

**INTERPERSONAL MEANING BREADTH VARIATION OF E.G.
SEIDENSTICKER'S *SNOW COUNTRY* AND A.S. LAKSANA'S *DAERAH
SALJU***

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Attainment of a
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature**



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*DAERAH SALJU***

A Thesis



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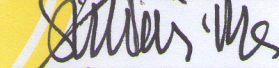
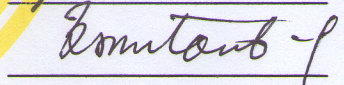
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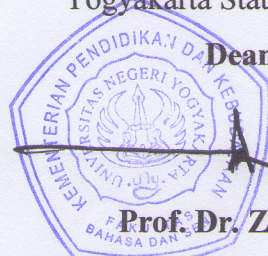
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Ade Oktaviyani

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Ade Oktaviyani

DEDICATION

This thesis is genuinely dedicated to:

*My beloved mother and father, for their
long lasting love and kindness*

MOTTOS

- 1) *So verify, with the hardship, there is relief. (Al-Inshirah: 94)*
- 2) *Never stop believing, never stop dreaming, dream big, dream high! (Dream High Drama)*
- 3) *Always Keep the Faith. (Anonym)*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

ST	: Source Text
TT	: Target Text
T1	: Text 1
T2	: Text 2
HD	: Higher Degree
TSC	: Translational Semiotic Communication
DD	: Different Degree
SD	: Same Degree
M	: Mood
R	: Residue
S	: Subject
F	: Finite
P	: Predicator
C	: Complement
A	: Adjunct
ST	: Statement
DC	: Declarative

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This research was intended to analyze the bilingual translation of E.G. Seidensticker *Snow Country* and A.S. Laksana's *Daerah Salju* which can be categorized in meaning variation analysis. This research is aimed at (1) describing the interpersonal meaning breadth variation realized by the mood types of the source text of E.G. Seidensticker *Snow Country* and the target text A.S. Laksana's *Daerah Salju*, and (2) explaining the contextual motivating factors of the occurring mood types that demonstrate the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in question.

This study is a descriptive-qualitative research. The data were the clauses of E.G. Seidensticker *Snow Country* and A.S. Laksana's *Daerah Salju*. The instrument of this descriptive-qualitative research is the researcher herself. Then, the results of the analysis were recapped on tables and data sheet. After that they were described into words and then the motivating factors of the occurring Mood types were explained.

The result of the research reveals that T2 did not make many changes from T1. The highest occurrence of the interpersonal meaning breadth variation between the two texts is of the "lowest" variation (76.74%). It happens because the highest degree of the interpersonal meaning breadth variation belongs to the "0" degree category. This research also shows that the most prominent type of Mood in both texts is declarative, which are 99.15% in Text 1 and 99.21% in Text 2. It means that the Mood types of both texts are highly similar. The contextual factors that motivate the occurrence of interpersonal meaning breadth variation are situational context (field, tenor and mode). The field of the novel is a story of a love affair between Shimamura and Komako, the tenor is the authors and the readers, the mode is written texts.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In interaction, peoples need language as the tool of communication to share their thoughts, ideas, and views about something. In doing so, they are in the process of transferring message which contains meaning. Translation is understood as an activity of transferring meaning between two or more languages.

People can communicate with or without any direct respond from others. Novel is one example as the tool communication without any direct respond from the reader. It shows the characters, plot, and certain themes or ideas in the story. The reader can find knowledge, information, facts, and also entertainments.

The whole novel can be identified as a text. A text is a piece of naturally occurring spoken or written identified to communicate a message. Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in a text should be linked to achieve the meaningfulness of the text. They also have an action that implies giving and demanding. It can be said that they express the interpersonal meaning which can be associated with Mood grammar. Interpersonal meaning is the meaning as a form of action. Its function is that of exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offers and commands.

Translation is the representation of the meaning of a text and the subsequent production of an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language. A translation should convey the same information as the original. The text to be translated is called the source text, and the text that has been translated into another language is called the translated text. There are three types of written translation. They are intralingual translation (translation within a language), interlingual translation (translation from one language to another), and intersemiotic translation (translation of verbal sign by a non-verbal sign).

One of the products of translation is the translation of an English text into Bahasa Indonesia version. *Snow Country* is one example which has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia in order to make a better understanding for people who read it. The original novel is entitled *Yukiguni* by Yasunari Kawabata. He became the first Japanese writer to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature. *Snow Country* is chosen for this research since it is interesting to be analyzed. It has an English version by E.G. Seidensticker. Otherwise, it also has an Indonesian version by A.S Laksana. This research focuses on the English version and Indonesian version in gaining the analysis. The example of expression from the data in *Snow Country* novel is as follows.

English expression (Text 1):

The train pulled up at signal stop.

(*Snow Country*, 1957: 3)

Bahasa Indonesia expression (Text 2):

Kereta api berhenti di tempat sinyal.

(*Daerah Salju*, 2009: 1)

Based on the example above, Text 1 is an English text while Text 2 is an Indonesian text. The type of element of the example above consists of mood and residue. Mood in T1 consists of *the train* as subject and *pulled up* as finite while in T2 *kereta api* as a subject and *berhenti* as finite. Then, residue in T1 consists of *pulled up* as predicator and *at a signal stop* as adjunct while in T2 *berhenti* as predicator and *di tempat sinyal* as adjunct. From those expressions, both of the clauses express declarative statement. It means T1 and T2 have the same meaning in which T2 is relevant to T1.

B. Research Focus

Translation is useful for people to get ideas, news, knowledge and information from different culture. However, translation is not simple. The activity of translation is important in relation to transferring the story from the source text into the target texts. The point is that ‘meaning’ realized in the language of the source text must be realized equivalently in the language of the target text.

Translation can be in literary or non literary texts. One of the literary texts is novel. Novel includes the story in which the characters and situation are

imaginary but it may include reference of the real places, people, and events. Novel has many functions as media for education, history, and also entertainment.

On a novel, when the characters get involved with one another in the conversation, they are doing the interpersonal meaning activities. Some interactions on a novel give information for readers. In this case, clauses have meanings as an action that implies giving and demanding. Interpersonal meaning is the meaning as a form of action. It can be said that they express the interpersonal meaning which can be associated with Mood grammar. In mood grammar, there are communication interactions through the exchanging statements, opinions, or even presumptions.

In order to get a deep analysis, this study is focused on the meaning variation of E.G. Seidensticker's *Snow Country* and A.S. Laksana's *Daerah Salju*. The interpersonal meaning is measured in terms of its breadth by comparing both texts. Based on the delimitation of the research, the formulations of the research are as follows.

1. How is the interpersonal meaning breadth variation of E.G. Seidensticker's *Snow Country* and A.S. Laksana's *Daerah Salju* realized as demonstrated by the mood types of both texts?
2. What are the contextual motivating factors of the occurrence mood types that demonstrate the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in question?

C. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are:

1. to describe the interpersonal meaning breadth variation of E.G. Seidensticker's *Snow Country* and A.S. Laksana's *Daerah Salju* realized as demonstrated by the mood types both texts, and
2. to explain the contextual motivating factors of the occurrence mood types that demonstrate the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in question.

D. Significance of the Research

This research will give knowledge especially to the students translation studies learning the interpersonal meaning occurred in *Snow Country* in both versions. The students can get the explanation about the degree of interpersonal meaning breadth in both versions of the novel and can be a reference to enrich the translation study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Literature Review

It has been stated in the previous chapter that this research is aimed at analyzing the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in the English and Bahasa Indonesia version of *Snow Country* and the contextual factors of the meaning variation. In order to acquire the answers, this chapter is concerned with related theories and the background information to help the process of analysis. Thus, this chapter describes the notions of translation, the notions of language, the background of *Snow Country* and relevant theories in this research.

1. Translation

a. Notions of Translation

Every expert in translation defines translation in different ways. According to Nida and Taber (1969: 12), translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Bell (1991: 6) says that translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. It is relevant to Newmark in Machali (1998: 1) who says that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written

message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

Furthermore, McGuire in Machali (1998: 1) states that translation is the rendering of an SL text into the TL so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted. Meanwhile, Larson (1984) in his book *Meaning-based Translation* claims that translation is to change a form into another form.

Some definitions above indicate that translation involves two different languages that are considered as the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL). Translation also deals with replacement, which means changing the source language into the target language to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

b. Kinds of Translation

Jakobson (1959: 145) states three kinds of translation.

1) Intralingual translation

The term ‘intralingual translation’ means the translation involving the same language form both the source and the target. In short, only one language is involved. For example, a text in English is translated in identical English, but it is restated in a shorter or longer version, although both versions have to similar content of message.

2) Interlingual translation

In contrast with intralingual translation, the interlingual one involves more than one language. Interlingual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. It consists of the bilingual translation and multilingual translation. Multilingual translation involves more than two languages, for example, the translation from Japanese into English and Bahasa Indonesia.

3) Intersemiotic translation

In another way, intersemiotic translation is a sort of translation which the sources or targets, or both of them are not expressed in the form of language, such as picture which is translated into dance.

