THE TRANSLATION OF TRANSITIVITY PROCESS IN A SHORT STORY OF THE YELLOW FACE IN THE BOOK OF THE MEMOIRS OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

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ABSTRACT

Short story is a narrative text that describes an experience or event of an actor in a sequence of time. The phenomenon of experience is related to the study of SFL, namely transitivity. Transitivity is a grammatical that explains the meaning of experience into a type of processes. This study aims to analyze the translation of narrative text, that is a short story. The aims of this research are a) to identify the type of transitivity process of narrative text from the source language and target language, b) to find out the transitivity process translation technique applied by the translator in translating the narrative text. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a functional systemic linguistic approach. The transitivity theory is based on Halliday's theory (2014). The data was obtained through content analysis and FGD (focus group discussion). The results showed that there were 48 clauses obtained by determining the generic structure of the narrative text. There were 6 types of transitivity process in the short story of *The Yellow Face*, such as material process, mental process, relational attributive process, verbal process, existential process, and verbal behavior process. Meanwhile, the translation techniques applied to translate the transitivity process are establish equivalent (77%), modulation (14,58%), explicitation (6,25%), and paraphrase (2,08%).

Keywords: Short Story, Transitivity Process, Translation Technique, SFL.

1) INTRODUCTION

Short story is a type of narrative text since it describes or explains the experience of an actor in a sequence of time starting from the setting to the climax of the incident and its resolution. Short story is classified as telling events based on the reality of society life. Short story describes social relationships, interactions, and the role of each individual. The story is written in some ways to impress readers such as the illustration of character, point of view patterns, realization of actions, impressions in dialogue, and so on.

The phenomenon of experience or events that occur in reality can be elaborated in depth using a functional systemic linguistic approach, namely transitivity. Halliday (1994:106) explains that transitivity describes a pattern of experience that is represented in the form of a process based on the reality that occurs around it. Transitivity is a part of idesional meaning. There are

three components that determine the ideational meaning of a clause such as process, participants, and circumstance. Short stories become the object of research because it contains a number of events and has different clauses that determine the types of participants and the process.

The memoirs of Sherlock Holmes tells the story of Sherlock Holmes in dealing with several cases that occur around him. He tries to be a professional detective. This short story anthology is the most phenomenal among other short story anthologies, because the story is fun and packed with various actions. This research will explore the translation of transitivity in one of the short stories contained in The memoirs of Sherlock Holmes, which is entitled "The Yellow Face". The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes is an English short story anthology written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. His works became popular and spread out all over the world.

The existence of foreign language literary works requires translators to accomplish their ability to transfer messages. This matter aims to facilitate readers to understand the storyline clearly and in detail, as well as being able to achieve their emotion while reading. Basically, translating a literary work in the form of short stories or novels has the same goal as other texts, that is conveying messages. Nababan (2012:43) explains that the similarity of messages in a translation process is the most priority. When it happens an addition or reduction of messages, the translator means to betray the author and has distortion toward the source language.

To obtain the equivalence of messages between two languages, translators need to pay attention to the translation techniques used. Molina & Albir (2002) explain that translation technique is a procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. Molina & Albir (2002) divide translation techniques into 18 types. Those are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calke, compensation, description, discursive creation, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, reduction, substitution, particularization, transposition and variation. Roger T. Bell (1991:6) also stated that Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Equivalence is certaintly most emphasized in translation, because translation deals with the process of transferring messages, not only the change of a language.

Some researches on transitivity has been conducted by Asad (2014), Leonita (2016), and Anggia (2016). Their research focuses on the types of transitivity processes found in short stories and novels. These three studies aim to see the type of transitivity process that is dominantly used. Their research have not oriented on translation studies.

Taufiq (2018) and Jafar (2020) conducted a transitivity analysis on the translation of speech and expository texts. What distinguishes it from previous research, this research will clarify clauses based on the genre of narrative text, by determining the generic structure starting from orientation, complication, evaluation, and resolution. Then, finding out what techniques are applied by the translator in translating the word of frase on the transitivity process.

2) RESEARCH METHODS

The method of this research was a qualitative descriptive, because it describes the translation techniques used to translate words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that represent the meaning of experience, namely transitivity. Bodgan and Taylor (2016:7) explain that qualitative research is one of research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of people being observed. The researcher will collect the data and analyze the data obtained from a short story.

Spradley (in Santosa, 2017: 49) explained that the location of research has three main elements, namely setting, participant and event. The setting in this research was the book of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* and the translation. The actors or participants included all characters in

the short story. Then, the event was in the form of stages of story or plots that include all experiences.

The source of data in this research is the short story of *The Yellow Face* which was contained in the book of *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* in English and its Indonesian translation. Meanwhile, the data used were words, phrases, clauses obtained from determining the generic structure based on the stages of the narrative text.

Data collection techniques were carried out based on content analysis and FGD (Focus group discussion). Content analysis was used to classify linguistic data in the form of transitivity. While FGD was implemented to explore and classify the translation techniques.

