

Identifying the Categories of Ideological Shift of Text in the Translation of ‘Half of Yellow Sun’: Critical Discourse Analysis in Translation Study

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ABSTRACT

The present study deals with the identification of ideological shift categories of text in literary translation through the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) point of view. The critical discourse analysis was conducted to determine the occurrence of shift categories of text in the translation process of the novel. This research uses descriptive qualitative design focusing on single case. The source of data was the English and Indonesian version of the novel. The sample was selected uses systematic random sampling technique. The data was collected through content analysis and documentation process. Further, in the analysis itself, the metafunctional theory of language was used. Then, the result of the analysis revealed that the inter-metafunctional shift is the most significant category found in the text (96%), while the intra-metafunctional shift was only found once (4%). However, considering the total sample of the data, the total of shift was very insignificant, with only 6.15% of shift found from overall data. which means that the target text was likely to use the same process as in the target text.

Keywords: *Ideology, Translation, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Literary Work*

1. INTRODUCTION

Generally, ideology refers to a set of values system collectively shared by a community or group of people, which soon affect their attitude or way of reaction toward an event or phenomenon. Value system is a ‘hierarchy of values that all moral beings have, reflected in their choices’ of a particular community. As individualistic concept, ideology is formed by one's virtues or vices, and experiences which influence their attitude, as well as the way they view and represent things. Then, ideology is said to be the basic of social judgement which control the proposition of opinion statement.

Ideology is transmitted and imposed in discourse and closely depends on the social-cultural context and affects the social structure of text, and in translation, it influences the translation approaches and strategies as the effect of socio-cultural context of the language and language users themselves. Ideology in translation is interesting issue which raises the matter of faith and believe. It reflects the ways things interpreted and represented in relation to personal values, context, and culture from the source to

target language. [1] states ‘ideology plays an important role in the translation practice, and it can be traced in different levels and in different ways such text selection, translation strategy, topic of the text, etc. There are various ways of determining ideologies in translation. For example, one instance of determining ideologies in a text is to look at the text itself.’ [2] mentions that ‘ideological aspects within the text are determined at the lexical level and grammatical level’. She explains:

Ideological aspect can [...] be determined within a text itself, both at the lexical level (reflected, for example, in the deliberate choice or avoidance of a particular word [...]) and the grammatical level (for example, use of passive structures to avoid an expression of agency). Ideological aspects can be more or less obvious in texts, depending on the topic of a text, its genre, and communicative purposes.

Based on Schaffner’s idea, ideology is reflected in any textual level of discourse. In the lexical level, it reflected in the word choice as well as the omission and addition of particular word. Moreover, it also could be

traced in the grammatical level of text such in the use of tense, and expression.

From linguistics perspective and discourse, one of linguistics theory concern with ideology and translation practice is systemic functional linguistics (SFL) theory. According to [3] as in [4], systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options. In SFL, meaning making in translation is viewed from grammar [5]. Consequently, through Halliday’s work, SFL has been recognized as descriptive and interpretive framework for viewing language as strategic meaning-making resource [6]. Furthermore, Systemic Functional Linguistic theory initiated by Halliday suggests that the ideology of text can be seen by analyze the text. Thus, SFL theory is viewed as acceptable tool to distinguish the ideology applied in the translation through the analysis of lexicogrammatical structure.

The present study deals with the investigation of ideology in translation which will be viewed from SFL perspective, by adopting Halliday’s metafunctional theory, particularly ideational function, this study intends to explain how ideology is expressed or represented in the text and translation of Chimamanda Adichie’s “Half of Yellow Sun”. Halliday’s theory of metafunction study the text based on three metafunctional level, namely; interpersonal, ideational and textual metafunction. Interpersonal metafunction refers to social and identity relations enacted and played outs in texts, ideational metafunction describes the representation of the world, it studies how the ideology and opinion expressed in clause, or known as clause as representation of experience. Textual metafunction deals with the ways text are made coherent and related to their context.