Considering that a text has both form and meaning, Larson (1984: 15) classifies translation into two main kinds. One is form-based and the other is meaning-based. Form-based translation, known as literal translation, attempts to follow the form of the source language; while meaning-based translation, or known as idiomatic translation, makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Idiomatic translation use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written

originally in the receptor language. Thus, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. However, it is not easy to consistently translate idiomatically. A translator may express some parts of his translation in very natural forms and then in other parts fall back into a literal form. Then, translations fall on a continuum from a very literal, literal, modified literal, near idiomatic, and unduly free as shown below.

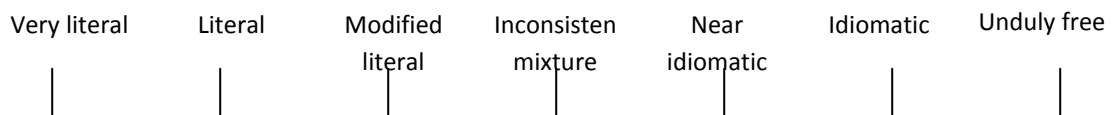


Figure 1. Translation as a continuum by Larson (1984: 17)

c. Translation Process

Nida and Taber (1982: 33) state three stages in translation process.

1) Analysis

The surface structure (i.e. the meaning as given in source language) is analyzed in terms of: (a) the grammatical relationship, and (b) the meaning of the word and combinations of the words.

2) Transfer

The analyzed material is transferred in the mind of translator from source language to receptor one.

3) Restructuring

The transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. This step is done in order to make the translation easily be read and accepted by the target language reader.

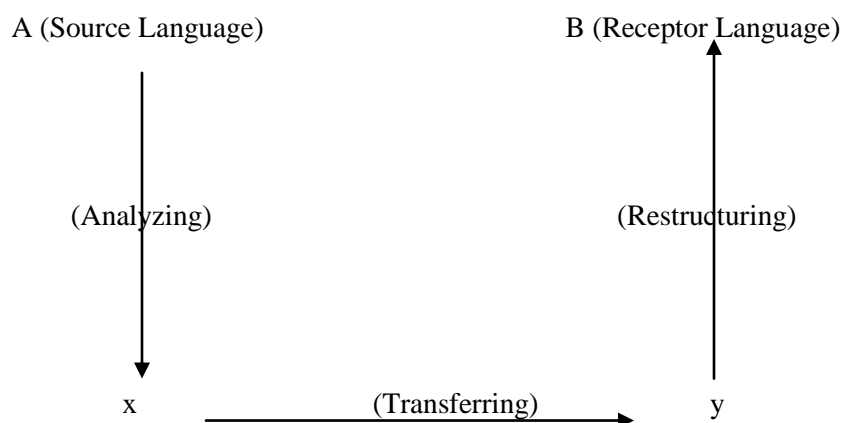


Figure 2. Translation process (Nida and Taber, 1982: 33)

Furthermore, according to Larson (1984) translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This process is done by changing the form of the source language into the form of receptor language and it is meaning that must be kept constant.

d. Notions of Bilingual Translation

According to *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* (2010), the word 'bilingual' consists of two morphemes, 'bi' means two and 'lingua' means a tongue or an organ resembling a tongue. Bilingual itself means containing or being expressed in two languages, or using, or are to use two languages especially with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker. Meanwhile, Jakobson (1959: 146) points out that any comparison of two languages implies an examination of their mutual translatability: widespread practice of interlingual communication, particularly translating activities, must be kept under constant scrutiny by linguistic science. In relation to that statement, it can be seen that differences of two languages force one to pay further attention to translating activity since those two languages have different rules.

2. Language

a. Notions of Language

Catford (1965) says that language is a type of patterned human behavior. It is a way, perhaps the most important way, in which human beings interact in social situation. Many animals and even plant species communicate with each other. However, human language is unique in being a symbolic communication system that is learned from childhood. Moreover, Wardaugh (1986: 22) says that language is a specific set of

linguistic items or human speech patterns (presumably sounds, words, grammatical features) which we can uniquely associate with some external factors (presumably, a geographical area and a social group).

Eggins (2004: 3) says that language is a semiotic system. Its function is to make meanings by involving sets of meaningful choices and oppositions. In addition, she also says that the process of using a language is called a semiotic process; it is a process of making meanings by choosing.

In brief, there are some experts to define what language actually is. Firstly, according to Kridalaksana (1983: 5), in his book *Fungsi Bahasa dan Sikap Bahasa*, language is an arbitrary sound system that is used by the members of social groups in order to cooperate, communicate and identify with each other. It means language is a kind of system that is used by some particular communities in order to communicate and share ideas.

b. Functions of Language

Generally, language has two constituents, i.e. form and meaning. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) state that the fundamental components of meaning in language are three kinds of functional components. These aspects are called metafunction. Metafunction consists of textual meaning, ideational meaning and interpersonal meaning.

a) Textual meaning

It concerns the creation of text relevant to context. This is important in the creation of coherence in spoken and written texts. The function of the clause is for constructing a message, whereas the major textual system of this clause is theme (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 62).

b) Ideational meaning

It is a representation of some kinds of processes, events, action, states, or other phenomenal aspects of the world. In ideational meaning, the clause construes a quantum of change as a figure, or configuration of a process, participants involved in it and any attendant circumstances (Halliday and Mattheissen, 2004). It concerns “ideation” in grammatical resources for construing our experience of the world around us and inside us. It is the meaning in the sense of content which can be expressed as features that can be thought as representing the real world as it is apprehended in our experience. This function emphasizes language as an instrument of thought, a symbolic code, with which we represent the world to ourselves. The major grammatical dimension of this meaning is represented by the transitivity system. Transitivity represents pattern

of experience. Transitivity itself consists of process, participant and circumstance (Eggin, 2004: 214). The ideational meaning is divided into two aspects; they are the experiential meaning and logical meaning (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 29). They organize the clause as the representation.

c) Interpersonal meaning

In interpersonal meaning, the clause enacts a proposition that is explicitly addressed to a particular person (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). It allows us to encode meanings of attitudes, interactions and relationship, which realize tenor of discourse (Butt *et al*, 2003). The interpersonal meaning organizes the clause as the exchange that consists of two elements, mood and residue.

Table 1. The relation of Structure and Metafunctions (Halliday, 2004)

Metafunction	Structure	Aspect of Meaning
Ideational	Transitivity	Clause as representation
Interpersonal	Mood	Clause as exchange
Textual	Theme	Clause as message

3. **Meaning**

Robins (1980: 14) says that the study of meaning is called semantics which, therefore, embraces a wider range than language alone. However, since language incorporates by far the most extensive symbol system in man's use as well as the central one, much of semantics and of semantic theory are concerned with language and languages.

Halliday (2004) states that the term "semantics" does not simply refer to the meaning of words; it is the entire system of meaning of a language, expressed by grammar as well as by vocabulary. Semantics brings in using symbol and symbol systems outside language; but the central place of language in human symbol systems makes language its primary concern.

Tou (in Sinar, 2007: 97) states the system that makes meaning, in which meaning has breadth, depth and height.

1) **Meaning Breadth**

Meaning has breadth, which in this respect means that meaning ranges from the narrowest to the widest. This is made possible through the concept of semantic diversification.

2) **Meaning Depth**

Meaning has depth, which means that meaning ranges from the shallowest to the deepest. This is made possible through the concept of semiotic delicacy.

3) Meaning Height

Meaning has height, which means that meaning ranges from the lowest to the highest, this is made possible through the concept of semiotic stratification.

The concept of meaning making system is presented below.

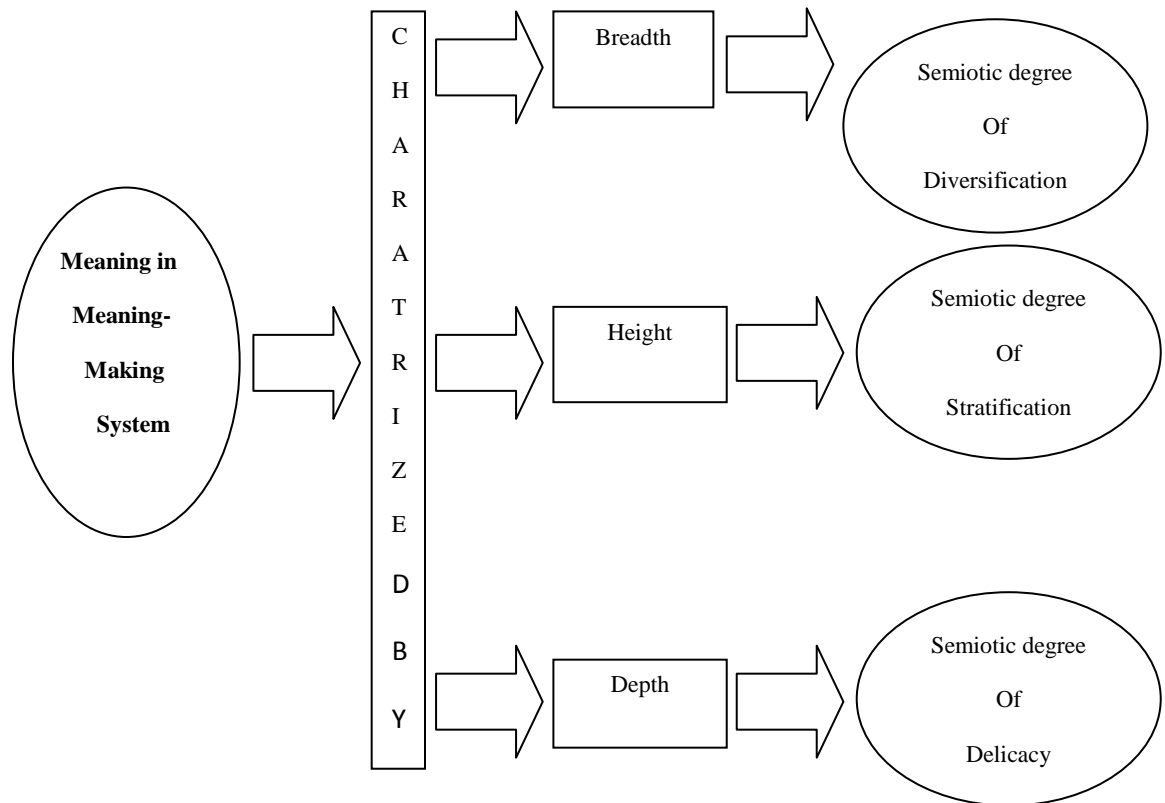


Figure 3. The Universe of Meaning by Tou (in Sinar, 2007)