3) RESULTS

Linguistic data found in the narrative text of The Yellow Face in The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes book, there are 6 types of transitivity processes. Those are material process, mental process, relational attributive process, verbal process, existential process, and verbal behavior process. The types of process has represent the narrative text at each stages. At first stage, it represents the setting, namely orientation. The second stage tells the problems experienced by a character which is called as complication. The next is evaluation, outlining the process of finding the completion point. And last is resolution. The following describes the types of transitivity process at each stages of the narrative text found in this research:

Table 1. Total and Percentage of Process Realisation in The Yellow Face Short Story

Staging	Types of Process	Frequency	Percentage
Orientation	Material	6	3%
	Relasional atributif	5	2.5%
Komplikasi	Mental	9	4.5%
	Material	6	3%
	Relasional atributif	3	1.5%
	Verbal	3	1.5%
	Eksistensial	3	1.5%
Evaluasi	Verbal	4	2%
	Material	1	0.5%
Resolusi	Material	4	2%
	Mental	3	1.5%
	Eksistensial	1	0.5%
	Verbal Behavior	1	0.5%
	Verbal	1	0.5%
Total		50	100%

The translation data in this research, found 4 translation techniques applied by translators in translating the words or phrases in the transitivity process. Establish equivalence became the dominant technique with a total number of 37 or (77%). The second is modulation technique with occurrences of 7 or (14.58%). Next, explicitation technique with the number of 3 or (6.25%), and the last one is paraphrase technique of 1 or (2.08%). The description in the table below:

Table 2. Total and Percentage of Translation Techniques of Transitivity Process in The Yellow Face Short Story

No	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Establish Equivalent	37	77%
2.	Modulation	7	14,58%
3.	Explicitation	3	6,25%
4.	Paraphrase	1	2,08%
Total		48	100%

4) DISCUSSION

Transitivity

This research has found 48 clauses with 6 types of transitivity process. Several clauses have more than one type of process. Therefore, the results of the analysis in this research consist of 50 transitivity process obtained. Here is some examples of clauses that represent transitivity process.

a. Material Process

Based on Halliday (2014:243) material process represents abstract doings and happenings. It has three constituents such as actor, process, and goal. Actor is the doer, while goal is the object. Here is the example of research data:

I	**had sat**	for about twenty minutes
Actor	*Material process*	*Circumstance:extent*

Saya	**duduk berpikir**	di tempat tidur	selama kira-kira dua puluh menit
Actor	*Material process*	*Circumstance:location:place*	*Circumstance:extent*

Both clauses above are material process because it indicates physical actions. The words *had sat* and *duduk* signify an action that involves the body. The participants of this process called as actor, in the word "I" in the source language and "saya" in the target language.

b. Mental Process

Halliday (2014:245) stated that mental process is concerned with the experience of consciousness. it has three constituents such as senser, process, and phenomenon. This process consists of three types of process, namely cognitive mental process, perceptive mental process, and affective mental process. Here is the example of research data:

Effie	**loves**	Me
Senser	*Mental process*	*phenomenon*

Effie	mencintai	saya
Senser	*Mental process*	*pheenomenon*

Both clauses indicate mental process because it represents the act of thinking, sensing, and feelings. The data above is an affective mental process in the word of *loves* and *mencintai.* The participant is Effie, as a senser.

c. Verbal Process

Eggins (2004:235) explains that verbal process is the action of saying. This process contains three partisipants such as sayer, receiver, and verbiage. Sayer is the responsible person of this verbal process. Receiver is the person to whom directed. And verbiage is a noun conveying some kind of verbal action. Here is the data example of verbal process:

"It had an ugly sound,"	I	**answered**
Verbiage	*Sayer*	*Verbal process*

"Rasanya demikian,"	**jawab**	ku
Verbiage	*Verbal process*	*Sayer*

Both clauses above indicate verbal process because it represent the act of saying something purely, it does not reflects physical action as the word of *answered* in the source language and *jawab* in the target language.

d. Behavior Process

Behavior process is a process that combines two types of processes, such as mental processes and material processes. This process has two types of processes, namely the verbal behavior process and mental behavior process. The following is an example of research data found:

I	**determined to have**	the child over	for a few weeks
Behaver	*Verbal behavior process*	*Fenomenon*	*Circumstance:extent*

aku	**memutuskan**	agar anakku	**dibawa kemari**	untuk beberapa minggu
Behaver	*Verbal behavior*	*Fenomenon*	*Process*	*Circumstance:extent*

The clauses above is categorized as a verbal behavior process in the word of *determined to have* in the source language and *memutuskan* in the target language. It indiates the act between verbal and material, but it does not show a movement of action.

e. Relational process

Relational process is related to a process that connects one participant with another participant. The relational process is divided into two types, namely relational attributive process and relational identification process. Here is the example of research data:

My wife	**had always been**	a woman of a frank, open nature
carrier	*Relasional atributif process*	*Atribut*

