

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Interaction becomes a crucial part of human's life. Interaction across nation actually has been done for many centuries. Our ancestors used to move from one place to another by certain purposes. Many inscriptions were found supporting the existence of the interaction. Explorers also wrote journals related to the communities they met during the journeys.

Nowadays, human's interaction is unlimited by means of sophisticated technologies. People broadly use social media to share and to give information. The interaction becomes wider and involves not only a language used by certain community, but also a chance to communicate with many people across the world through language which is different from the mother tongue.

The communication might be difficult without understanding the culture. For this reason, translation plays a significant role in for successful communication. In conducting translation, translators prevent ambiguity in the translation products through some strategies and ideologies. Therefore, translation studies become an interesting topic which has been developed to bridge the gap among different societies.

Many written texts are translated in order to share knowledge and values to other people around the world. It is challenging to study how the writers organize the text and how their ideas are represented in the translation products. Since a language cannot be separated from culture and context, translation also tries to recognize and understand a different social and cultural source context and to reproduce meaning in totally different environment (Manfredi, 2008).

One of the most interesting texts is *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* (henceforth CCF) which was written in 1964 by Roald Dahl. This story has been adopted twice into movies entitled *Willy Wonka & the Chocolate Factory* (1971) and *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* (2005). The latter has been showed many times in some TV stations during the holiday seasons. In addition, an adaptation of the story involving Tom and Jerry serial entitled *Willy Wonka and the Chocolate Factory* was released in 2017. The novel and the film make the story exists across generations. Although the novel is firstly published in 1964, the translation versions, which was reprinted into certain editions, are still available and the e-books could be found online. This novel is undoubtedly famous, and Dahl's writings have been translated into 58 languages. In this research, the researcher involves three languages as the objects of the research: English, French, and Bahasa Indonesia. The three languages are selected due to the similarity in language pattern, the SVO patterns.

Moreover, in this world-famous novel there are different choices of initial element. The followings are extracts taken from the novels.

English source text

Mr. Wonka led the party over to a gigantic machine that stood in the very center of the Inventing Room. It was a gleaming metal that towered high above the children and their parents.

(Dahl, 2013:91)

French translation

Mr Wonka conduisit le groupe à une gigantesque machine qui se dressait au centre même de la sale de inventions. Une montagne de metal luisant, dominant de très haut les enfant et le leurs parents.

(Mr Wonka led the group to a gigantic machine that stood at the very center of the invention hall. A mountain of shiny metal, towering above the child and their parents.)

(Dahl, 2007:129)

The extracts above are taken from English novel and French translation version. Referring to the second clauses, it is obvious that the translator has different ways in realizing the text. First, the choice of unmarked themes in the examples shows the common choice of themes in the source text (ST) and target text (TT).

English: It was a mountain of gleaming metal.

French : *Une montagne de métal luisant, dominant de très haut*
 a mountain of gleaming metal towering above

In relevance to theme analysis, although the initial element belong to unmarked theme, they are different in structure. In the English text, the writer uses pronoun *it* to refer to the entity which has been stated in the preceding clause that is *a gigantic machine*. The writer uses anaphoric reference. Differently, the French

version prefers using noun group in the initial element, *une montagne*. The noun group is in the form of repetition from noun group mentioned in the previous clause, *une gigantesque machine*. Despite the different choice of initial element, the French version is in the form of noun phrase *une montagne de métal luisant* as the realization of an English clause *it was a mountain of gleaming metal*.

English source text

Mr. Wonka led the party over to a gigantic machine that stood in the very center of the Inventing Room. It was a gleaming metal that towered high above the children and their parents.

(Dahl, 2013:91)

Bahasa Indonesia translation

Mr. Wonka membawa rombongan mereka menuju mesin raksasa yang terletak di pusat Ruang Penciptaan. Mesin itu berupa tumpukan besi mengilat yang tingginya melebihi naka-anak maupun para orangtua mereka.

(Mr. Wonka took their group to a gigantic machine located in the center of the Invention Room. The machine was a shiny iron pile that exceeded the height of the children and their parents.)

(Dahl, 2010:122)

The English clauses are also realized differently in Bahasa Indonesia version. It shows the unmarked initial elements, in which the translator tend to use a noun phrase to realize the pronoun *it*.