4. Speech Functions

When we interact one thing each other, the language we use establishes a relationship. It can be between the person speaking now and who will probably speak next. To establish this relationship, we initiate and respond different speech roles in the exchange.

Table 2. Speech Roles and Commodities in Interaction (Halliday, 2004)

Role in exchange	Commodity exchanged	
	(a) Goods-&-services	(b) Information
(i) Giving	‘offer’ Would you like this teapot?	Statement he’s giving her the teapot
(ii) demanding	‘Command’ Give me that teapot!	‘Question’ what is he giving her?

(Halliday 2004) points out that interactive event involve speakers, writers, and audiences. In the act of speaking, the speaker involves himself as a particular speech role, and assigns the listener as a complementary role which he wishes to respond his initiation. For example, in asking a question, a speaker is taking on the role of seeker of information and requiring the listener to take on the role of seeker of supplier of the information demanded.

The most fundamental types of speech role are giving and demanding at the same time as choosing either to give or demand in an exchange. We also choose the kind of commodity that we are exchanging.

The choice here is between dimensions of ‘speech role’ and ‘commodity’. We can arise the four basic ‘moves’ that can make the dialogue going.

These four basic move types of *statement*, *question*, *offer*, and *command* are what Halliday refers to as speech function. We say that every starting move in a dialogue must be one or other speech function, and each speech function involves both a speech role and a commodity choice (Eggins 2004: 145).

5. TSC Model

TSC (Translational Semiotic Communication) refers to a phenomenon as the object of study. Translatics is a transdisciplinary framework for the study of translation phenomena on which a model of translation analysis is based, as a reference that offers a declarative knowledge of translation in a new and wider horizon (Tou, 2008). In Translatics, translation phenomena are fundamentally viewed and interpreted as TSC phenomena, and TSC phenomena are viewed and interpreted as metasemiotic phenomena. TSC does not exist but occurs because of what it has to do; and it happens because of the

functions it has to serve in human/human-involved society. It means the content of TSC does not exist; it is created by the activity of TSC itself.

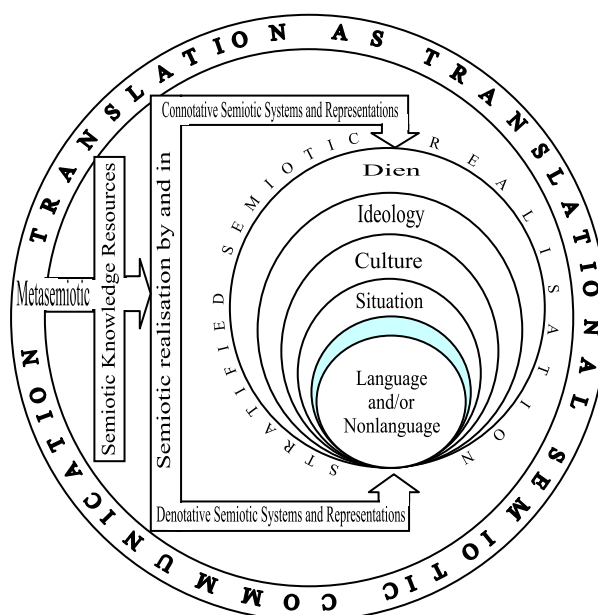


Figure 4: Translativity-based TSC Model: Translation as TSC as metasemiotic with its stratified Connotative Denotative Semiotic realisation systems and representations (Tou, 2008: 23)

The semiotic realization in TSC is divided into two: (a) denotative semiotic comprises semantic that deals with meaning, lexicogrammar that deals with wording and phonology/graphology that deals with sounding/writing; and (b) contextual or connotative semiotics which is divided into four kinds. Those are dien, ideology,

culture, and situation. The connotative semiotic is regarded as the extrinsic or context of TSC itself.

1) *Dienic* Context

This context is related to belief or religion context of the text. For example: context of God will be different from one language to another, which has different beliefs.

2) Ideological Context

This context relates to concepts or values or philosophies that are professed by certain society. It means that ideology is a social concept that determines value in society. Ideology is sometimes defined in its negative political sense as a system of wrong, false, distorted or otherwise misguided beliefs in text, for example of ideology is the issue of gender. Javanese people tend to think that man has higher status than woman. It will be different in America that treat man and woman in equal status.

3) Cultural Context (Genre)

Context of culture is very significant because it is not only the important immediate sights but also the whole cultural history behind the text and determining the significance for the culture. It can be seen by, for example, the different conversation between parent and son using by Javanese

and American. They will be different in the case of politeness and addressing way.

4) Situational Context

Context of situation possesses a dynamic potential for change and development overtime as a result of what is going on. Context of situation explore meaning by this environment of the text. There are three terms in situational context called *field, tenor and mode*. Field refers to what is happening, to the nature of the social action that is taking place. Tenor refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and role. The mode refers to what part of the language is playing, what is the media in telling story.

6. The Novels

Snow Country is a story of a love affair between Shimamura, a wealthy sophisticate, and Komako, a geisha that in a small village, located in the nameless snow country village of Japan, which is the snowiest region on Earth. Komako and Shimamura come together at an isolated mountain home inn of the hot springs. Shimamura is an older married man. He is described as a dilettante, a wealthy man

who lives an inactivity life. He began going to the hot spring and asked for a geisha in the mountain.

There is a celebration in the village; all of the geishas are busy so Shimamura runs out with Komako, a young girl who has not yet become a geisha. Their relationship remains unsteady; Komako is too young, too clean for Shimamura but they become lovers in spite of their hesitancy. She throws herself into the relationship with her whole heart, unlike Shimamura.

Shimamura returns to find that Komako has become a geisha more than a year later. Komako seems to realize her feelings and fights her desire for Shimamura. She defies tradition to spend time with Shimamura. It is like a losing battle. An added tricky situation to their relationship is Yoko, Shimamura meets her on the train and he becomes fascinated with her.

At the end of the novel, Komako has advised Shimamura stay away from her, she will live a normal life if he leaves her. Shimamura, who seems to care more for her, is on the verge of leaving when a tragedy happens in the village. The tragedy gives out as a final ending for their relationship, but the relationship was almost in a dying from its beginning.

B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct

1. Conceptual Framework

Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in the source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. Since it concerns language, and how language is realized in texts, in consequence it also fits to deal with the actual goal of a translator: translating texts. It involves the source language and the target languages. It will be realized that language is not a simple matter of vocabulary and grammar; but that it can never be separated from the culture it operates in and is always part of a context. All this is even more evident when dealing with the activity of translation, when you are faced with recognizing and understanding a different social and cultural source context, but also with being able to reproduce meanings in a totally different environment, the target one. This is true that both languages are culturally ‘close’ and culturally ‘distant’. Translational Semiotic Communication (TSC) is the representation of translation in general. Besides, the TSC itself is acted as metasemiotic. The semiotic realization consists of two kinds, they are denotative semiotic and connotative semiotic. The denotative semiotic includes the semantic (meaning), lexicogrammar (wording), and phonology/graphology (sounding and writing). While the connotative

semiotic includes dien, ideology, culture, and situation. This research is focused on bilingual TSC (English text-Indonesian text). Both texts can be analyzed in the aspect of meaning. According to Halliday's theory, meaning is divided into textual meaning, ideational meaning, and interpersonal meaning. The interpersonal meaning represents mood-residue system. The meaning breadth variations of the interpersonal meaning are measured in this research to get the degree of interpersonal meaning breadth in the text. The interpersonal meaning organizes the clause as the exchange that consists of two elements, mood and residue. The details are below.

a. Mood

In general, mood consists of two parts, they are subject and finite.

- 1) The definition of subject as offered by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 117) is that it realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. The subject may be a single word (noun or pronoun), or it may be a lengthy noun phrase. It can be seen through the example below.

<i>"The Bostonians"</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>all written</i>	<i>By Henry James.</i>	<i>(weren't they?)</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Subject

- 2) The second essential constituent of the mood element is finite.

Halliday defines the finite in terms of its function in the clause to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that we can argue about it. The finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense or modality (Halliday, 2004).

