari setiap versi dianalisis dan ditemukan 23 pergeseran yang terjadi. Pergeseran transitivitas pada penelitian ini dikategorikan ke dalam lima jenis, yaitu materialisasi, dematerialisasi, ekspansi, kontraksi, dan perbedaan jumlah proses dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Pergeseran yang paling dominan terjadi adalah perbedaan jumlah proses dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran. Hal ini juga menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perubahan signifikan pada makna suatu klausa atau kalimat akibat pergeseran. Perbedaan struktur kalimat tidak berdampak secara langsung terhadap makna klausa atau kalimat pada bahasa sasaran. Selain itu, pergeseran bukanlah hal yang dilarang selama penerjemah tetap memertahankan apa maksud dari si penulis. Struktur sintaksis, semantik, dan latar belakang budaya adalah beberapa faktor yang dapat menciptakan pergeseran dalam penerjemahan.

Kata kuci: transitivitas ,pergeseran transitivitas, penerjemahan, makna.

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

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"Transitivity Shifts in Translating Sexual-Related Language of Eka Kurniawan's Cantik Itu Luka into English" was the result of my own work.
If it is proven later that some part of this thesis is the work of others, I am willing to accept any sanctions for my dishonesty.

Makassar, 28th May 2021

The Researcher,

Dwi Pratiwi S. Husba

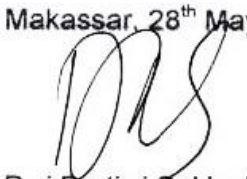
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillahi Rabbil'Alamin. First and foremost, let me praise and give thanks to Allah Subahanahu Wa ta'ala for all entrusted goods that was given to me especially the good health, knowledge, guidance, and the opportunity to undertake this research and complete satisfactorily. Peace and salutation be upon to the prophet Muhammad Sallalahu Alaihi Wasalam, his family, his companions and his followers.

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to my supervisors, Prof. Dr. Abdul Hakim Yassi, Dipl.TESL., M.A. and Prof. Dr. Noer Jihad Saleh, M.A. for the guidance, support, encouragement, and countless hours of mentorship throughout my graduate studies. Many thanks also go to my examiners; Prof. Dr. M.L. Manda, M.A., M. Phil., Dr. Harlinah Sahib, M. Hum, and Dr. Sukmawaty, M. Hum. for the comments and suggestions. Their contribution leads me to accomplish this research much better. Furthermore, I thank all the lecturers of English Language Study Program for wonderful academic support and *Civitas Academika* in Faculty of Cultural Science for a good service, the help and participation during my study in Hasanuddin University. For my all my friends in ELS, thanks for your kindness and joy you bring. I also thank to *Beasiswa Unggulan* as my sponsorship during my study.

Special thanks to my parents and my big family for the support. My real support systems are you all. Thank you for the endless prayers therefore this thesis can be completed properly. Last and most special, I would like to thank to my beloved husband and my great kids for the support and understanding during my study. I love you.

Makassar, 28th May 2021



Dwi Pratiwi S. Husba

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an introduction which includes the background, identification of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope of the study.

A. Background

For the past two decades, the description of language in general and language typology, in particular has increasingly garnered much interest in systemic functional linguistic (SFL). This theory views language as a social semiotic resource and applied to accomplish their purposes by expressing meanings in context (Halliday, 195). Furthermore, nowadays SFL theory is not only used to analyze pure linguistics, but also used to analyzed other science background which still related to linguistics, such as education, literature, and translation.

In Systemic Functional Linguistic, there is a theory of Transitivity. Transitivity (Halliday, 1995) 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. Furthermore, processes are central to transitivity and realized by verbs (Gerot and Wignel, 1994). In translation, the processes occurred in SL and TL are analyzed to see which ones are equivalent and which are not. Then, the inequivalent are categorized as shift. The transitivity process is interesting matter to analyze because the translation of Indonesian transitivity into English that involves the

identification of a process type, of way participants are presented (as actor, goal, affected entity, etc), and the circumstances is still lack to study. To produce the equivalent meaning in the translation, occasionally, the translator applied the transitivity shifts as an obligatory (linguistic factor), translator preference (interpretation and background knowledge), optional changes (linguistic style and cultural reason).

In translation studies, equivalence can be said to be the central issue in translation although its definition, relevance, and applicability within the field of translation theory have caused heated controversy, and many different theories of the concept of equivalence have been elaborated within this field in the past sixty years. Equivalence can be measured trough applying translation quality assessment. In TQA, the involvement of raters is highly recommended in order to avoid subjectivity. However, a number of evaluation systems designed over the years have been unable to meet the full range of professional requirements because of difficulties involved in ensuring that the evaluator is competent or objective enough to judge, trying to quantify quality or the lack of it, trying to reduce the length of time required to assess a translation properly, and applying evaluation criteria consistently to an intellectual product that often of uneven quality and heterogeneous in form and content (Newmark, 1988).

What is needed then is a kind of another alternative through linguistic approach into translation studies which can provide for the

integration of textual, contextual, generic, semiotic, and cultural aspects of the translational process. In the case of literary translation quality assessment, when the basis of appreciation has to be made explicit, focus on language become necessary. Therefore, Systemic Functional Linguistic can be considered as one of appropriate tools to analyze the equivalence of SL and TL through transitivity and transitivity shift analysis.

Lack of equivalent, awareness, and understanding in the target language are also part of the difficulties found by a translator. Furthermore, since SL and TL have differences in a large number of factors, there is a wide range of potential translational shifts. In doing translation, grammatical structure of the SL and the TL is very important to comprehend in order to produce a good product in translation. In addition, it requires a model of science that is able to explore the language, not only according to formal grammatical rules, but also understand the function and meaning of each linguistic unit that contains in a text. This thesis argues the case for a particular kind of linguistic analysis, description, and equivalence of ST and TT of literary texts. Thus, it locates itself between a literary, a translational, and linguistic point of view looking at translation from a functional perspective and proposing an approach which can integrate the textual, contextual, semiotic, and cultural aspects of the translational process

Fiction as one of literary genres offers something interest to be analyzed deeper because it also consists of different types of language;

humor, vulgar, romantic, etc. In Indonesia, the translation of English popular books into Indonesian have been found many and it is simply aimed to ease Indonesian read international popular or best seller books. Some popular books and novels that are translated into Indonesian are *Eat Pray Love, George Orwells'* novels, all books written by Paulo Coelho, or the best seller one of Mark Manson. In the other side, Indonesian writers currently cannot be looked askance at their works of as they have been successfully appreciated by foreign people. It is proven by some Indonesian novels have been translated into English and other languages by overseas publishers.