English : It was a mountain of gleaming metal

Bahasa Indonesia: *Mesin itu* *berupa* *tumpukan besi mengilat*
the machine was a shiny iron pile

Instead of using pronoun *it* as found in the English version, the translator chooses a noun phrase *mesin itu*. She performs repetition of the noun phrase, because there is no such *it* pronoun in Bahasa Indonesia, and maintains the anaphoric references used by the writer. Using *itu* as the realization of the pronoun *it* without mentioning the noun *mesin* will lead to ambiguity.

To accommodate the analysis of textual metafunctions realized by theme grammar, the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (henceforth SFL) is employed since SFL considers the context as meaning construct. This leads SFL linguists to treat context as an important aspect in text production like in translation. SFL is employed to analyze the language features, especially feature of textual functions in terms of theme choice in translational texts, the CCF.

B. Identification of the Problem

From the background, there are some problems in translational texts. There are some issues that can be observed:

First, the issue of Theme choices is highly noticed. It might be problematic since the way of thinking and making meaning might be different from a society to another. For example, in Japanese the postposition *wa* is used for signaling the theme, but in English what is in the initial position of clause indicates the theme (Halliday, 2014:88). Specifically, this issue relates to the Theme remained by the translator. It conveys textual meaning of the text. Although the writers and the translators deliver meaning in the same ways of thinking and making meaning, sometimes the purpose of the texts is not necessarily completely delivered.

The second issue is Coherence. Richards and Schmidt (2002:85) define coherence as “the relationships which link the meanings of utterances in a discourse or of sentences in a text.” It means the connection of meaning in sentences also need to be realized in the translation product. Analyzing the coherence of a text could give a sign that the meaning of text is comprehensive. It is thematic progression which is usually related to this issue.

The third issue is related to translation shift. The shift could be in the form of category or that of level proposed by Catford. He gives an example of an English phrase *a medical student* which was translated into *un étudiant en médecine*. The clauses perform class shift, one of category shifts mentioned by him. The category shift may occur in structural, class, rank, or intrasystem shift. Another thing proposed is the level shift, in which something is expressed by grammar in one language but realized by lexis in another language (Catford in Munday, 2008: 60-61).

The fourth issue is related to Meaning Breadth in the text. In identifying the clauses and the distribution of their elements, the Interpersonal Metafunction divides a clause in terms of mood and residue. A finite verb that is a part of mood element might not exist in the translation version. For instance, there is no finite verbal operator in Bahasa Indonesia. Finite is “a form of a verb which is marked to show that it is related to a subject in person and/or number, and which shows tense” (Richards and Schmidt, 2002:202). Instead of using Finite in interrogative clause, people use question word *apakah* or postposition *-kah* as the question word in Bahasa Indonesia.

Considering all issues, the research in translation studies gets more attention to be conducted. It is challenging to study the way people making and realizing meaning through languages.

C. Focus of the Research

In order to make this research feasible, the researcher focused on the issue of theme choice in multilingual translational texts, applying textual metafunction in SFL. The texts were analyzed based on textual function, realized by theme grammar. The reason for choosing the textual function instead of the two other functions is because textual function facilitates the two other functions to occur in SFL. Therefore, it would reveal whether flow of information is maintained as the original text or not.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background, the identification, and the focus of the research, the problems is formulated as “How Textual Metafunction in Charlie and the Chocolate Factory is realized in French and Bahasa Indonesia?”

E. Objectives of the Research

In line with the formulation of the problem, this research aims at describing and analyzing features of textual metafunction represented grammatically by the theme grammar in the CCF translational texts in French and Bahasa Indonesia.

F. Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give contribution to the following parties:

1. For the linguistics practitioners,

- a. Theoretically, this research gives an insight concerning the application of SFL in translation studies
 - b. The result of this research contributes to enhance the competence on grammatical analysis through theme choice.
 - c. The result of the study provides information of the theme in multilingual translation, the language feature of English, French, and Bahasa Indonesia of a novel CCF
2. For the students of Translation Concentration of Applied Linguistics Study Program, this study contributes to introduce the concept of theme-grammar, to add more research on theme analysis in multilingual translational texts, to broaden the knowledge of translation studies. Therefore, the students can explore and employ both lingual and contextual analysis of translation. It is also used as bibliographical resource for the next relevant type of research.
 3. For translators, this study is expected to improve the skill of translating by considering the result of translational texts analysis. Hopefully translators can produce better translation product.
 4. For publishers, this research is expected to help them in selecting the most qualified translation product.