<i>My name</i>	<i>is</i>		<i>Alice</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

The presence of Mood element, consisting of Subject plus finite, realizes the feature ‘indicative’ (Halliday and Mattheissen, 2004). It is a grammatical category characteristically used to exchange information. Within the category of indicative, the characteristic expression of a statement is the declarative of a question that is the interrogative; and within the category of interrogative, there is further distinction between yes/no interrogative, for polar questions, and WH- integrative, for content questions (Halliday and Mattheissen, 2004: 114).

These features are typically expressed as follows.

- 1) The presence of the Mood element, consisting of Subject plus Finite realizes the feature ‘indicative’.

- 2) Within the indicative, what is significant is the order of subject and finite.
- (a) The order subject before finite realizes 'declarative'.
 - (b) The order finite before subject realizes 'yes/no interrogative'.
 - (c) In a WH- interrogative' the order is: (i) subject before finite id the WH- element is the subject; (ii) finite before subject otherwise.

Those definitions and identifications are not the same. Further explanation is discussed as follows.

1) Declarative

The subject precedes the Finite is the typical pattern that subject comes first in a clause. The structure of declarative is presented below.

<i>Henry James</i>	<i>wrote</i>		<i>"The Bostonians"</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

2) Interrogative

The typical function of an interrogative clause is asking a question; and from the speaker's point of view asking a question

is an indication that he wants to be told something. There are two main structures for asking question in English.

(a) Polar interrogative ('yes/no' question type).

The basic meaning in yes/no interrogatives is telling someone about something. The structure of polar interrogative involves the positioning the Finite before the Subject. This finite element is typically the auxiliary verb.

<i>Is</i>	<i>Simon</i>	<i>reading</i>	<i>Henry James?</i>
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

(b) Content interrogative (WH question type)

The function of content interrogative is to specify the entity that the questioner wishes to have supplied. The meaning is telling someone about person and thing. Eggins (1994: 175-177) explains that Wh- element is always conflated (mapped onto, fused with) another element of the clause structure. It can be conflated with

the Subject, Complement, or Circumstantial Adjunct, and is shown as a constituent of MOOD or RESIDUE, according to the status of the element with which it is conflated.

WH-element conflated with Subject which is part of Mood. It can be seen in the example below.

<i>Who</i>	<i>wrote</i>		<i>"The Princess Diary?"</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

3) Exclamative

Exclamative is one sub-category of the declarative clause which has a special thematic structure. Exclamative structures, which are used in interaction to express emotions such as surprise, disgust, worry, etc., are a blend of interrogative and declarative patterns. Like the WH-interrogative, they require the presence of a WH element, conflated with either a Complement or an Adjunct.

<i>What a great writer</i>	<i>Henry James</i>	<i>was!</i>
WH/Complement	Subject	Finite

RESIDUE	MOOD
---------	------

4) Imperative

Imperative is the mood for exchanging goods & services. Its Subject is 'you' or 'you and me'. The basic message of imperative asks someone to do something. Imperative mood refers to the special forms used to express commands or requests. The simple form of the verb is used for requests, commands or instructions.

The imperative clause functions as a single congruent indication that the text is doing more than simply giving information, or, rather, that the information it gives has the potential to be packaged as a good and service (Eggins, 1994: 314). Eggins states the types of imperative structures.

<i>Let's</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>Harry Potter</i>
Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD	RESIDUE	

b. Residue

The remainder of the clause in mood analysis is called residue. The residue consists of three kinds of functional elements: predicator, complement, and adjunct (Halliday and Mattheissen, 2004). Below are the explanations of each part.

a) Predicator

The predicator is the lexical or content part of the verbal group. Predicator fills the role of specifying the actual event, action, and process being discussed. It can be seen in the example below.

<i>I</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>reading</i>	<i>"The Bostonians"</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

b) Complement

<i>Henry James</i>	<i>wrote</i>		<i>"The Bostonians"</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

A complement is defined as a non-essential participant in the clause. A participant somehow is affected by the main argument of the proposition. A complement also can get to be subject through the process of passivizing the clause.

c) Adjunct (circumstantial)

An adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being subject. It is typically realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase. It can be seen in the example below.

<i>"The Bostonians"</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>written</i>	<i>by Henry James</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
MOOD		RESIDUE	

The analysis of mood system is also occurring in Bahasa Indonesia. Below are the examples of the mood system occurring in Bahasa Indonesia.

<i>Mereka</i>	<i>akan</i>	<i>pergi</i>	<i>ke Semarang</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
MOOD		RESIDUE	

<i>Mereka</i>	<i>bermain</i>		<i>tenis</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

The example above, the word *akan* expresses finite while *bermain* as finite which conflated with predicator. Santoso (2003: 111) states that finite is only polarity and modality in Bahasa Indonesia.

2. Analytical Construct

This research uses TSC that is Translation Semiotic Communication. The semiotic realization consists of two kinds, they are denotative semiotic and connotative semiotic. This research is focused on denotative semiotic. Denotative semiotic consists of three kinds, lingual TSC/non-lingual TSC, lingual TSC and Non-lingual TSC. Lingual TSC is lingually realised TSC system and representation (text). This research uses lingual TSC that is focused on bilingual TSC act (English Text-Indonesian Text). Both of the texts are compared on a table. According to the Halliday's theory, meaning is divided into textual meaning, ideational meaning, and interpersonal meaning. The meaning breadth variation of the interpersonal meaning that is analyzed in this research is used to get the degree of the interpersonal meaning breadth variation in the texts. The analytical construct of this study can be illustrated in the diagram below.

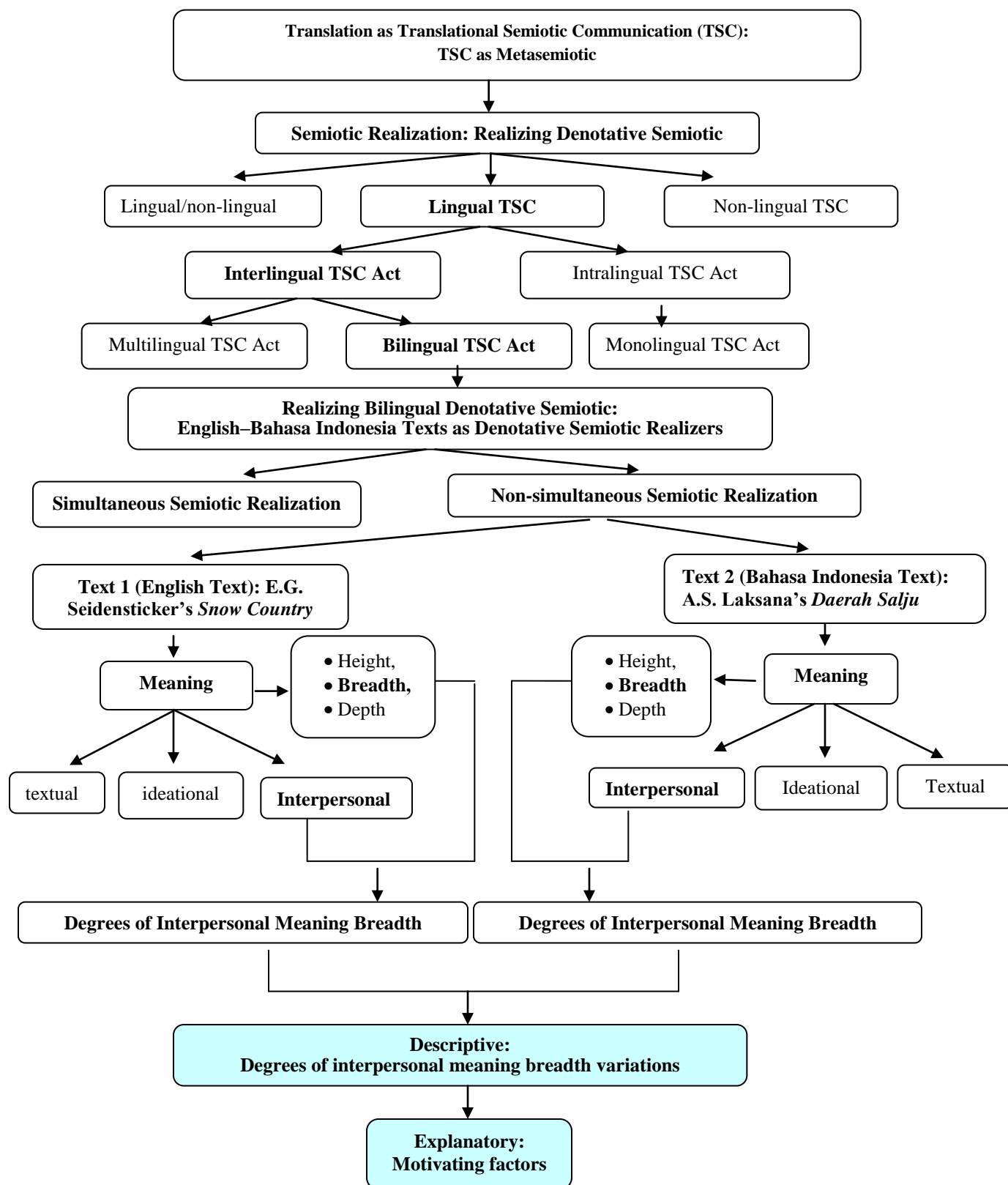


Figure 5: The Analytical Construct Applied in “Interpersonal Meaning Breadth Variation of E.G. Seidensticker’s *Snow Country* and A.S. Laksana’s *Daerah Salju*”

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of research

This study is a descriptive-qualitative research, because it provides natural data, whereas any experiment was not applied. In analyzing the data relating to the context of interpersonal meaning breadth in the novel, a context analysis method was applied. It was a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their context (Krippendof, 1998:21). It included data source, instrument, data collection, data analysis, and trustworthiness of data. The data of this research were collected, categorized, and analyzed.