There are several Indonesian best seller novels, which have been translated into some languages in the world. One of them is *Cantik itu Luka*. *Cantik itu Luka* has been translated into more than 30 languages, such as Malaysia with the same title as the original one, Japanese language in its title *"Bi wa Kizu",* English version is *"Beauty is Wound*", translated by Annie Tucker. The story of this novel combines history, satire, tragedy, legend, humor, and romance. This novel narrates about a beautiful Indo prostitute, Dewi Ayu, and her four daughters that are assailed by incest, murder, bestiality, rape, insanity, monstrosity, and vengeful undead. The story of this novel weaves its way through Indonesian's history that describes the society's life of Dutch colonialism to the modern age of Independence that automatically presents the cultural sides of the society. Besides, this novel also explores more about woman

discrimination and woman as sexual slave at that time. The translator of this novel is Annie Tucker. She is not Indonesian but she ever stayed in Bali for many years and learned Indonesian and its culture during ten years.

The story of *Cantik itu Luka* and its translation, Beauty is A Wound, contains taboo words. Taboo words or taboo language is kind of language that is related to terms that are not considered appropriate or acceptable with regard to the context, culture, language, and/or medium where they are uttered. All these denominations have been included under the umbrella term of offensive and taboo language. The term of taboo refers to words that are unacceptable in society. These words are usually used to show disgust, social norm violation, sexual connotation and anger. According to Allan and Burridge (2006, p.2), taboo is a proscription of behavior that affects people in their everyday life. Therefore, they consider taboos as follows; bodies and their effluvia (sweat, snot, feces, menstrual fluid, etc.), the organs and acts of sex; disease, death and killing (including hunting and fishing); naming, addressing, touching and viewing persons and sacred beings, objects and places; food gathering, preparation, consumption. However, in this case, the researcher only focuses on taboo language that is related to sexual activities and body parts.

On the contrary from Indonesian, in which Indonesian people tend to avoid expressing sexual terms blatantly and openly or even vulgarly like American since our value system restricts any talk referring to sexuality

(sex, sexual organs, processes, activities, and natural bodily functions), *Cantik itu Luka* offers something different for the readers. Even though it is originally written by Indonesian, the writer just expresses and describe about everything related to sexuality freely and vulgarly. The writer even uses some Indonesian slang languages to express such an activity or expression related to the sexuality. Consequently, translating these taboo words is a very challenging task for the translator and this is probably the most complicated issue they could deal with having in mind that different languages reflect different realities and cultures. In addition, where there is cultural focus, there is a translation problem due to the cultural gap or distance between the source and target languages (Newmark, 1988:94). The meaning of taboo words is so deeply rooted into the socio-cultural context that is inevitably challenges translators.

The following are the examples of types of transitivity in Indonesian texts that are taken from the novel *Cantik itu Luka* and their translation into English:

Example 1

ST: Ia ***telanjang*** di kursi putar milik sekolah (CIL) (**material**)
TT: She ***found herself naked*** on the principal's swiveling office hair (BIA) (**relational**)

There are some questions that might be raised from the example above, such as (1) does the process type in ST denote the same process type in the TL? (2) Is there any difference of occurrence in translating the sentence or clause from the SL into TL? (3) if they are different in process,

shifts are unavoidable. Then, why are shifts occurred? Does shifts change the meaning of the clause at all or not? Those questions are one of the reasons why it is interesting and important to analyze the transitivity system in the translation of sexual-related language in Eka Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English.

B. Research Questions

This Study is an attempt to find answer to the following questions:

1. What are transitivity categories of sexual-related language in Eka Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* and its English version?
2. What are types of transitivity shifts occurred in translating sexual-related language in Eka Kurniawans' *Cantik itu Luka* into English?
3. Why are shifts in translating sexual-related language from Indonesian into English in Eka Kurniawan's novel occurred?

C. Objectives of The Research

Based on the research questions, the writer would like:

1. To identify the transitivity categories found in the translation of sexual-related language in Eka Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English; and
2. To identify the types of transitivity shift found in the translation of sexual-related language in Eka'Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English.

3. To analyze the cause of shifts in translating sexual-related language in Eka'Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English

D. Significance of The Study

The significances of this study are divided in terms of two areas, namely theoretical significance and practical significance. Theoretically, the writer expects that method and SFL theory can be useful for the language learners, especially for the students who are interested in the same subject. Besides, the research can give additional reference to the translation study, especially in applying functional approach in translation studies. This study was conducted to give contribution in translation field, in which equivalence can be seen not only from evaluating the text of SL and its translation, but also from transitivity and transitivity shifts system analysis.

Practically, this study is intended to provide insight toward transitivity system in translation study (Indonesian-English). Hopefully, this study can provide a wide range of accessibility to getting sufficient information in the translation studies.

E. Scope of The Study

This study focuses on three points, namely:

1. The smallest translation unit is limited to the process identified in clause and sentence units, which is realized by the verb (process) that consists of three components, namely the process itself,

participant in the process, and circumstance associated with the process; and

2. The transitivity categories by Halliday (1985) adopted to find the answer of the first problem that is focusing on transitivity categories that are found in the translation of sexual-related texts in Eka Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English. In addition, the theories proposed by Catford (1965) applied as supporting theories in order to answer the first problem; and
3. The theory of transitivity shifts by Perez (2007) is applied to analyze the second problem of this study that focuses on types of transitivity shifts are applied in the translation of sexual-related language in Eka Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Related Studies

The literature review accomplishes several purposes. It shares the readers the results of other studies that are closely related to the one being undertaken (Creswell, 2008:25). There are five related studies reviewed in this study. They are as follows:

Suardasa (2008), in his thesis entitled “The Analysis of Transitivity Shift on Translation *Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pulau*” finds out that shift occurs in the level of process, logically when shift occurs in the process, the participants will get shift too because each of the process has different participants. Suarda’s study is relevant to this current study since it discusses transitivity applied in translation. His finding concerned on what shift, do the process, the participant, and the circumstance undergo in the translating of “*Mengapa Bali Disebut Pulau Seribu Pulau*” into English.

There are some differences between his study and this current study. First, in terms of scope of study, the present study focuses on the translation of Indonesian transitivity categories into English and types of transitivity shifts applied in translating those categories. Meanwhile, his study only focuses on the percentage of shift that appears in the data source and there is no further explanation of data that has been found. The previous study was only concerning on types and there is no

explanation of the implication by the shift occurred. Different data of the study may involve in both studies. The previous study used a book that describes about culture, meanwhile the current study is using a novel written by *Eka Kurniawan*.

