Proceedings
International Conference

"Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and its Contributions to Translation Studies"

Surakarta, October 6-7, 2009

Editors:
- MR. Nababan
- Tri Wiratno
- Djaminka

Co-hosted by:
- Sebelas Maret University
- Indonesian Society of Translation
- Assoc. of Systemic Functional Linguistics in Indonesia (ASEFI)
PREFACE

The development of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and its connection to translation studies has been a big issue. The conference attended by participants from different countries is addressed to this issue and attempts to explore the contribution of SFL to translation studies. Many aspects of SFL and translation studies as well as the application of SFL to translation studies are examined.

The papers published in this proceeding vary in the areas of discussion. The aspects of SFL discussed include how metafunctional areas of meaning (ideational, interpersonal, textual), register variations (field, tenor, mode), genre, and so on are taken into account in the practice of translation. A number of papers do not have to do with the contribution of SFL to translation studies, but they are included in this proceeding since they are still concerned with translation or the connection between translation studies and SFL.

Some of the papers present how SFL theory is applied to translation and interpreting, how SFL can solve the problems of translation equivalence, how linguistic units are functionally selected in translation, how the shift of theme-rheme construction affects meaning in translation, and how the connection of SFL and translation studies is scented. Other papers discuss the problems of translation with regard to language variation and types of texts (like legal texts, religious texts, advertising texts, hymns, and songs), domestication and foreignization in translation, techniques and strategies in translation/interpreting, transposition and modulation in translation, metaphor in translation, the rules of shifts in translation, the roles of pragmatics in translation, and the translation of speech acts. The other interesting aspects discussed in the rest of the papers are subtitiling, machine translation, cross cultural understanding, and nationality and gender in translation.

We are very pleased with the new and inspiring perspectives of the issues of SFL and translation studies collected in this proceeding. We welcome suggestions from the readers.

The Editors
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Title</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helen Tebble Applications of Systemic Functional Linguistics to Interpreting</td>
<td>1-8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riyadi Santosa SFL and Problems of Equivalence in Translation</td>
<td>9-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tri Wiratno Functionally Selecting Linguistic Units for Equivalence in Translation</td>
<td>17-27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maria Lucia Vasconcellos and Elaine B. Espindola The Scenario of the SFL/TS Connection in Brazil: Research in Brazilian Universities</td>
<td>29-38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnes Herawati Systemic Functional Linguistics as a Basic Theory in Translating English Wordplay</td>
<td>39-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aylanda Hidayati Dwi-Nugroho I Know Who Holds Tomorrow and its Indonesian Translation: A Systemic Functional Analysis</td>
<td>47-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ari Natarina The Strategies of Translating Pun (Wordplay) in the English - Indonesian Movie Subtitle of Austin Powers: Goldmember</td>
<td>71-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asrofin Nur Kholifah Antara Makna dan Bentuk Dalam Penerjemahan Lagu (Suatu Studi Kasus Sederhana dalam Majalah Musik Hot Chord)</td>
<td>79-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frans I Made Brata English Pronouns and their Translations into Balinese In Luke’s Bible</td>
<td>87-98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havid Ardi Teknik Penerjemahan dan Kualitas Terjemahan Buku The Minangkabau Response Toward Dutch Colonial Rule In XIX</td>
<td>99-107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hendarto Rahardjo Comparative Study on Translation of Mark 7:3, Specifically on Hand Washing</td>
<td>109-113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Gusti Ngurah Parthama The Loan Word Technique as Solution in Translating Cultural Terms</td>
<td>115-122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imaratul Ulwiyah Domestikasi dalam Terjemahan Erlangga for Kids: Ulat yang Suka Makan (The Crunching Munching Caterpillar)</td>
<td>123-134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia Eka Rini Deixis and Culture: How Important Are They in Translation?</td>
<td>139-142</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono
Translation Strategies Used in Indonesian Comic Translation of *Sponge Bob Squarepants*: Deep Sea Sillies to *Makhluk Laut Yang Bodoh*

Siti Sudartini
The Question of Grammatical Equivalence in Translation

Rahman Hakim
Subtitle Workshop: Free Software to Improve Student’s Listening and Translation Skills