B. Data Sources

The data sources were E.G. Seidensticker's *Snow Country* and A.S Laksana 's *Daerah Salju*. In this research, the data were taken from all the interpersonal meaning breadth aspects of clauses in both novels. Both novels consist of 2 chapters respectively as the whole data source. Those data, then, were recorded and coded to be analyzed.

D. Research Instruments

The instruments of this descriptive-qualitative research were the researcher herself. The role as the planner, the data collector, analyst and the final reporter of the research finding were played by the researcher.

E. Trustworthiness

Trustworthiness of data in this research as the substitution of validity and reliability was measured and achieved by employing credibility (for the notion of credibility, see Moleong 2001: 173).

To achieve the validity of the data source, the data source was asked to the translator. The translator also included a written statement to make sure the data source. The written statement is shown on pages 68 and 69.

Meanwhile, the concept of dependability is related to the limitation of the researcher to conduct this research and adjust the research with the nature of the data or texts which were analyzed. To get the dependability of the data, the data collection and data analysis were examined. The data were reread to gain certainty and stability of the data. Therefore, the data were in accordance with the research question.

The idea of conformability is neutrality that the data more pointed to inquires than to the subjectivity of the researcher to set the degree of conformability and opinion about the data analysis. The result of the analysis was checked and asked

from the point of view of the researcher's first and second consultants. They are Asruddin Barori Tou, MA. Ph.D and Andy Bayu Nugroho, M. Hum.

F. Data Analysis

After collected, the data were classified according to the research formulation. In order to get relevant data, here the data were classified based on the parameter and the clause expressions that do not belong to clause rank are not analyzed. The general steps of the analysis are as follows.

1. The data are identified into their types of clause.
2. Analyzing the data in terms of interpersonal meaning based on the parameter.
3. Counting the result of the data analysis in the table into statistic table.
4. Describing the data in the table in the form of words.
5. Interpreting the motivating factors, and
6. Drawing the conclusion.

Table 4. Data Analysis Parameters Applied in this Study

No.	Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth: One Whole Interpersonal Meaning Unit Realised in One Whole Mood Clause Unit.		Degree of Variation: 0 = Lowest; 1 = Very Low; 2 = Low; 3 = Medium; 4 = High; 5 = Very High; 6 - Highest							
			Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth							
	Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth: One Whole Interpersonal Meaning Unit Realised in One Whole Mood Clause Unit: Speech Function, Number of Elements and Type of Elements		HD	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Data I: Text 1 Expressions (English Texts)	Data II: Text 2 Expressions (Bahasa Indonesia Texts)								
1	Same speech function, same number of elements, same type of elements			✓						
2	Same speech function, same number of elements Type: 1 elements different				✓					
3	Same speech function, same number of elements Type: 2 elements different					✓				
4	Same speech function, same number of elements Type: 3 elements different						✓			
5	Same speech function, same number of elements Type: 4 elements different							✓		
6	Same speech function, same number of elements Type: 5 or more elements different								✓	
7	Same speech function, same type of elements number: 1 elements different				✓					
8	Same speech function, same type of elements number: 2 elements different					✓				
9	Same speech function, same type of elements number: 3 elements different						✓			
10	Same speech function, same type of elements number: 4 elements different							✓		
11	Same speech function, same type of elements number: 5 or more elements different								✓	

12	Same speech function number: 1 elements different type: 1 elements different			✓						
13	Same speech function number: 2 elements different type: 2 elements different				✓					
14	Same speech function number: 3 elements different type: 3 elements different					✓				
15	Same speech function number: 4 elements different type: 4 elements different						✓			
16	Same speech function number: 5 or more elements different type: 5 or more elements different							✓		
17	Different speech function, same number of elements, same type of elements						✓			
18	Different speech function, different number of elements, same type of elements						✓			
19	Different speech function, same number of elements, different type of elements						✓			
20	Different speech function, different number of elements, different type of elements							✓		
21	One whole clause rank lingual expression of one Interpersonal	No lingual expression								✓
22	No lingual expression	One whole clause rank lingual expression of one Interpersonal								✓

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Description and Valuing: the Interpersonal Meaning Breadth Variations

The analysis of this research is done to all the clauses in both novels. In this research, there are two texts being analyzed, they are *Snow Country* English text and *Daerah Salju* Bahasa Indonesia text. The two texts are analyzed to identify the meaning variation in terms of the interpersonal meaning breadth. In this study, the analysis of Text 1 and Text 2 are compared to get the meaning variation. Based on the analysis, Text 1 and Text 2 consist of 2 chapters with 1512 clause units. The meaning variation is classified based on the degree of interpersonal meaning which occurs in the interval 0 to 6 degree of category. They are the lowest, very low, low, medium, high, very high and the highest.

It means that the parameter '0' is the 'lowest' variation level, parameter '1' is the 'very low' variation level, parameter '2' is the 'low' variation level and so on. The meaning variation in this study is also classified based on the higher degree of interpersonal meaning breadth of the data. The higher degree is the comparison of the number of elements of the data (two texts) that is divided into three categories i.e. T1 which is higher than T2, T2 which is higher than T1, and T1 which is equivalent with T2.

1. Mood Types in Interpersonal Meaning

The speech functions of interpersonal meaning breadth variation in this research are realized by Mood types. The Mood types which are found in this research are declarative and interrogative. The explanation Mood types in interpersonal meaning (Text 1) are in the table below.

Table 5: Mood Types in Interpersonal Meaning (Text 1)

Chapter	Σ	Declarative	Interrogative	Imperative	Exclamative
I	721	714	7	0	0
II	805	799	6	0	0
	1526	1513	13	0	0
	100%	99.15%	0.85%	0.00%	0.00%

The explanation mood types in interpersonal meaning (Text 2) are in the table below.

Table 6: Mood Types in Interpersonal Meaning (Text 2)

Chapter	Σ	Declarative	Interrogative	Imperative	Exclamative
I	721	714	7	0	0
II	805	800	5	0	0
	1526	1514	12	0	0
	100%	99.21%	0.79%	0.00%	0.00%

Therefore, the findings of mood types in interpersonal meaning are shown. According to the data, the declarative is the most prominence of the mood types. The declarative in Text 1 is 1513 (99.15%) and 1514 in Text 2

(99.21%). Based on the data above, the analysis of mood types are described as follows.

a. Declarative

There are 1513 or 99.15% declarative in Text 1 and 1514 or 99.21% in Text 2. The example is below.

(Datum 3)

T1:

The train	pulled up	at a signal stop.
S	F	P C
Mood	Residue	

T2:

Kereta api	berhenti	di tempat sinyal.
S	F	P C
Mood	Residue	

In the example above, *the train* and *kereta api* in the mood system express the subject. Whereas *pulled up* and *berhenti* function as finite and predicator. In addition, *at a signal stop* and *di tempat sinyal* function as adjunct. Based on the explanation the clauses in T1 and T2 have the same process of speech function that is statement declarative. It is because the subject comes first in the clause.

b. Interrogative

There are 13 or 0.85% declarative in Text 1 and 12 or 0.79% in Text

2. Interrogative is divided into two kinds; they are Interrogative W-H and Polar Interrogative.

1) Interrogative W-H

There are 8 interrogatives W-H in Text 1 and 7 in Text 2. The example is below.

(Datum 887)

T1:

Why	was	it	that	Komako	said not		a word	about the girl Yoko?
Wh-A	F	S	A	S	F	P	C	A
Residue	Mood			Mood		Residue		

T2:

Namun,	kenapa	Komako	tidak bicara	sepatah pun	tentang Yoko?	
A	Wh-A	S	F	P	C	A
Residue		Mood				

In the example above, the clause of T1 and T2 have two words *Komako* and *it* which express subject in mood system. Whereas *was*, *not* and *tidak* function as finite. *Said* and *bicara* function as predicator. In addition, *a word* and *sepatah pun* express complement. The clauses *About the girl Yoko?* and *tentang Yoko?* function as adjunct. Then, *why* and *kenapa* function as Wh-A. Based on the explanation in the clauses of T1

and T2 have the same process of speech function that is WH interrogative. It is because the word *why* and *kenapa* express conflated with circumstantial adjunct.

2) Polar Interrogative

There are 4 polar interrogatives in Text 1 and Text 2. The example is below.