The second study reviewed is regarding to translation of verbal shift in a short story by using an approach of systemic functional linguistic by Rahmadhani (2008). Systemic Functional Linguistic views language as a resource for making meaning, further SFL approach attempts to describe language in actual use and focuses on text and context. Besides, it concerns on how the meaning of texts are realized, therefore the researcher would conduct a research based on this point of view in order to determine verbal shift occurred in the text more insight. Through her thesis entitled "The Translation of Verbal Shift of Djaenar Maesa Ayu's Short Story *Namanya Into…..,* her name by Michael Nieto Garcia: An Approach to Systemic Functional Linguistic" and she investigated verbal shift process in levels of word.

Finding of her study focused only on the verbs, but the implication of verbal shift in element of clause and sentence were not mentioned. Such as, the verbal shift of mental process changed into material process. In this case, she did not give any explanation deeply of the implication of element in the clause and sentence. Her focus was only on the change of verbal process and types of shift in that verbal process. Thus, to some extent, it is clear that Rahmadani thesis is relevant to the present study to

some extent since it investigated the transitivity system. The difference lies in the scope of study in which her study covered words only while this current study covers clauses and sentences with deeper analysis.

The third study was “A Systemic Approach to Translating Style: A Comparative Study of Four Chinese Translation of Hemingway’s The Old Man and the Sea” by Elaine (2009). The main discussion of this thesis is translation comparison between English and Chinese and the comparison is concerned in theoretical approaches, methodological tools and framework, location of the texts within the sociocultural contexts, translation of the transitivity system, translation of point of view, critical analysis of individual examples and motivations for translation shifts. This thesis is relevant to the present study because one of the analysis is concerned with translation of transitivity system. The present study concerns on types of transitivity categories found in the SL and how those are translated into the TL. Moreover, those categories are analyzed based on the shifting process that occurs in the SL and TL. On the contrary, the previous thesis shows that the transitivity processes shifted into another process in the active and passive voices. The main concern is in the participant and identified as receptive and operative processes.

Another study entitled “Transitivity Shift in The Twits’ English and Its Indonesian Translated Versions” by Riztya (2019). This study would like to see the equivalence of the realization of M.A.K Halliday’s transitivity in the novel both English and Indonesia versions. It only showed which type

process is dominant than other. The title about shift, unfortunately in that article did not give deeper analysis about kind of shifts occurred. Meanwhile, the present study investigates types of Indonesian transitivity found and types of transitivity shifts that occurred in translating transitivity processes into English. Furthermore, there was another article published in 2019 entitled “Transitivity Shift in Translating of the *Novel Laskar Pelangi* into English”. Its analysis focuses transitivity process and shift found. Both these articles are different with the present study in term of the data, in which the data were chosen randomly, as long as there is clause in each page of the novel while the present study by using purposive sampling since it focuses on the clause that contain sexual related language. In conclusion, the writer can emphasize on that the main difference of the present study to the previous studies are the present study does not only elaborate the process and categorize the shifts occurred, but also analyze kind of factors that cause shifts in translation.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Concept of Translation

Translation theory is not a solution for all problems that appear in the process of translation. It is a general orientation for the translators in taking a decision while they are doing translation. actually, the understanding about general concept of translation theory is very important and useful for the translators. In general, the translation is the

process of transferring message from the SL to the TL. The transfer is not only in form but also in the meaning of the language contained in the form of the language.

Newmark (1988:5) defines translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1974:4) states that “translating consists of reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalence to the message of the source language first in meaning and secondly in style”. The definition above underlines equivalence not only in the form of meaning but also style. This definition goes hand in hand with the definition of translation given by Bell (1991: 5) stating that translation is the expression in another language or target language of what has been expressed in another source language preserving semantic and stylistic equivalence. Bell’s concept concerning equivalence in both semantic and stylistic aspects corresponds very well with the notion given by Nida concerning equivalence in meaning and style.

The more comprehensive definition concerning translation is provided by Brislin (1976:1):

> “Translation is the general term referring on the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have standardization whether one or both languages are based on signs, as of languages of the deaf.”

The definition above includes translation not only in the written form but also its oral form, or so called with interpretation. Basically, the term translation can cover translation in forms of both written and oral, but when it comes together with interpretation, translation only has written meaning. Mainly, the best translation is the one which (1) uses the normal language forms of the receptor language, (2) communicates, as much as possible, to the receptor language, (2), communicates, as much as possible, to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language, and (3) maintains the dynamics of the original source language text. Maintaining the dynamic of the original source text means that the translation is presented in such a way that it would.

All definitions above are a little closely, related all definition imply that translation involves two languages; they are SL and TL. Therefore, translation is a process of transferring the message, meaning, statement, utterance of the SL to the TL.

2. Concept of Transitivity

Halliday (1985:101) states that transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the sentence by which they are expressed. A process potentially consists of three components; the process itself, participants in the process, and circumstances associated with the process.

The concepts of process, participant, and circumstance are semantic categories, which explain in the most general way that phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. When people interpret the grammar of the clause, the concepts are not used because they are too general to be explained. People shall need to recognize functions, which are more specific than these and which may differ according to the type of process being represented.

Analyzing transitivity structure in a clause is concerned with describing three aspects of the clause (Eggins, 1994:214), namely:

1) The selection of a process: the process choice will be realized in the group of verb; example: Last Wednesday Chris ***ate*** lasagna.
2) The selection of participants will be realized in the nominal groups; example: Last Wednesday ***Chris*** ate lasagna.
3) The selection of circumstance: circumstantial meanings are expressed through adverbial groups or prepositional phrases; example: **Last Wednesday** Chris ate lasagna.

2.1. Concept of Process in Transitivity

The process is closely related to the verb. The first thing in transitivity system is a verb, or a process. Gerot and Wignell (1994:54) state that the process is related by verb. Traditionally, verbs have been defined as doing words and verbs can be interpreted as a word referring to an action. Process realized by verbal group in clauses and sentences.

Furthermore, Halliday (1985) determines that there are six types of processes in transitivity, namely material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioral, and existential processes. In addition, Gerot and Wignell (1995:54) state that material process is the process of doing, mental process is process of sensing, verbal process is process of saying, relational process is process of being, behavioral process is process of behaving, and existential process is process of existing

2.2. Concept of Equivalent in Transitivity

Perez (2007:149) states that during the practice of translating, the SL experience changes (shifts) that may concern with the transitivity patterns. Shifts may be defined as TL deviation from SL, which, necessarily entails shifts both textual and discourse. Since SL and TL may differ because of a large number of factors, there is a wide range of potential translational shifts.

Broeck (cited in Perez, 2007:149) classifies the range into two categories; shifts in stylistic functional means and shifts in rhetorical structures and meaning. In the first group, the theoretician includes characteristic choices of lexical unit, syntactic structure, etc, such as transitivity. In the second, he classifies those textual components whose function is giving the text global or superstructure description (with pragmatic and semiotic values).