Present study focus on the analysis of ideational meaning in the source and target text in order to explore its ideology. Specifically, the researcher identify how ideology and shift of the ideology are realized in text through the analysis of metafunctional patterns of ideational function; is transitivity pattern in novel. In this study, to analyze the ideology in both source and target text, the analysis focus on experiential shifts which are categorized into inter-metafunctional and intra-metafunctional shift. Inter-metafunctional shift refers to shift of transitivity process, such: material to relational, mental to behavioral, behavioral to verbal, etc. While, intra-metafunctional shift refers to shift occur among the same process but of different mode, such; relational attributive to relational identifying, mental perception to mental cognition, material happening to material doing and so on which belong to intra-process shift.

2. METHOD

The research method adopted in this study is descriptive qualitative using content analysis method. [7] that qualitative approach refers to non-statistical technique of data collection and analysis, includes; observation, interview, and other discursive sources of information. Further, [8] states that qualitative data may be text based, as in notes, transcripts, and other written materials, or they may be from audio or visual sources, such as recordings, pictures, or video. This study will use a descriptive qualitative method, as the researcher analyzes the text as written material, particularly deals with ideological shifts of text in the translation of half of Yellow Sun novel by comparing the English (original) and translated version of the novel in order to investigate how the ideology shaped and shifted in text.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The categories of ideological shift were divided into two major categories with accordance to the metafunctional theory and shift in translation. In this research, these two major categories were termed as inter-metafunctional and intra-metafunctional shift.

3.1 Inter-metafunctional Shift

Intermetafunctional shift refers to shift that happen from one to another transitivity system of metafunctional process. The kinds of intermetafunctional process found in the analysis were viewed in the following table.

Table 1. Inter-metafunctional Shift

| No | Kinds of Inter-metafunctional Shift | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| | ST | TT | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| 1 | Material: happening | Relational: attributive | 2 | 8 |
| | Material: happening | Relational: identifying | 1 | 4 |
| | Material: doing | Mental: cognition | 1 | 4 |
| 2 | Material: doing | Behavioral | 3 | 12 |
| | Mental: affection | Behavioral | 1 | 4 |
| | Mental: cogition | Verbal | 1 | 4 |
| 3 | Mental: perception | Non process | 1 | 4 |
| | Behavioral | Verbal | 1 | 4 |
| | Behavioral | Relational: attributive | 1 | 4 |
| 4 | Relational: Attributive | Material: doing | 4 | 16 |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-------------------------|----|-----|
| | Relational: attribute | Material: happening | 2 | 8 |
| | Relational: attributive | Behavioral | 1 | 4 |
| | Relational: possessive | Existential | 1 | 4 |
| 5 | Existential | Relational: attributive | 1 | 4 |
| 6 | Verbal | Behavioral | 1 | 4 |
| | Verbal | Mental: perception | 1 | 4 |
| 7 | Non process | Behavioral | 1 | 4 |
| | Non process | Material: doing | 1 | 4 |
| | Non process | Relational: attributive | 1 | 4 |
| Total | | | 24 | 100 |

Based on the result presented in the table above, it showed that inter-metafunctional shift category include all six types of experiential process then with addition of non-process shift. From material process the kinds of shift include shift from material: happening to relational attributive (8%), material: happening to relational; identifying (4%), material doing to mental: cognition (4%) and material: doing to behavioral (12%). From the mental process, there are shift from mental: affection to behavioral (4%), mental: cognition to verbal (4%), and mental: perception to non process (4%). Further, from behavioral process, the shifts happen from behavioral to verbal (4%), and behavioral to relational: attributive (4%). And in relational process, the shift are happen from relational attributive to material: doing (16%); material happening (8%); behavioral (4%), and from relational: possessive to existential (4%). Then, one kind of shift happen in existential process; existential to relational: attributive (4%). Further, from verbal process, shift include; verbal to behavioral (4%), and verbal to mental perception (4%), and in addition, the research also found the shift of non process, which include shift from non-process to behavioral (4%), material: doing (4%), and relational: attributive.