(Datum 1157)

T1:

Would	Yukio	be breathing	his last even	now?
F	S	P	C	A
Mood		Residue		

T2:

Apakah	saat ini	Yukio	sudah mengembuskan	napas	terakhir?
F	A	S	P	C	A
Mood			Residue		

In the example above, two words *Yukio* in T1 and T2 express subject in the mood system. *Would* and *sudah* function as finite. Whereas *be breathing* and *mengembuskan* function as predicator while *his last even* and *napas terakhir* function as complement. In addition, *now* and *saat ini* express adjunct. Then, *apakah* expresses Wh-C. Based on the explanation the clauses of T1 and T2 have the same speech function that is polar Interrogative. It is because the position of the finite word *would* and *apakah* is before the subject.

2. Meaning Variation Based on the Higher Degree of Interpersonal Meaning Breadth

After Text 1 and Text 2 were collected and analyzed, the data of interpersonal meaning breadth variation were recapped and the finding was written in a table. The findings of meaning variation based on the higher degree of interpersonal meaning breadth are shown below.

Table 7: Meaning Variation Based on the Higher Degree in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth

CHAPTER	Number of Analysis	HD		
		Different Degree		Same degree
		T1	T2	T1=T2
I	721	65	109	578
II	805	97	87	593
Total	1526	162	196	1171
	100%	10.62%	10.48%	76.74%
	100%	100%		

Based on the data above, the unit of analysis is classified as follows.

- 1) There are 162 units of analysis or 10.62% from the whole data which are included in category T1. The category T1 means that the clause in T1 is unrealized in T2 or the number of elements in T1 is more than the number of elements in T2; or the clause of T1 which unrealized in T2.

(Datum 182)

T1:

Shimamura	brought	himself	up straight
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

T2:

Shimamura	memperbaiki	duduknya
S	F	P
Mood	Residue	

From the example above, there are four elements in T1. They are *Shimamura*, *brought*, *himself* and *up straight*. On the other hand, there are three elements in T2. They are *Shimamura*, *memperbaiki* and *duduknya*. Based on the parameter above, the clauses of T1 and T2 are included in category “T1”. It is because the clauses T1 have one element is unrealized in T2.

- 2) There are 196 units of analysis or 10.48% from the whole data which are included in category T2. The category T2 means that the clause in T2 is unrealized in T1 or the number of elements in T2 is more than the number of elements in T1; or the clause of T2 which is unrealized in T1.

(Datum 821)

T1:

Shimamura	Grunted
S	F
Mood	Residue

T2:

Shimamura	Mendengus	setuju
S	F	P
Mood	Residue	

From the example above, there are two elements in T1. They are *Shimamura* and *graunted*. On the other hand, there are three elements in T2. They are *Shimamura*, *mendengus* and *setuju*. Based on the parameter above, the clauses of T1 and T2 are included in category “T2”. It is because the clause T2 has one different element is unrealized in T1.

- 3) There are 1171 units of analysis or 76.74% from the whole data which are included in category T1=T2. The category T1=T2 means that the comparison of T1 and T2 is zero or the number of elements in T1 is equal to the number of elements in T2.

(Datum 392)

T1:

She	Rubbed	her forehead	with her fists
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

T2:

Perempuan itu	Menyeka	dahinya	dengan telapak tangan
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

From the example above, there are four elements in T1. They are *she*, *rubbed*, *her forehead* and *with her fists*. On the other hand, there are also four elements in T2. They are *perempuan itu*, *menyeka*, *dahinya* and *dengan telapak tangan*. Based on the parameter above, the clauses of T1 and T2 are

included in category “T1=T2”. It is because the number of elements in T1 is the same as the number of elements in T2.

3. Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth

After analyzing the data, findings are then written in a table. Table 5 below is the findings of meaning variation based on degree of interpersonal meaning breadth.

Table 8: Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth

CHAPTER	Number of Analysis	DEGREE OF VARIATION						
		Meaning Variation in Experiential Meaning Breadth						
		Lowest	Very Low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Highest
		$\Sigma 0$	$\Sigma 1$	$\Sigma 2$	$\Sigma 3$	$\Sigma 4$	$\Sigma 5$	$\Sigma 6$
I	721	578	101	14	5	3	0	5
II	805	593	182	24	2	2	2	9
Total	1526	1171	283	38	7	5	2	14
	100%	76.74%	18.55%	2.49%	0.46%	0.33%	0.13%	0.92%
	100%	100%						

- 1) There are units of category “0” means that the clauses of T1 and T2 show the same speech function, elements number and elements type. There are 1171 clause units or 76.74% from the entire units of analysis which belong to “0” scale. The example is below. This can be seen in the example below.

(Datum 2)

T1:

Tanah	terhampar	putih	di bawah langit malam
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

T2:

The earth	lay	white	under the night sky
S	F	P	C
Mood	Residue		

Based on the example above, type of element in T1 and T2 consists of mood and residue. *The earth* and *tanah* in mood system express subject. *Lay* and *terhampar* function as finite and predicator. Then, residue element in T1 and T2 consists of predicator, complement and adjunct. *White* and *putih* function as complement. Whereas, *under the night sky* and *di bawah langit malam* as adjunct. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are included in category “0” or the lowest degree of variation. Both clauses show the same number of the Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement and Adjunct. Then, the clauses show the same type of mood and residue.

- 2) There are units of category “1” means that the clauses of T1 and T2 have same speech function and same number of elements with 1 different type of elements. It also occurs when the clauses of T1 and T2 have the same speech function and type of element with 1 different number of elements or 1 different number and type of elements with same speech function. There are 283 clause units or 18.55% from the entire units of analysis which belong to “1” scale. The example is below.

(Datum 42)

T1:

It	did not	occur	to Shimamura	that it was proper to stare at the girl so long and stealthily.
S	F	P	A	A
Mood		Residue		

T2:

Shimamura sendiri	tidak	menyadari	bahwa sesungguhnya ia tidak pantas memandangi gadis itu begitu lama dengan cara mencuri-curi.
S	F	P	A
Mood		Residue	

Based on the example above, type of element in T1 and T2 consists of mood and residue. Mood in T1 consists of *it* as subject and *did not* as finite while in T2 *Shimamura sendiri* as a subject and *tidak* as finite. Then, residue in T1 consists of *occur* as predicator, *to Shimamura* and *that it was proper to stare at the girl so long and stealthily* as adjunct while in T2 *berhenti* as predicator and *bahwa sesungguhnya ia tidak pantas memandangi gadis itu begitu lama dengan cara mencuri-curi* as adjunct. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are included in category “1” or the very low degree of variation. Both clauses show same type of element, 1 different number of elements T1. The clause T1 has 2 adjuncts while T1 only have 1 adjunct.

- 3) There are units of category “2” means that the clauses of T1 and T2 have same speech function and same number of elements with 3 different types of elements. It also occurs when the clauses of T1 and T2 have the same speech

function and type of element with 3 different number of elements or 3 different numbers and type of elements with same speech function. There are 38 clause units or 2.49% from the entire units of analysis which belong to “2” scale. The example is below.

(Datum 423)

T1:

He	stopped	for a moment	to watch
S	F	P	A
Mood	Residue		

T2:

Beberapa saat	Ia	terus	berdiri	memandangnya
A	S	A	F	P
Mood			Residue	

Based on the example above, type of element in T1 and T2 consists of mood and residue. Mood in T1 consists of *he* as subject and *stopped* as finite while in T2 *ia* as a subject and *berdiri* as finite. Then, residue in T1 consists of *stopped* and *to watch* as predicator, *for a moment* as adjunct while in T2 *berdiri* and *memandangi* as predicator, the morpheme *nya* in *memandangnya* as complement then *beberapa saat* as adjunct. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are included in category “2” or the low degree of variation. Both clauses show same type of element, 2 different numbers of elements T2 as 1 different complement and 2 different adjuncts.

- 4) There are units of category “3” means that the clauses of T1 and T2 have same speech function and same number of elements with 3 different types of elements. It also occurs when the clauses of T1 and T2 have the same speech function and type of element with 3 different number of elements or 3 different numbers and type of elements with same speech function. There are 7 clause units or 0.46% from the entire units of analysis which belong to “0” scale. The example is below.

(Datum 171)

T1:

There	was	proof	of this	in his deliberate refusal	to study	ballet	from the books
S	F	P	C	A	P	C	A
Mood		Residue					

T2:

Itu	terbukti	dari penolakannya untuk menyaksikan tarian Barat			yang	dibawakan	orang-orang Jepang.
S	F	P	A	A	P	C	
Mood		Residue					

Ia	menulis	berdasarkan buku-buku	
S	F	P	A
Mood		Residue	

Based on the example above, type of element in T1 and T2 consists of mood and residue. Mood in T1 consists of *there* as subject and *was* as finite while in T2 *itu* and *ia* a subject then *terbukti* and *menulis* as finite. In addition, residue in T1 consists of *proof* and *to study* as predicator, *this* and *ballet* as complement, *in his deliberate refusal* and *from the books* as adjunct while in T2 *dibawakan* and *menulis* as predicator, *orang-orang Jepang* as complement

then *dari penolakannya untuk menyaksikan tarian Barat, yang* and *berdasarkan buku-buku* as adjunct. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are included in category “3” or the medium degree of variation. Both clauses show same speech function and type of elements with different number of elements. In the clause of T1 have 8 while T2 have 11 numbers of elements.

- 5) There are units of category “4” means that the clauses of T1 and T2 have different speech function, same number of elements, and same type of elements. It also occurs when the clauses of T1 and T2 have different speech function, different number of elements, same type of elements and different speech function, same number of elements, different type of elements. There are 5 clause units or 0.33% from the entire units of analysis which belong to “0” scale. The example is below.