Perez (2007:151) argues that shifts in translation are used as obligatory, preferential, and optional changes. In theory, most of the shift

categories considered is optional. However, when shifts are obligatory or preferential, their labelling is stated explicitly.

3. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical framework gives descriptions of the theories applied in this study. This study adopted and applied some theories that proposed by some linguists especially those who deal with the field of transitivity and translation. The plurality of the theories underlying this study cannot be avoided due to the complexity of problems and objective of this study. There are two main theories adopted in this study. They are the theory of transitivity process categories by Halliday (1985) and types of transitivity by Perez (2007). Halliday's theory was used to answer the first problem that is focusing on the transitivity categories found in the Indonesian's sexual related language in Eka Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English. Meanwhile, Perez's theory was used to answer the second problem that is concerned with types of shifts applied in the translation of Indonesian transitivity categories into English. Furthermore, there are also some supporting theories of transitivity system in order to complete the answer of the first research problem in this study such as: (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994), (Eggins, 1994), and (Lock, 1996). Other theories used to support why shifts are occurred in translating the terms.

3.1. The Transitivity Process Categories

Halliday (1985:101) emphasizes that ideational function is realized by transitivity system and reflected in the clause. Furthermore, he states that:

> "The clause in its ideational function, its role as a means of representing patterns of experience. Fundamental property of language is that enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes around them and inside them. Here again the clause is the most significant grammatical unit, in this case because it is the clause that functions as the representation of process."

The ideational function is concerned with building and maintaining a theory of experience. Theory of experience is realized in the process of humans making meaning from experience that language evolved. Thus, the human species had to make sense of the complex world in which it evolved: to classify, or group into categories, the objects and events within its awareness. The similar view also stated by Eggins (2004:57). He determines that the ideational function consists of logical and experiential meaning. The experiential meaning is realized by the transitivity system. Transitivity is structure of English clauses. Clauses can be seen to select for a process type.

A fundamental property of human language builds a mental picture of reality, to make sense of experience of what goes on around them and inside them. Therefore, Halliday (1985:101) claims that the clause functions as the representation of process. The representation of process is very simple. A process potentially consists of three components; the

process itself, participants in the process and circumstance associated with the process.

The three parts of interpretation in a process lies behind the grammatical distinction of word classes into verb, noun, and the rest, a pattern that in some form or other are probably universal among human languages. It can be expressed as in table 1: (Halliday, 1985:102)

Table 1. Typical function of group and phrase classes:

Type of Element	Typically Realized by
i. Process	i. Verbal group
ii. Participant	ii. Nominal group
iii. Circumstance	iii. Adverbial group or Prepositional phrase

The concepts of process, participant and circumstance are semantic categories, which explain in the most general way those phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. In the following sections, the different types of process that are built in to the semantics of English, and the particular kinds of participant role that are systematically associated are explained below;

3.1.1. Material Process

Material processes of transitivity are processes of doing, usually physical and tangible (perceptible by touch) actions. Halliday (1985:103) mentions them by action clauses expressing the fact that something or someone undertakes some action or some entity “does” something – which may be done to some other entity.

Material processes are processes of material doing. They express the notion that some entity physically does something, undertakes some action. One identification criterion for material processes is that they can be explored by asking: '*what did x do?*': *what did John do? Chris ate lasagna*

Material processes are processes about doing, about action. Actions involve actors, or nominal groups that realize participants. It can be made an important distinction between the numbers of participants involved in the material process. There are two participants involved in this process. The first participant is called 'actor' and the second is called 'goal', but sometimes it takes only one participant involved, it is only the 'actor'. For examples:

a. Two participants involved:

Table 2. example of two participants

John	repaired	the car.
Participant: actor	Process: material	Participant: goal

b. One participant involved:

Table 3. example of one participant

John	resigned.
Participant: actor	Process: material

Halliday (cited in Eggins (1994:217) makes an important distinction between a goal and a range. Consider the following clauses:

1. *They did the transfusion.*
2. *They transfused the blood.*

These are processes of doing, and classified into material processes. Each sentence involves two participants. They are clearly the actor in sentences (1) and (2), but the second participant, the transfusion and the blood cannot be labeled as the goal because they are not probed using the goal probe of ‘what did x do to y?’ It makes no sense to ask ‘what did they do to the transfusion?’ Halliday (1985) states that less independent participant as range, and suggests that a range specifies one of two things:

1. Either it is a restatement or continuation of the process itself; or

2. It expresses the extent or range of the process.

Furthermore, Halliday (2004:184) states that material process divided into two types, namely creative and dispositive types. The first type of material process, creative refers to the clauses in which a participant comes into existence. For example, I cooked dinner. The sentence explained that there was no dinner before I cooked it. The second type, dispositive, refers to the clauses that express some change in an existing participant. For instance, He made the bed, that is, the bed looks tidy now that he has acted upon it. In addition, Halliday (1985:104) also states that material processes are not necessarily concrete and physical events. They may be abstract doing and happening, as in:

1. The mayor resign.

2. The mayor dissolved the committee.

Those sentences are still treated grammatically in the language as types of action. However, those action cannot be seen.

3.1.2. Mental process

Mental processes are the processes of sensing: feeling, thinking, perceiving. Halliday in Eggins (1994:225) divides mental process verbs into three classes:

1. *Cognition*: (verbs of thinking, knowing, understanding);

2. *Affection*: (verbs of liking, fearing); and

3. *Perception*: (verbs of seeing, hearing)

Halliday (1985:107) states that mental processes usually encode mental reactions such as perceptions, thoughts and feelings. Mental processes give an insight into people's consciousness and sense the experience of the reality. These can be probed by asking what do you think/ feel/know about x?. Mental processes have two participants: the senser, the conscious being who is involved in a mental process and the phenomenon, which is felt, thought, or seen, by the conscious senser. Halliday (cited in Eggins, 1994:227) identifies two types of phenomena, namely:

1. Phenomenon: Acts occur with mental processes of perception: seeing, hearing, noticing etc. An act is realized by an imperfective non-finite clause acting as if it were a simple noun. For example;

Table 4. the example of imperfective non-finite clause

she	Didn't realize	That it was a bomb
Participant: senser	Process: mental (cognition)	Participant: phenomenon (fact)

2. Phenomenon: Facts

Phenomenon: Facts are clauses implicitly post modifying a fact noun, even though, that noun may be implicit. For example:

Table 5. the example of facts

she	Didn't realize	That it was a bomb
Participant: senser	Process: mental (cognition)	Participant: phenomenon (fact)

The two participants in a mental process shall use the terms *senser* and *phenomenon*. Within the overall categories of mental process; feeling, thinking and seeing, the principal sub types are labelled in more general terms as (1) Perception (seeing, hearing etc.), (2) Affection (liking, fearing etc.) and (3) cognition (thinking, knowing, understanding, etc.). The grammatical basis of subcategorization explained in section below: (Halliday, 1985:111)