Selama ini	istri saya	**sangat terbuka dan terus terang**	kepada saya,
Circumstance: location:time	*Carrier*	*relasional atributif process / atribut*	*Circumstance: location:place*

The data above is relational attributive process in the word of *had always been* in the source language and the word *sangat terbuka dan terus terang* in the target language. This clause has a characteristic in the form of giving attributes to the first participant, that is *my wife*. The name of the participant in this process is carrier.

f. Existensial Process

But	there	**'s**	this secret	between us,
		Existensial process	*Existent*	*Circumstance:accompaniment*

Tapi	**ada**	sebuah rahasia	di antara kami,
	Existensial process	*Existent*	*Circumstance:accompaniment*

Both clauses above indicate existential process because it states something exists, such in the word of "*there is*" or the word "*ada*" in the target language.

Translation Techniques

The results of the translation techniques obtained in translating the transitivity process were found with four types of techniques. Those are establish equivalent, modulation, explicitation, and paraphrase. The most dominant technique applied is establish equivalent, then continued by modulation, explicitization and paraphrase. Here is the following explanation of translation techniques in translating the word or phase of transitivity process.

a. Establish Equivalent

Establish equivalent technique is the most dominant translation technique used by translators in translating the short story of *The Yellow Face*. It has found 37 data using establish equivalent. Here's an example of data:

and	her footsteps	**coming up**	the stairs.
	Actor	*Material process*	*Range*

dan	langkah-langkah	**menaiki**	tangga
	Actor	*Material process*	*Range*

The data above is the example of clauses that uses establish equivalent technique, in the word "*coming up*" in the source language and it is translated into "*menaiki*" in the target language. Establish equivalent is used by common expressions, for example it has listed in a dictionary or expressed in everyday life. Both clauses are the examples of material process.

b. Modulation

There are 7 data applied the translation technique of modulation. Here is the data example of modulation technique in translating the word or phrase in transitivity process. Here is the example of research data:

and	we	**can never be**	the same
	Carrier	*Relasional atributif process*	*Atribut*

dan	kami	**tak akan bisa**	seperti dulu lagi
	Carrier	*Relasional atributif process*	*Atribut*

The data above applied modulation technique on the word "*can never be*" in the target language. Modulation techniques is implemented by changing the point of view or focus on the target language. The clause is the example of the process of relational attributive.

c. Explicitation

Explicitation is a part of amplification technique. It conveys messages in additional information. There are 3 data applied explicitation technique in translating the word of phrase of transitivity process. Here is the data example:

I	**had sat**	for about twenty minutes
Actor	*Material process*	*Circumstance:extent*

Saya	**duduk berpikir**	di tempat tidur	selama kira-kira dua puluh menit
Actor	*Material process*	*Circumstance:location:place*	*Circumstance:extent*

The data above applied explicitation technique on the word "*had sat*" in the source language and it translated into "*duduk berpikir*" in the target language. This technique is implemented by adding information so that the message in the source language can be conveyed clearly in the target language. The word "*duduk berpikir*" in the target language contains additional information, because the doer does not only sitting but while thiking. The example above involves material process.

d. Parafrase

Paraphrase is also a part of amplification technique since it applies messeges in detail. This technique has the lowest number in translating the word or phrase of transitivity process. Here is the data example:

Don't let	there	**be**	any mistake about that.
proses material		*proses eksistensial*	*eksisten*

Ini	**tak perlu diragukan lagi**
fenomenon	*proses mental*

The data above used paraphrase technique on the word "*be*" in the source language and it translated into "*tak perlu diragukan lagi*" in the target language. The clause in the source language is categorized as existential process, and when its is translated become mental process on the word "tak perlu dilakukan lagi".

The classification of the types of transitivity processes aims to facilitate researchers to see the relationship between transitivity process and the translation technique used. In addition, the researcher relates it to the structure of narrative text. Narrative text is divided into four stages, such as orientation, complication, evaluation, and resolution. The material process is the dominant a type of process appeared in this narrative text, because the actors tend to act any physical actions. Followed by mental process, where the actors had misunderstanding that tends

to conveys their feelings. These finding is in line with the research conducted by Leonita (2016), the results of her research stated that material process has the highest number of appearance in Papuan folklore. As stated by Wiratno (2018:308) narrative text tends to apply the use of material process to describe the events. Furthermore, regarding the translation technique as previously described, establish equivalence technique also become the most technique applied in the translation of transitivity process. There are 37 words or phrases using this establish equivalent technique. This finding is also in line with the results of research from Jafar (2020), he explains that establish equivalent technique is dominantly used in translating words or phrases in the transitivity process.

This research tends to focus on the translation of words or phrases in the transitivity process. Precisely to find out or observe what techniques are applied in it. Therefore, there has to be theoretical development in further research. The next researcher can examine the translation of the transitivity system construction, which involves all components, such as participants, processes, and circumstances. Then analyse the shift of transitivity or find out the impact of translation quality caused by the application of translation techniques.

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