(Datum 1193)

T1:

She	found		someone	she liked	and	was going	to marry	him
S	F	P	C	A	A	F	P	C
Mood		Residue						

but	He	ran off		and	left	her.
A	S	F	P	A	P	C
Mood			Residue			

Is	that	what	happens	when you lose your head over a man?	I	wonder.	
F	S	A	P	A	S	F	P
Mood		Residue			Mood		Residue

T2:

Ia	jatuh cinta		pada lelaki lain	Dan	Bermaksud	menikah	dengannya
S	F	P	C	A	P	P	C
Mood		Residue					

Tetapi	lelaki itu		lari		meninggalkannya.		
A	S	F	P	P	P	C	
Mood				Residue			

Based on the example above, type of element in T1 and T2 consists of mood and residue. Mood in T1 consists of two words *she, he, that* and *I* as subject then *found, was going, ran off, is* and *wonder* as finite while in T2 two words *ia* and *lelaki itu* as a subject then *jatuh cinta* and *lari* as finite. In addition, residue in T1 consists of *found, to marry, ran off, left, happens* and *wonder* as predicator then someone, him, and her as complement while two words *and, she liked, what* and *when you lose your head over a man?* as adjunct. T2 consists of *jatuh cinta, bermaksud, menikah, lari* and *meninggalkan* as predicator, *pada lelaki lain, dengannya* and the morpheme *nya* in *meninggalkannya* as complement then *dan* and *tetapi* as adjunct. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are included in category “4” or the high degree of variation. Both clauses show same number of elements with different type of elements and speech functions. In the clause T1 and T2 have 2 different types of elements. Speech functions in T1 express interrogative while T2 is declarative.

- 6) There are units of category “5” means that the clauses of T1 and T2 have same speech function and same number of elements with 5 different types of

elements. It also occurs when the clauses of T1 and T2 have different speech function, different number of elements, different type of elements and the same speech function with 5 different number and type of elements. There are 2 clause units or 0.13% from the entire units of analysis which belong to “5” scale. The example is below.

(Datum 1306)

T1:

She	found		someone	She	Liked		and	was going	to marry	him,
S	F	P	C	S	F	P	A	F	P	
Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue				

but	he	ran off		and	Left	her.	Is	that	what	happens
A	S	F	P	A	P	C	F	S	A	P
Residue		Mood					Mood		Residue	

when you lose your head over a man?	I	wonder.	
A	S	F	P
Mood			Residue

T2:

Ia	jatuh cinta		pada lelaki lain	dan	Bermaksud	Menikah	dengannya,
S	F	P	C	A	P	P	A
Mood		Residue					

Tetapi	rupanya	lelaki itu	Lari		Meninggalkannya		
A	A	S	F	P	P	C	
Residue		Mood					

Based on the example above, type of elements in T1 and T2 consists of mood and finite. T1 have 5 mood and residue while T2 have 2 mood and residue. T1 express interrogative of speech function while T2 express declarative. Then, T1 have 25 numbers of elements while T2 have 15 numbers of elements. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are

included in category “5” or the high degree of variation. Both clauses show the different speech function, number of elements and type of elements

- 7) There are units of category “6” means that the clauses of T1 or T2 have no lingual expression of T1 or T2. There are 14 clause units or 0.92% from the entire units of analysis which belong to “0” scale. The example is below.

(Datum 687)

T1:

She	pushed	her hand	tentatively into the kotatsu	then	went	below for charcoal
S	F	P	C	A	P	A
Mood		Residue				

T2: -----

Based on the example above, in the clause of T1 have mood and residues. Mood in T1 consists of *she* as subject and *pushed* as finite. Then, residue in T1 consists of *pushed* and *went* as predicator, *her hand* as complement, *tentatively into the kotatsu*, *then* and *below for charcoal* as adjunct. Meanwhile in T2, there is no speech function, number of elements and type of elements. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are included in category “6” or highest degree of variation. It is because the clause of T1 has no lingual expression of T2. The other example of category “6” is as follows.

T1: -----

T2:

Namun,	ia	tak ingin	melakukannya	
A	S	F	P	C
	Mood			
Residue				

Based on the example above, in the clause of T2 have mood and residues. Mood in T2 consists of *ia* as subject and *tak ingin* as finite. Then, residue in T2 consists of *melakukan as predicator*, *namun* as adjunct and the morpheme *-nya* in the word *melakukannya* as complement. Meanwhile in T1, there is no speech function, number of elements and type of elements. Based on the parameter above, the clauses in T1 and T2 are included in category “6” or highest degree of variation. It is because the clause of T2 has no lingual expression of T1.

4. The Analysis of Data Findings in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth Variations

According to the data finding above, it can be seen that T1=T2 has the highest variations in interpersonal meaning breadth. This is shown that the most frequent variation falls in scale “0” degree. The interpersonal meaning breadth variation has 76.74% in scale “0” degree. It indicates that many clauses in T1 are realized in T2.

It also supported by the finding of the average numbers of data both in interpersonal meaning breadth variation. The average of data finding was measured with Mean formula as follows.

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum (ti \cdot fi)}{\sum fi}$$

Explanation:

ti : middle point of data

fi : frequency

$\sum (ti \cdot fi)$: the total frequency

Table 9. The Result of Mean Formula

level in analysis	interval	middle point (ti)	Frequency (fi)	Mean ($ti \cdot fi$)
0	0-5	2.5	1171	2927.5
1	5-10	7.5	283	2122.5
2	10-15	12.5	38	475
3	15-20	17.5	7	122.5
4	20-25	22.5	5	112.5
5	25-30	27.5	2	55
S6	30-35	32.5	14	455
			1526	6770

$$\text{Mean} = \frac{\sum (ti \cdot fi)}{\sum fi} = 6770:1526 = 4.43$$

Table 10. The Average Degree of Meaning Variation

lowest	very low	low	Medium	high	very high	highest
0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35
4.43						

The variation average of interpersonal meaning breadth is 4.43. It belongs to “lowest degree” category because it is placed in interval 0-5. It means the variation in interpersonal meaning between T1 and T2 is the “lowest” which is T2 is very closely equivalent to the T1 in its degree of interpersonal meaning.

Table 7 show that T1=T2 (1171 or 76.74%) is higher than T1 and T2 in from of interpersonal meaning breadth variation. It implies that T1=T2 has prominent degree of interpersonal meaning breadth than T1 (162 or 10.62%) and T2 (196 or 10.48%). This happen because the most prominent degree of variation is in category “0” which means that, the most clauses in T1 have realized those in T2. In relation to translation context, when the degree of variation of T1 and T2 is the lowest, it means that T2 is very closely equivalent to the T1 in its degree of interpersonal meaning breadth. T2 is relevant to T1. In terms of interpersonal meaning breadth variation, it is considered as good works in terms of interpersonal meaning breadth variation for the target readers since T1 readers are the English and T2 readers are the Indonesian.

B. Explanatory Description and Discussion: the Contextual Motivating Factors

The contextual factors are the factors that motivate the existence of variations in T1 and T2. These factors are found inside of the novel. One of the contextual motivating factors is situational context (field, tenor, and mode). The context of situation is divided into three elements. There are the field, the tenor, and the mode.

1. Field

Field of the novel is the explanation about who is being talked inside the novel. The field is a story of a love affair between Shimamura and Komako. They love each other but they cannot be together because of their social status. Komako is a young girl who become a fraught a geisha. She seems to realize her feelings and fights her desire for Shimamura. It is like a losing battle. An added tricky situation to their relationship is Yoko, Shimamura meets her on the train and he becomes fascinated with her. The field of T2 or *Daerah Salju* Bahasa Indonesia text is same as those in T1.

In both texts, the highest percentage of the interpersonal meaning breadth variation is in the lowest degree of variation. It can be said that the translator does not change the story of T1. The field of T1 and T2 are the same which are a story of a love affair between Shimamura and Komako.

2. Tenor

Tenor is the people who take place in the communication. Therefore, the tenor is actually the author and the readers. In Text 1, the author is E.G. Seidensticker as the translator and the readers are the common English readers around the world. While in Text 2, the author is A.S. Laksana as the translator and the readers are Indonesian readers.

T2 tends to follow T1 in most cases which are including the communication happened among the author and the readers. The mood types in T1 and T2 are mostly declarative. Therefore, the narration in T2 is the same as the narration of T1.

Both texts in term the highest percentage of the interpersonal meaning breadth variation is in the lowest degree of variation. It means both translators have the same purpose which gives the info for the readers about the plot in the novel.

3. Mode

Mode is related to the media in telling the story. Both texts are written texts. Both translators wrote the texts for the same purpose by using different languages.

In this case, the highest percentage of the interpersonal meaning breadth variation of the two texts is in the lowest degree of variation. It means that both translators have the same purpose in which the target readers use different languages.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be drawn related to the objectives of the research. The conclusions are formulated as follows.

