IDEOLOGICAL SHIFT OF TEXT AND THE INFLUENCE OF TRANSLATION IDEOLOGY IN THE NOVEL "HALF OF YELLOW SUN"

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ABSTRACT

This research paper concerned with the analysis of factor affecting ideological shift of text in the translation of literary work. As the data source, a novel entitled 'half of yellow sun' a work of Chimamanda Adichie was analyzed. The analysis was specified to clauses taken from the English and Indonesian version of the novel, as the data. Further, the researcher applied descriptive qualitative approach in collecting and analyzing the data. Halliday's theory of metafunction, specified on the analysis of transitivity system was used as main theory. Moreover, the theory of ideology in translation was adopted in the analysis, as causal factor to see how translation ideology cause the ideological shift of text in translation. Then, the result of the analysis revealed that the intermetafunctional shift is the most significant category found in the text (90.24%), while the intra-metafunctional shift was only found once (9.75%). It proved that there were significant change of ideology of text showed by the changing of the process of transitivity system. Morever, the result of analysis releaved that, the ideological shifts of text were mostly affected by domestication ideology with percentages 78.05%, and foreignization ideology by percentages 21.95% or equal to a quarter of the whole clauses. It means that the translator produced the translation based on her goal and point of view and ideology of target language's culture and trying to make the text as closely as possible to the target readers' language. It means the ideological shift of text were affected by translation ideology in which the translator produced the translation based on her goal and point of view and ideology of target language's culture and trying to make the text as closely as possible to the target readers' language.

Keywords: Systemic Functonal Linguistics, Translation, Discourse Analysis, Ideological Shift, literary work

INTRODUCTION

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. Behtash (2016) 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.' Schaffner (2003) mentions that 'ideological aspects within the text are determined at the lexical level and grammatical level' (p.23). 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. (p. 23)

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. In this research, the ideological shifts of text were investigated by adopting Halliday's theory of metafunction, specified on the analysis of transitivity system. Along with it, the theory of translation ideology was also used to elaborate the causal factor of how translation ideology affect ideology of text.

Transitivity Systems

The transitivity process is the total resource for constructing experience within a clause. Transitivity process in a clause has six types, namely; Existential, mental, behavioural, material, relational, and verbal process.

1. Material process
   Eggins (2004: 215) states that the material process refers to the process of "doing" or about an action, usually a concreate, tangible actions which involve physical action.

2. Relational process

The relational process category includes many different ways that can be expressed in English clauses. Eggins (2004) clarifies the basic structural differences between Attributive and Identification processes.

3. Verbal process

Verbal process refers to process of expressing feeling or ideas through or by using words. It may include insensible participants, as long as it puts out signal.

4. Existential process

Existential process is characterized by the use of the word 'there' in the clause structure. Eggins (2004) explains that "there when used in existential processes, has no representational meaning: it does not refer to a location" (p. 214). Existential processes usually use the verb 'be' or synonyms such as 'exist, arise or occur'. In this process, the only obligatory participant which receives a functional label is called the Existent.

5. Behavioural process

Halliday describes behavioural process semantically as a 'half-way house' between mental and material processes. That is, the meanings they realize are mid-way between materials on the one hand and mental on the other. They are in part about action, but it is action that has to be experienced by a conscious being.

6. Mental process

Mental process refers to non physical process or the process that happen inside human being. It is the process about what we think, feel or perceive. Which Halliday calls processes which encode meanings of thinking, feeling or perceiving mental processes.

Translation's Ideology

1. Foreignization

Foreignization, according to Venuti (1995:20) is "an ethno deviant pressure on those (cultural) values to register the linguistic and cultural difference of the foreign text, sending the reader abroad." In other words, it means that by adopting foreignization strategy, the translator translates the text with reference to the cultural values of the source text, therefore the translated text should present the different culture to the reader and making them experiences the text as which of different culture, and it helps to maintain something foreign from the original.

2. Domestication

Venuti states, domestication refers to "an ethnocentric reduction of the foreign text to target-language cultural values, bringing the author back home". By adopting this strategy, the translator trying to create a translator as closely as possible to the readers' culture, therefore, it helps the readers to experience the as if it was originally written in the target language. In other words, domestication strategy is reader-oriented translation. This strategy of translation was also supported by Nida (1964). Nida argued that source and target language text should not interfere. It is through minimizing the foreigness of the source text setting. He stated that a successfull translation can be achieved when the text meets the readers' cultural expectation.

METHODOLOGY

The research method adopted in this study was descriptive qualitative using content analysis method. Airasian & Gay (2000) state that qualitative approach refers to non-statistical technique of data collection and analysis, includes; observation, interview, and other discursive sources of information. Further, Ary (2010) 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 used a descriptive qualitative method, as the researcher analysed the text as written material. particularly the present study was intended to describe the reason or clausal factor of ideological shift of text in translation by adopting theory of translation ideology. The analysis was set to the level of clauses used in the novel "Half of Yellow Sun" and its' translation to determine the reason of shift.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

found 41 clauses that happen to be shifted in the translation process. 37 clauses refered to intermetafunctional; intertextuality shift, which shift happen from one process to the other process of transitivity system, and the other 4 clauses were regarded intra-metafuctional shift, which contain minor shift; among the same process but with different mode. The percentages of each categories of ideological shift were presented in the following table.