So as has been presented and discussed above, the dominant kind of shift from inter-metafunctional category are Relational: attributive to material doing (16%), and in the second place followed by material: doing to behavioral (12%), then material: happening to relational attributive and material attributive to material: happening which occur 2 times and share 8% of the whole clause shift, while the rest share 4% for each kind of the whole clause shift.

Following is the sample of inter-metafunctional shift taken from the data:

Sample: data 58 (p.23)

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| Data | ST | TT |
| 58 | She smiled easily; | Dia <u> murah senyum</u> ; |
| | Behavioral | Relational: attribute |

Owing to the verb 'smiled', the source clause was regarded as 'behavioral process' in which subject participant 'she' as behavior, 'smiled' as process: behavioral, and the adverb "easily" as circumstance: manner. But however, the clause has been converted into a relational: attributive clause because of the phrase 'murah senyum' is used to describe people personality. Therefore this process shift show the different ideology of source and target text.

Further, the changing of process also occurs in the following sample.

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 262 | His laughing with Keinene | <u>tertawa</u> bersama Keinene, |
| | Non process | Behavioral |

The data above showed that there is shift happened in the grammatical structure of the data, in which translator obey the position of the pronoun 'His-' in 'His laughing', which supposed to to be translated into 'tawanya', as more appropriate one. So this indicated that the translated put emphasizes more on the message, than the structure of the sentence.

3.2 Intra-metafunctional Shift

Intra-metafunction shift refers to the shift occur in the same experiential process. Based on the analysis of the data, the result of intra-metafunction shift found the text is presented in the following table.

Tabel 2. Intra-metafunctional Shift

| No | Kinds of Intra-metafunctional Shift | | | |
|-------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | ST | TT | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
| 1 | Material: happening | Material: doing | 1 | 100 |
| Total | | | 1 | 100 |

As presented in the table (iii), it shows that from intra-metafunctional category, there only one kind of shift has been found, that is; material: happening to material doing. The sample of this intra-metafunctional shift is presented and discussed as following.

| | | |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 257 | Olanna was dialing. | Olanna <u>mengangkat telepon.</u> |
| | actor - Pr.Material: happening | Actor- Material: doing - goal |

The ST clause doesn't have the second participant. while in the target text, the verb was followed by 'telepon' as the second participant which making clear what was picked by the actor. So it indicated the changing of mode from material: happening to material: doing by the addition of subject as second participant.

4. CONCLUSION

Through the analysis and finding of this research, it was revealed that the inter-metafunctional shift with the changing of one process to another are the dominant categories found in the text with shift in all six process types, from one process type to another, and of different mode. This shift includes; shift from material process the kinds of shift include shift from material: happening to relational attributive (8%), material: happening to relational; identifying (4%), material doing to mental: cognition (4%) and material: doing to behavioral (12%). From the mental process, there are shift from mental: affection to behavioral (4%), mental: cognition to verbal (4%), and mental: perception to non process (4%). Further, from behavioral process, the shifts happen from behavioral to verbal (4%), and behavioral to relational: attributive (4%). And in relational process, the shift are happen from relational attributive to material: doing (16%); material happening (8%); behavioral (4%), and from relational: possessive to existential (4%). Then, one kind of shift happen in existential process; existential to relational: attributive (4%). Further, from verbal process, shift include; verbal to behavioral (4%), and verbal to mental perception (4%), and in addition, the research also found the shift of non-process, which include shift from non-process to behavioral (4%), material: doing (4%), and relational: attributive. While regarding intra-metafunctional shift, only one kind of shift found, that is; shift from material happening to material doing.

However, considering the total number of clause being analyzed, there was very insignificant number of shift found in the data. As comparison, only 25 clauses shift found from the total frequency 406 clauses taken as sample, or there only 6.15% out of 100% data have shifted. Which mean there is no significance finding of shift found in this data, both source and target text are likely to use similar process, even though some minimum shift were found.

Therefore, based on the finding, it indicated that the translator was insignificantly do the shift of text in translation, so the ideology of source and target text is mostly the same. However, further analysis is suggested with larger amount and representative data, and multi-theory analysis in order to gain more detail and validity in the finding.

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