Table 6. the example of mental process

It	worries	me	How silent everything is
Phe-	Process affect	senser	phenomenon

Table 7. the example of mental process

I	don't like	it
senser	Affective process	phenomenon

Table 8. the example of mental process

you	Don't need to be scared
senser	Process affect

Table 9. the example of mental process

T	If there was anything out there	we	'd hear	It coming
		senser	**Process perception**	**Phenomenon fact**

Table 10. the example of mental process

I	believe	you
senser	Cognition process	phenomenon

Table 11. the example of cognition process

But,	the quite	puzzles	me	All the same	you
Conj.	phenomenon	Cognition process	senser		Process of behavioral

Table 12. the example of cognition process

I	Know
senser	Cognition process

3.1.3. Relational Process

Halliday (1985:112) argues that relational processes are those of being; for example, Sarah is wise, Tom is the leader. The central meaning of clauses of this type is that something is. Every language accommodates, in its grammar, a number of distinct ways of being, expressed as different types of relational process in the clause. Those of English are summarized as follows:

1) Intensive ‘x is a’

2) Circumstantial ‘x is at a’

3) Possessive ‘x has a’

Each of these comes in two modes:

1) Attributive ‘a is an attribute of x’

2) Possessive ‘a is the identity of x’

Furthermore, Halliday (1985:113) draws the following table in order to give summarizing types of relational process, such as set out in the table 13:

Table 13. types of relational process

Types/mode	Attributive	Identifying
Intensive	Sarah is wise	Tom is the leader
Circumstantial	The fair is on Tuesday	Tomorrow is the 10th
Possessive	Peter has a piano	The piano is Peter's

The relational process shown in the table above can be classified into identifying something or assigning a quality to something. Process that establish an identification are called as identifying processes. Each of them has its own characteristics participant roles, such as shown in the following table.

1. Attributive Mode

Table 14. example of attributive mode

Quality (intensive)	Sarah	is	wise
Circumstance (Circumstantial)	The queen	was	in the parlour
Possession (Possessive)	The piano Peter	is/belongs has	Peter's/to Peter a piano
	Carrier	Process	Attributive

(Halliday, 1985:113)

In the attributive mode, an attribute describes some entities; either as a quality (intensive), as a circumstance-of time, place etc. Circumstantial or as a possession (possessive) and defines as attribute and carrier.

2. Identifying Mode

Table 15. the example of identifying mode

Token-value (intensive)	Tom	is	the leader
Circumstance (Circumstantial)	tomorrow	is	the 10th
Possession (Possessive)	The piano	is	Peter's
	Identified	Process	Identifier

In identifying mode, one entity is used to identify another; the relationship between them is one of token and value (intensive), of phenomenon and circumstance of time, place etc. (circumstantial), or of power and possession. There are various differences between the attributive and the identifying modes, though all of them are interrelated. The fundamental differences between those modes are the identifying modes are reversible, whereas attributives modes are irreversible. (Halliday, 1985:114).

3.1.4 Other Process Types: Behavioral Process, Verbal Process and Existential Process

There are three principal types of process found in transitivity system based on Halliday's theory in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). They are material, mental, and relational processes. In addition, those very large categories to recognize, three other subsidiary types:

behavioral, verbal, and existential processes. Each of those is close to one of the major group but distinct from it in certain respects.

1. Behavioral Process

Behavioural process is the process of physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, dreaming, smiling, and coughing. Grammatically, they are intermediate between material and mental process. The *behaver* is typically a conscious being, like the *senser*; but the process functions more like of 'doing'. The majority of behaviour process clauses have one participant only, as in the example below: (Halliday, 1985;128).

Table 16. the example of behaviour process

The nock turtle	sighed	deeply
Behaver	Process	Circumstance

2. Verbal Process

Verbal processes are processes of saying, more accurately, of symbolically signalling. Eggins (1994:235) states that a verbal process typically contains three participants: *sayer, receiver* and *verbiage.* The *sayer*, the participant responsible for the verbal process, does not have to be a conscious participant (although it typically is), but anything capable of putting out a signal. *The receiver* is the one to whom the verbal process is directed; the beneficiary of a verbal message, occurring with or

without a preposition depending on position in the clause. The verbiage is a nominalized statement of the verbal process; a noun expressing some kind of verbal behaviour.

Although many verbal processes occur with a nominal element, and a verbiage. Those are distinctive features of verbal processes projection. Verbal process forms a clause complex, projecting a second clause by either quoting or reporting. A relationship of interdependence between the two clauses give quoting or direct speech, whereas a relationship of dependency between projected and projecting clauses give indirect speech or reported speech. The projecting clause may occur as first or second in the sequence. For example:

Table 17. the example of verbal process as quoting and reporting

<table>
<tr><td>John</td><td>said</td><td>‘I’m hungry’</td></tr>
<tr><td>sayer</td><td>process</td><td rowspan="2">2: quoted</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1: quoting</td></tr>
<tr><td>John</td><td>said</td><td>he was hungry</td></tr>
<tr><td>sayer</td><td>process</td><td rowspan="2">2: reported</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">1: reporting</td></tr>
</table>

(Halliday, 1985:129)

3. Existential Process

Existential processes are processes of existence. These represent that something exists or happens. These clauses typically have the verb be, or some other verbs expressing existence, such as exist, arise, followed by a nominal group functioning as existent (a thing which exists in the process). The existent may be a phenomenon of any kind, and is often, in fact, an event. For example:

Table 18. the example of existential process

There	was	a storm
	Process	Existent: event

3.2. Circumstance

Circumstances answer such questions as when, where, why, how, how many, and as what. The principal types of circumstances are time (temporal), place (spatial), manner (means, quality, and comparison), cause (reason, purpose, and behalf), accompaniment, matter, and role. (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994:52-53). In addition, Halliday (1985:37) suggests that the principal types of circumstantial element in English are as follows: extent and location in time and space, including abstract space: manner (means, quality, and comparison): cause (reason, purpose, and behalf); accompaniment: matter; role, extent and location. The circumstantial of extent and location form a four-term set as shown in following table:

Table 19. The circumstantial of extent and location form

	Spatial	Temporal
Extent	Distance	Duration/frequency

	Walk (for) seven miles	Stay (for) two hours
Location	Place	Time
	Work in the office	Get up at six o'clock

There is no very sharp line separating (circumstantial) expression of extent from (participant) expressions of range: but there is a distinction between them; extent is expressed in terms of some unit of measurement, like yards, laps, rounds, years, whereas range is expressed in terms other than measure units. Halliday (1985:138) claims the close parallels between temporal and spatial expressions. The most significant ones being the following:

1) As already indicated, both incorporate the notions of extent and location; the extent and the location in space but also extent and location in time.