Table 1. Categories of Shifts

No	Categories	Frequencies	Percentages (%)
1	Intermetafunctional	37	90.24
2	Intrametafunctional	4	9.76
	Total	41	100

From table above, it can be interpreted that the dominant categories of ideological shift found in the text are intermetafunctional category which found in 37 clauses or by percentages 90.24%. Then followed by intrametafunctional categories which found in 4 clauses, or 9.76% of the whole shift. Intermetafunctional shift refers to obligatory shift due to linguistic and cultural differences between source and target language. Therefore, the domination of this shift category indicated the major shift in language that can not be avoid. While intrametafunction shift refers to minor shift due to the translator choice of lexical item. So, considering the frequencies and percentages, major shift was dominantly occur in the text. the samples, are presented and discussed below.

110	a	He	had not been unfaithful	to her,	of course,
		Carrier	Pr. Relational: attributive	receiver	
	b	Richard	belum menkhianati	susan,	tentu saja,
		Actor	Pr. Material: doing	goal	Cir:

The changing of Relational: attribute process was found in sample (110) above, where the source text use word 'unfaithful'which is an adjective giving attribute to participant 'He', while in the target text, it was translated into 'menghianati' which is a verb and indicated Material doing, while 'He' as the actor, 'belum menghianati' as process, and Susan as target or goal.

Regarding the intrametafunctional shift, the sample of this category was explained as the following.

257	a	Olanna	was dialing	
		Actor	Pr. Material: happening	
		Olanna	sedang mengangkat	Telepon
	b	Actor	Pr. Material: doing	Goal

In datum (257) above, The ST clause doesn't have the second participant or goal. While in the target text, the verb was followed by 'telepon' as the second participant functioned as goal 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.

Further, the reasons of shift influence the translation of "Half of Yellow Sun" is seen based on two ideology of translation proposed by Venutti (2004). Venutti (2004) classifies the translation strategy into two main types which concern with the cultural choice of the translator. They are Moreover, the reason of shift were found as following.

Table 2. Reasons of Shift in Translation

No	Translation Ideology	Frequencies	Percentages (%)
1	Domestication	32	78.05
2	Foreignization	9	21.95
	Total	41	100

According to the table, it can be seen that reason of shift in clause was dominantly influenced by the ideology of target text or domestication ideology. The domination of domestication ideology indicates that the translator puts into main consideration the culture of target reader in order to make the text as close as possible to its reader so narration of th story could be felt as if was officially written in the reader language. However, the translator also tried to hold on the auntenticity of the story by using the foreignization ideology with

percentage 21.95% of clauses, so the ideology of the writer and source language culture not totally changed, but instead, being reduced, omit, and changed (lexico-grammatical structure and meaning) into more understandable and relevant meaning in the target language.

The samples, are presented and discussed below.

Datum 4

ST: *did not always return greetings,*
TT: tidak selalu menyahut bila disapa,

The clause above showed the shift among process realized by verb, namely by the changing of verb structure from phrase 'return greeting' to single word 'menyahut' ('response') which is influenced by the strategy of translation; domestication strategy, in which the translator applied the linguistic choice of target language to the deliver the meaning appropriately to the readers.

Then, the clause which shown foreignization ideology is the following.

ST: *because he was too choked with expectation,*
TT: karna dia terlalu diliputi pengharapan,

The sample above refers to semantic translation method in foreignization strategy. Semantic translation, emphasize on the meaning. In clause above, the meaning was translated based on the source language context and retain the actual meaning of the source text. Therefore, the clause structure changed due to the different lexicogrammatical between the source and target language, in order to achieve the relevance message to be transfered appropriately to the reader.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study investigated ideological shift of text and how translation's ideology influence the ideological shift of text. On the basis on metafunctional theory of language, in this study, ideology of text is being identified through identification the transitivity process. Dealing with the research finding explained in the previous section, it is very important to to highlight whether it revelant to the theory or not. The finding of the research, particularly, the categories of shift based on transitivity analysis, prove that the shift of text in translation are likely to happen from one process to the other process type. Further, it also showed that the novel "Half of Yellow Sun" and its' translation showed different ideology. The differences were mostly affected by ideology of domestication which was mostly employed by the translator. It means that the translator produced the translation based on her goal and point of view and ideology of target language's culture and trying to make the text as closely as

possible to the target readers' language. So the message could be understood deeply as if it was officially written in the reader language. Moreover, not to excluded, the translator also adopting ideology of foreignization, even with very low percentages.

The finding of this research, was in line with the finding of previous research conducted by Hidayat, at all (2019) which found out that shift of text in translation might happen between different process type, among the same process type, or even to non-process type. The shifts were caused by different strategy of translation. In the present study, it was also revealed that the shift happened in all types of process. the similarities of the research finding, indicated the similarities of social background of text.

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