1. The most prominence of the occurring Mood types in the data is declarative i.e 1513 cases or 99.15% in Text 1 and 1514 cases or 99.21% in Text 2. Otherwise, it is followed by interrogative i.e. 13 cases or 0.85% in Text 1 and 12 cases or 0.79% in Text 2. According to the data, the “lowest” level of variation is the most prominence of the occurring interpersonal meaning (76.74%). In the interpersonal meaning breadth variation, there are 162 cases or 10.62% in T1, 196 cases or 10.48% in T2 and 1171 cases or 76.74% in T1=T2. In brief, T1=T2 is in the highest number. It indicates that many clauses in T1 are realized into T2 in the same speech function. From these phenomena, it seems that the translator tries to keep the interpersonal meaning realization of T1 in T2. In addition, those variation is also supported by the degree variation between T1 and T2.
2. Occurrences of meaning variation in interpersonal meaning are motivated by some contextual factors. These factors include situational context

(field, tenor and mode). The field of the texts is a story of a love affair between Shimamura and Komako. The tenor of T1 is E.G. Seidensticker as the translator and the readers are the common English readers around the world while the tenor of T2 is A.S. Laksana as the translator and the readers are the non-English readers or Indonesian readers. The mode of the two texts is written texts.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the results of this research may lead to some suggestions to some parties as follows.

1. For the Students of Translation

The theory of interpersonal meaning and of bilingual translation has been discussed. It is suggested to the students to read TSC theories first for better understanding about the topic.

2. For Other Researchers

This study analyzed interpersonal meaning in bilingual TSC. It is suggested to other researchers to conduct research on monolingual or multilingual TSC. The other meaning systems such as meaning depth and height in metafunction of meanings (ideational meaning, experiential meaning, and textual meaning) are also suggested to be analyzed.

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APPENDIX

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COMPOSE

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Inbox (19)

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Important

Chat and SMS

Search, chat, or SMS

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Set status he

Call phone

elf indonesia

Jongwoon Kim

Travy Trips

SURAT PERNYATAAN



A.S. Laksana

Apr 1

to me

Surat pernyataannya sudah saya isi, Mbak.

Salam,
ASL



surat pernyataan.doc

20K View Download



Click here to Reply or Forward

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : A.S. Laksana

Pekerjaan : Penulis, penerjemah

Alamat : Jalan H. Isa No33, Kel. Rengas, Ciputat Timur, Tangerang

Selatan.

menyatakan bahwa novel yang berjudul *Daerah Salju* adalah hasil penerjemahan saya sendiri dari novel bahasa inggris yang berjudul *Snow Country* hasil terjemahan dari E.G Seidensticker.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenar-benarnya.

Jakarta, 1 April 2012

A.S. Laksana

	Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth: One Whole Interpersonal Meaning Unit Realised in One Whole Mood Clause Unit.										Degree of Variation: 0=lowest 1=very low 2=low 3=medium 4=high 5=very high																											
	Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth: One Whole Interpersonal Meaning Unit Realised in One Whole Mood Clause Unit: Speech Function, Number of Elements and Type of Elements										Meaning Variation in Interpersonal Meaning Breadth																											
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No	Data I: Text 1 Expressions (English)					Data II: Text 2 Expressions (Indonesia)					SD	DD																										
1.	(1) <table><tr><td>The train</td><td>came out</td><td>of the long tunnel</td><td>into the snow country.</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>C</td><td>A</td></tr></table> Mood: S,F Residue : P,C,A ST:DC					The train	came out	of the long tunnel	into the snow country.	S	F	P	C	A	(1) <table><tr><td>Keluar dari terowongan panjang</td><td>kereta api</td><td>memasuki daerah salju</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>C</td></tr></table> Mood: S,F Residue : P,C,A ST:DC					Keluar dari terowongan panjang	kereta api	memasuki daerah salju	A	S	F	P	C	T1=T2		√								
	The train	came out	of the long tunnel	into the snow country.																																		
S	F	P	C	A																																		
Keluar dari terowongan panjang	kereta api	memasuki daerah salju																																				
A	S	F	P	C																																		
2.	(2) <table><tr><td>The earth</td><td>lay</td><td>white</td><td>under the night sky</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>C</td><td>A</td></tr></table> Mood: S,F Residue : P,C,A ST:DC					The earth	lay	white	under the night sky	S	F	P	C	A	(2) <table><tr><td>Tanah</td><td>terhampar</td><td>putih</td><td>di bawah langit malam.</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>C</td><td>A</td></tr></table> Mood: S,F Residue : P,C,A ST:DC					Tanah	terhampar	putih	di bawah langit malam.	S	F	P	C	A	T1=T2		√							
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S	F	P	C	A																																		
3.	(3) <table><tr><td>The train</td><td>pulled up</td><td>at a signal stop.</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>A</td></tr></table> Mood: S,F Residue : P,A ST:DC					The train	pulled up	at a signal stop.	S	F	P	A	(3) <table><tr><td>Kereta api</td><td>berhenti</td><td>di tempat sinyal.</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>A</td></tr></table> Mood: S,F Residue : P,A ST:DC					Kereta api	berhenti	di tempat sinyal.	S	F	P	A	T1=T2		√											
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S	F	P	A																																			
4.	(4) <table><tr><td>A girl who had been sitting on the other side of the car</td><td>came over</td><td>and</td><td>opened</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>A</td><td>P</td></tr></table>					A girl who had been sitting on the other side of the car	came over	and	opened	S	F	P	A	P	(4) <table><tr><td>Dari tempat duduknya di deretan sana,</td><td>Seorang gadis</td><td>menyebrang</td><td>dan</td></tr><tr><td>A</td><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>A</td></tr></table>					Dari tempat duduknya di deretan sana,	Seorang gadis	menyebrang	dan	A	S	F	P	A		T2		√						
	A girl who had been sitting on the other side of the car	came over	and	opened																																		
S	F	P	A	P																																		
Dari tempat duduknya di deretan sana,	Seorang gadis	menyebrang	dan																																			
A	S	F	P	A																																		

	<table><tr><td>the window</td><td>in front of Shimamura.</td></tr><tr><td>C</td><td>A</td></tr></table> <p>Mood: S,F Residue : P,A,P,C,A ST:DC</p>	the window	in front of Shimamura.	C	A	<table><tr><td>membuka</td><td>kaca jendela</td><td>di depan tempat duduk Shimamura</td></tr><tr><td>P</td><td>C</td><td>A</td></tr></table> <p>Mood: S,F Residue : <u>A</u>,P,A,P,C,A ST:DC</p>	membuka	kaca jendela	di depan tempat duduk Shimamura	P	C	A																																
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5.	(5) <table><tr><td>The snowy cold</td><td>poured</td><td>in.</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>A</td></tr></table> <p>Mood: S,F Residue : P,A ST:DC</p>	The snowy cold	poured	in.	S	F	P	A	(5) <table><tr><td>Dingin salju</td><td>mengalir</td><td>masuk</td></tr><tr><td>S</td><td>F</td><td>P</td><td>A</td></tr></table> <p>Mood: S,F Residue : P,A ST:DC</p>	Dingin salju	mengalir	masuk	S	F	P	A	T1=T2		√																									
The snowy cold	poured	in.																																										
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Dingin salju	mengalir	masuk																																										
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9.	(9)	The white of the snow	fell away	into the darkness some distance	before it reached them	(9)	Putih salju	berubah	hitam	sebelum mencapai bangunan-bangunan itu.	T1=T2		√					
		S	F	P	A		S	F	P	C	A							
	Mood: S,F Residue : P,A,A ST:DC					Mood: S,F Residue : P,C,A ST:DC												
10.	(10)	"How are you?"	the girl	called out.		(10)	"Apa kabar?"	seru	si gadis.		T1=T2		√					
		C	S	F	P		C	F	P	S								
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11.	(11)	He	waved	his lantern	toward the dormitories	(11)	Ia	mengangkat	lenteranya	kearah barak	T1=T2		√					
		S	F	P	C	A	S	F	P	C	A							
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12.	(12)	Yoko	looked out	over the snow-covered platform.		(12)	Yoko	menyapukan	pandangannya	ke hamparan salju.	T2		√					
		S	F	P	A		S	F	P	C	A							
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13.	(13)	The girl	was	still	leaning out	the window	when the train pulled away from the station				T1=T2		√					
		S	F	A	P	C	A		Gadis itu	tetap	melongo kan	tubuh nya	ketika kereta mulai bergerak meninggalkan stasiun.					
		S	A	F	P	C	A		S	A	F	P	C	A				

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	S		F		P		C		A		S										F		P		C	
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	Looking for a pretext to be rid of her,					he	remembered			that he had had money telegraphed from Tokyo.					Mencari-cari alasan untuk mengembalikan gadis itu,				ia	teringat										bahwa ia menerima wesel pos dari Tokyo						
	A					S	F	P	A	A				S	F	P	A																			
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	He Had to go to the post office before it closed, he said and the two of them left the room.										Ia harus pergi ke kantor pos sebelum tutup, katanya dan mereka berdua meninggalkan kamar.																									
	S	F	P	A		A	A	S		F	P	C	S	F	P	A		A	A	S											F	F	C			
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114.	(113)										(114)										T1=T2		√													
	But at the door of the inn					he	was	seduced			by the mountain,		strong with the smell of new leaves.			Tetapi di pintu masuk penginapan,			Shima mura											tergoda		oleh gunung,		yang meruapkan aroma daun-daun muda.		
	A					S	F	P	A	A			A			S	F	P	A	A										A						
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