2) In both time and space, extent in measurable in standard units; we have hours and years, and we have inches and miles, and acres, or their metric equivalents (which have not yet become domesticated in the English language) and,

3) In both time and space, both extent and location may be either definite or indefinite.

The following table shows the close parallels between temporal and spatial expressions:

Table (1) shows that in both spatial and temporal location. The location may be either absolute, or relative to the ‘here & - now’, if relative, may be either near or remote as shown in table (2), In both spatial and temporal location there is a distinction between rest and motion, and within motion, between motion towards and motion away from, as show in tables 20.

Table 20. Definite and indefinite extent and location

Spatial			Temporal
Extent	Definite	Five miles	Five years
	Indefinite	A long way	A long time
Location	Definite	At home	At noon
	Indefinite	Near	Soon

Table 20 shows both spatial and temporal location may be either absolute, or relative to the here and now.

Table 21. Absolute and relative location

			Spatial	Temporal
Location	Absolute		In Australia	In 1985
	Relative	Near	Here, nearby	Now, recently
		Remote	There, A long way A way	Then A long time ago

Table 21 indicates relative, may be either near or remote.

Table 22. Rest and motion

			Spatial	Temporal
Location	Rest		In Sydney At the airport	On Tuesday
	Motion	Towards	To Sydney	Till Tuesday
		Away from	From Sydney	Since Tuesday

Source: Halliday (1985:138)

Table 22 shows that spatial and temporal locations are different. There are distinction between rest and motion, within motion, motion towards and motion away from.

3.3. Participant

Lock (1996:165) states that the basic principle of participants are realized by nominal groups . For instance, in *we had breakfast with Tiffany in the afternoon*, the participant is *we* (actor), *breakfast* (range); and the circumstance is *with Tiffany* (accompaniment), *in the afternoon* (locative-time). The basic differences between participant and circumstance may be departed from under certain conditions:

a) Participants that are marked theme or late news in the clause are marked by a preposition:
    1. Agent (in a receptive (passive) clause): by (sometimes with)
    2. Medium (in a receptive clause): by
    3. 3) Recipient: to
    4. 4) Client: for
    5. 5) Range: at, up, over For instance: he jumped the fence: he jumped clumsily over the fence; he baked her cake: he baked cake for her; she gave him the book: she

gave the book to him; she played tennis with him: she played him at tennis

b) Participants in relational clauses may be adverbial groups as well as prepositional phrases: (identifying :) on the twelfth

c) Participants can serve as subject, but circumstances cannot. For instance, she drove here there by car, he was driven there by car; but not car was driven there by, there was driven by car. Departures from this principle include:

   1. The attribute of a relational clause cannot serve as Subject (it is not a prototypical participant in any case).
   2. Certain circumstances can serve as subject (in middle clauses in particular,as in this hall has always been danced in on Saturdays.

d) Participants are interrogated by means of who, what, which; circumstances by means of when, where, why, how (plus prepositional phrases such as with whom/ who ... with, since when/ since ... when, for whom/ who ... for).

The following table is summary of process type, category meaning and participant (Halliday, 1985:131).

Table 23. the summary of process type, meaning category, and participant.

Process type	Category meaning	Participants
Material: Action Event	'doing' 'doing' 'happening'	Actor, goal

Behavioural	'behaving'	Behaver
Mental:	'sensing'	Senser; phenomenon
Perception	'seeing'	
Affection	'feeling'	
Cognition	'thinking'	
Verbal	'saying'	Sayer, target
Relational :	'being'	Token, value
Attribution	'attributing'	Carrier, attribute
Identification	'identifying'	Identified, identifier
Existential	'existing'	Existent

3.4. Main Types of Transitivity Shifts

Since SL and TL may differ based on large number of factor, there is a wide range of potential shift. Blum-Kulka (cited in Perez, 2007:150) states as far as textual shifts are concerned, distinguishes between three types are caused by:

a) Obligatory differences between the SL and the TL system.

b) Differences in stylistic preferences between the SL and the TL.

c) The translation process itself.

3.4.1. Non-Shift

Perez (2007: 153-155) states that two main points are classified as non-shift. Firstly, non-shifts are adequate attempts at conveying the ST transitivity processes, although they are accompanied by slight changes of meaning. In the form of non-shifts, TT proves to be more precise or

stylistically appropriate than ST mainly due to genre consideration. Such as an example below:

> (ST): Mr. President like anybody else in this parliament
> (TT): Senor Presidente, com todos los diputados a este parlamento

The speaker in the example refers to a third participant in a more specific, precise manner in the TT than in the ST. the lexical choices taken by the translator to refer to the same participant are certainly more appropriate to the formality required by the English Parliament plenary session than the original speaker's own words. Secondly, non-shifts may refer to other ST/TT instances, which are equivalence as far as processes are concerned but which present dissimilarities in the nature and specificity of participants and circumstances, such as in the following example:

> (ST): […] the achievement which you have made over the last ten years
> (TT): […] los logros que la commission ha alcanzado en los ultimos diez anos

The speaker praises the addressee in a direct manner by pronoun "you". The TT replaces this pronoun with the institution that the addressee represents "la commission" (the commission). By replacing pronoun "you" into "la commission", the TT becomes more official and formal. However, at the same times, it loses much of the directness and emphasis with the original praise that was made.

The most representative type of non-shift is the effects of semantic nuances of the processes conveyed. The ST and TT processes may be classified with the same types but their intensity or semantic association differ, as in:

(ST): […] a growth rate sufficient to ***reverse*** the rise of unemployment
(TT): […] una tasa de crecimiento sufficiente para ***poner fin*** al aumento del desempleo
the end

3.4.2. Expansion

Expansion is type of transitivity shift that no process to process obtain when the TT is a very active action or event. Sometimes, TT spell out, insert, avoided processes, and changing text nuances. For example: (Perez, 2007:156)

Example 1:

(ST): […] but we are ***forced*** to that difficult decision […]
(TT): […] pero nos ***vemos*** obligados a ***adoptar*** esa dificil decision
Are forced ***to adopt***

Example 1 shows no process after verb are forced shifted into process in TT a adopter. Meanwhile, a fragment of the following example 2 shows no process occurred in ST. However, the TT shows an event occurred no haya firmando “has not signed”.

Example 2:

(ST): […] and in a ***non-convention country*** like Malta
(TT): […] y en un pais que, como malta, no ***haya firmado*** el [….] (eventa)
has not signed

The absence of processes in ST may be replaced in the TT by virtually all types of processes.

3.4.3. Contraction

The contraction may add fluency to the translation but may also result in the loss of ideological (active) nuance that are conveyed by the TT, such as in:

(ST): […] because that convention ***establishes*** that […]
(TT): […] porque, ***de conformidad con esa convencion*** […]
In accordance with that convention

The process establishes in ST is nominalized in TT. ST process establishes that are rendered as no process in TT. Birch in Perez (2007:157) states that:

> A nominalization is a phrase which function like a single noun but which relies for its meaning on a verbal process of some description […] the point of nominalization is that it leaves these questions unanswered-the agents of the actions and those affected by the action are often hidden from view-and therefore requires inferences to be made as to identities.

3.4.4. Dematerialization

Dematerialization is various forms may serve either to personalize or depersonalize the ST process, which incidentally, may be of many

different types; action or events, transactive or non-transactive, operative and receptive, agent explicit or implicit, etc. For example:

(ST): […] en dos regions especialmente ***castigadas*** con otras dos reestructuraciones
punished
(TT): […] in two regions that have already ***suffered*** particulary heavily from […]

The conversion of ST action castigadas into TT mental process *suffered* changes perspective from of the process being described. If the ST emphasizes the blame of an absent agent, the TT concentrates on the passive feeling of the victim of the process. Perez (2007:160) claims that dematerialization has three potential effects upon the TT: it renders the TT more static, more categorical and often less personalized then the ST.

3.4.5. Materialization

ST non-material processes of various types (extential, mental, verbal, and relational processes as well as nominalization) undergo a "materialization" in the TT counterparts. Materialization is used to personalize or depersonalize the ST non-material process, such as in the following example:

(ST): […] is a logical follow-through to the contribution ***we*** have just ***heard*** from the commissioner

(TT): […] a un comlemento logico de la contribution que acaba de ***hacer*** el comisario

The exchange of mental process and material process with a shift in perspective we disappears from TT, leaving its place to a material agent the commissioner who becomes the center of the TT process.

3.4.6. Different Types of Material Processes in ST and TT

The most common shift occurs when certain types of ST material processes are rendered as other types of material processes in the TT. The main differences between ST and TT may be located in the participant that brings about the processes, in the nature of the processes themselves and in the manner in which processes are presented to the reader. (Perez, 2007:164). The categories of different types of material processes in ST and TT include:

a. Action/Event

Action to Event Process

The ST implicit human agency is relayed as an explicit in animate agent that presents the process as an event:

(ST): […] el hecho de que en nuestro tratado, en el tratado de Maastricht, ***se prevea la fecha de 1996*** [….]
We anticipate. ***the date of 1996***
(TT): […] the fact that our treaty, the treaty of Maastricht, ***establishes*** 1996
achieve permanent acceptance

Event to Action Process

The ST inanimate agent (objective) becomes a passive participant in the TT, where agency is conveyed by the human personal pronoun (we), as in the following example:

(ST): […] si se va a concreter ***esos objectivos*** ***que van a dar respuesta***

these objective that will give answer

(TT): […] whether ***we*** are going to apportion targets per-member State ***to respond***

b. Intension/Supervention

Intension/supervention is types of transitivity shift that the speaker attributes a very active, conscious role to the ST agentive participants of the process recounted. For instance:

(ST): […] for instance, in countries which have stopped torture we find that victims ***come forward*** in greater numbers than they did before

(TT): […] por ejemplo, en paises que han dejado de praticar la torture descubrimos que, despues de su, s***urgen*** victims en mayor numero que antes

Appear

These (victims) are said to come forward and denounce the torture that they have endured passively in the past. By contrast, in the corresponding TT, victims are still presented as passive participant that simply appear (surgen) and do not take the conscious decision to change their lives.

c. Transactive/Non-Transactive

a) Transactive to Non-Transactive Processes The ST transactive lose the affected participant during the practice of translating, as in:

(ST): it does not ***change anything*** fundamentally

(TT): no ***cambia nada*** fundamentalmente
Nothing changes […] no participant involved

b) Non-Transactive to Transactive Processes

In these types of transitivity shift, the formal contrast between ST and TT is striking. For instance:

(ST): […] de haberse operado asi, en el examen de los derechos
to have operated, thus the examination of the rights
(TT): […] had he gone about ***his task*** in this way, examining

d. Causation

Three different types of shifts related to causation, namely:

a) Shifts where ST and TT are both causative but they differ with regard to other parameter such as depersonalization, the nature of the process upon which causation is built. For example:

(ST): […] resources are ***being enlarged***
(TT): […] cuyos recursos ***se estan ampliando***
whose resources ***are expanding***

b) Shift where ST causative structures are relayed as compact, indivisible, material process in the TT.

(ST): […] una crecimiento que permita la g***eneracion*** de empelo

(TT): […] relaunching growth sufficient to ***generate*** jobs

c) Shifts where ST material agency is translated as a complex causative process.

(ST): […] a matter that I want to clear out of the way

(TT): […] una cuestion que quiero dejar zanjada

e. Operative/Receptive

a) Operative to Receptive Processes

The following example is transformation from operative process into receptive process:

(ST): […] the full obligation that they ***have to serve***
(TT): […] todas las obligaciones a que ***van destinados***
All the obligations for which they are intended

In ST, the sentence shows that the process-oriented because the agent (they) does an action *have to serve*. Meanwhile, in TT the agent is receptor of action *have to serve*. In this type, ST is process oriented and TT is agent oriented.

b) Receptive to Operative Processes

This type is the opposite of part (a). In this type, receptive ST is operative in TT, as in:

(ST): My concern for the need for legislation in this area ***is particularly highlighted by a case***

(TT): ***Abona*** en particular mi convencimiento de la necesidad de legislation en ese sector un caso
In particular, my belief in the need for legislation in this sector is one case

f. Creative/Dispositive

a) Creative to Dispositive Processes Creative in the original form ST is relayed as dispositive in TT. In the following example the ST agent creates the object upon which she acts (a large consensus). By contrast, there is room to argue that, in the TT, the direct object (*un consenso muy amplio*) precedes the agent's participation.

(ST): […] and I think she has performed her task extremely well and **produced a very large consensus**

(TT): [...] y creo quee ha desempeando su tarea extraordinariamente bien y **ha conseguido un consenso muy amplio**
and I think she has performed her task well and has achieved a very large consensus.

b) Dispositive to Creative Processes
There is a single instance where a dispositive ST becomes creative in the TT:

(ST): let me ***pick up*** on some specific example
(TT): permitaseme ***poner*** algunos ejemplos
Let me give you some examples.

When in the ST, picks up on specific example, the agent (me) does not put them together himself, on his own personal initiative. On the contrary, the agent discusses cases that have already been mentioned. A possible interpretation of the TT is that which suggests the speaker himself creates the example.

g. Methapor 1/Methapor 2

a) Methapor 2 to Metaphor 1

A change between different types of metaphorical processes change the viewpoint from the ST process is described by emphasizing the active participation of the most human-like participants. For example:

(ST): […] ***<u>the problem</u>*** facing the European steel industry
(TT): […] los problemas que afronta ***<u>la industria side siderurgica Europea</u>***
The problems faced by the European steel industry

b) Methapor 2 to Methapor 1

On the contrary, in this case, the TT concentrates agentivity on the less humanized participant, as in:

(ST): las difucultados con ls que se enfrenta ***<u>la cumindad</u>***
The difficulties faced by the community
(TT): ***<u>the difficulties</u>*** facing the community

3.4.7. Different Number of Processes in ST and TT

In this way, translators may expand a ST process and render it as multiple processes. For example:

(ST): […] ya que este ***era*** su deseo
As this was his wish

(TT): […] since he has ***requested*** me to do so

4. Research Model

The following diagram represents the model of this study. An Explanation is presented below after the table in order to give an obvious regarding the research model:

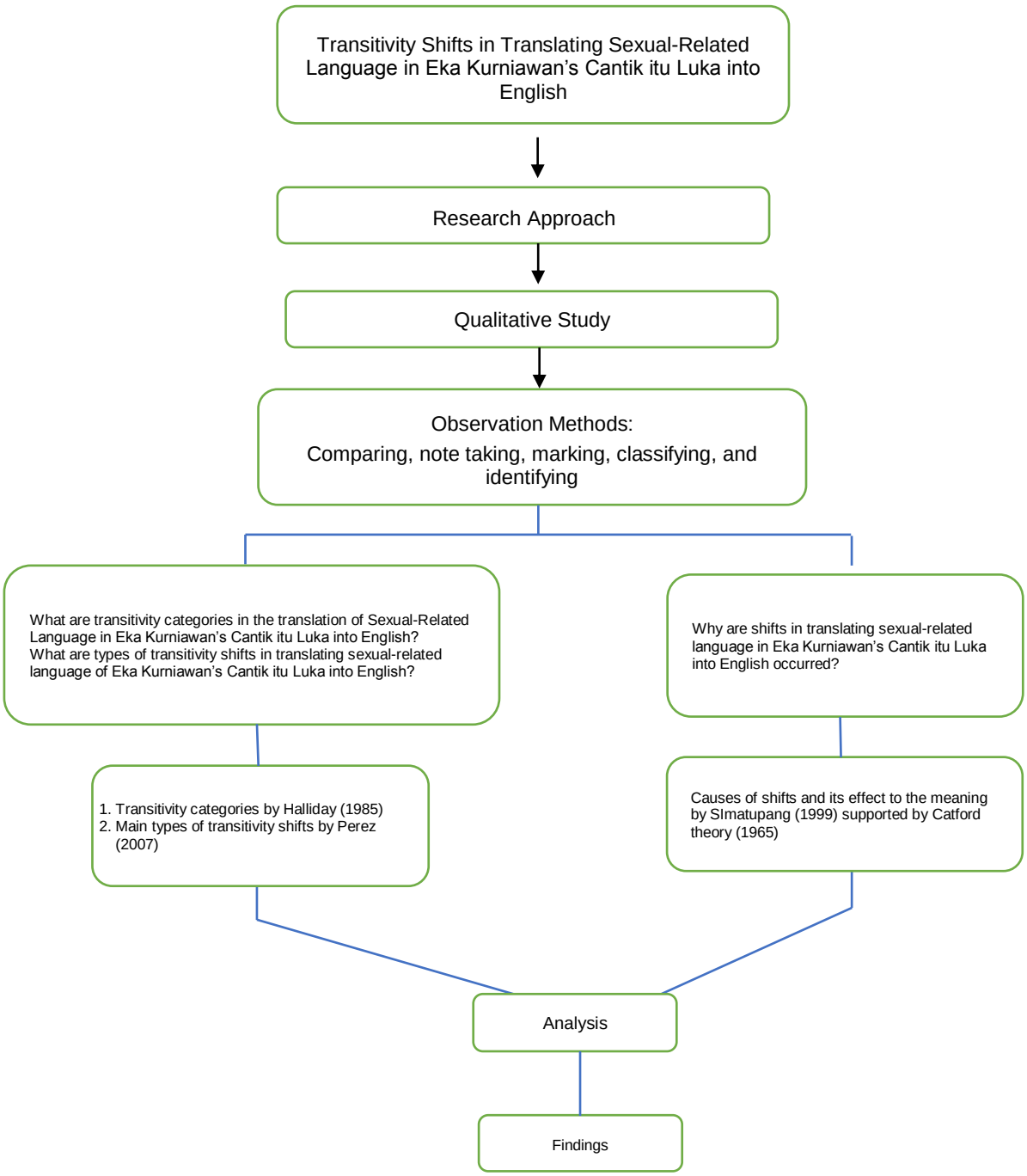

Transitivity Shifts in Translating Sexual-Related Language in Eka Kurniawan's Cantik itu Luka into English
Research Approach
Qualitative Study
Observation Methods:
Comparing, note taking, marking, classifying, and identifying
What are transitivity categories in the translation of Sexual-Related Language in Eka Kurniawan's Cantik itu Luka into English?
What are types of transitivity shifts in translating sexual-related language of Eka Kurniawan's Cantik itu Luka into English?
Why are shifts in translating sexual-related language in Eka Kurniawan's Cantik itu Luka into English occurred?
1. Transitivity categories by Halliday (1985)
2. Main types of transitivity shifts by Perez (2007)
Causes of shifts and its effect to the meaning by SImatupang (1999) supported by Catford theory (1965)
Analysis
Findings

Figure 1. Research Model

This research entitled Transitivity Shifts in the Translation of Sexual-Related Language of Eka Kurniawan's *Cantik itu Luka* into English. The data source was taken from the novel of Eka Kurniawan, entitled *Cantik itu Luka* and its translation, Beauty is A Wound. This study is qualitative study. The data was limited on the process (verb) in the clause and sentence, which are consists of transitivity in SL and their translation in TL. The data analysed was focused on sexual-related language. There were some procedures used to collect the data source through the observation methods, such as, comparing, note taking, marking, classifying and identifying in order to find the appropriate data related to research questions. The primary concern of this study was focused on transitivity categories and transitivity shifts found in the translation of Indonesian newsletter into English. Furthermore, the research questions were analysed by applying two main theories by Halliday (1985) and Perez (2007).

The theory of transitivity system by Halliday (1985) was adopted to analyse the first problem and the theory of transitivity shifts by Perez (2007) was applied to analyse the second problem. There were also

supporting theories of transitivity used in this study, proposed by Catford (1965) and Simpatupang (1999) to answer the third problem.