Sukardi Weda
Transtool versus Conventional Translation in Digital Technology Era

Sunardi
Grammatical Metaphor in The Translation of Terence Blacker’s Short Story “*Ms. Wiz Smells A Rat*” into “*Ms. Wiz Seperti Tikus Masuk Perangkap*”

Umi Pujiyanti
Kajian Penerjemahan Lisan Simultan Pada Japan Automobile Research Institute (JARI) Roundtable 2008: Efforts For Air Pollution Reduction

Lusi Susilawati
Analisis Transposisi Pada Terjemahan Petunjuk Pemakaian Produk-Produk Oriflame

Novalinda and Havid Ardi
Nasionalisme & Gender dalam Penerjemahan: Ideologi dalam Penerjemahan
FUNCTIONALLY SELECTING THE LINGUISTIC UNITS FOR EQUIVALENCE IN TRANSLATION

Tri Wiratno
Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia
t_wiratno@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This paper is about the functional selection of linguistic units in order to reach translation equivalence. Linguistic units in this paper include morpheme/word, group, clause, and text under the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Translation involves two languages, i.e. the language that is translated (source language) and the language that is used to express the result of translation (receptor or target language). If equivalence is meant to be the same meaning in the two languages, and linguistic units are regarded parallel with linguistic forms, translation is then a process of pointing out the same meaning by means of selecting the appropriate linguistic forms. After a short review on the definition of translation, the concept of meaning, and the notion of equivalence, the paper presents how to do the selection of the linguistic units in translation and how the selection affects the meaning of the target text as the result of translation from the source text at the discourse level.

Keywords: words; conjunctive relation; logical metaphor; language style

1. The Definition of Translation

There are many definitions of translation. With no intention to ignore the others, only two will be quoted here. The first definition is by Catford: “Translation is … a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” or “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (Catford, 1965: 1, 20). The second definition is by Larson: “Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language” (Larson, 1984: 2).

The choice of the two definitions is not without reasons. The first definition is theoretically drawn. As reflected in the title of the book from which the definition is taken: A Linguistic Theory of Translation, the practice of translation should be done on the basis of linguistic theories as tools. In the book, Catford suggests that the translator should fully consider the theories (particularly linguistic shifts) in order not to be misleading in finding the translation equivalence. On the other hand, the second definition is practically oriented. In writing her book entitled Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence, from which the definition is taken, Larson means it as a textbook designed for course work in universities and colleges. Through translation examples from wide range of languages (especially Asian, African, and Ameridian languages), she provides methods of translation useful to overcome translation problems.

Regardless of the different orientation, the important thing that should be taken into account is that the first definition contains three key terms, i.e. “substitution/replacement”, “(text)ual material”, and equivalent”; and the second contains two key terms, i.e. “transferring” and “meaning”. The key terms imply that in the practice of translation (1) what is translated is text, not only individual words or clauses; (2) the forms (linguistic units) of the source language should be replaced by those of the target language; and (3) since replacement requires semantic and structural analysis, it is meaning, rather than form, that should be kept constant.

In order to keep the meaning constant, it is true that in the practice of translation, forms may change. However, at the same time, meaning in one language can also often be translated into more than one linguistic
linguistic units in the translation do not change the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings, on the one hand, and do not change the register and genre on the other. Unmarked Topical Themes are printed in single underline, Marked Topical Themes are printed in double underline, processes are printed in bold face, external conjunctions are printed in italic face, and internal conjunctions are printed in italic-bold face. Text structure is indicated by “^” meaning “followed by”.

5.1 Case 1: English – Indonesian

The text presented in Case 1 is a leaflet informing that a national workshop on the impact of the tsunami on vulnerable groups and women would be held in Jakarta. Table 1 presents the translation from English as the source language into Indonesian as the target language, and the comparison of the linguistic units used in the two texts are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Translation from English into Indonesian

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Thing to be Described</th>
<th>Target Language: Indonesian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</strong> (UNESCAP), in response to the tsunami which caused extensive loss of life and damage in a number of its member countries, is organizing a workshop focused on the impact of the tsunami on vulnerable groups and women from 13 to 15 September 2005 at Grand Cempaka Hotel in Jakarta.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Tujuan lokakarya ini adalah** untuk menyediakan forum bagi berbagai pendapat dari penyandang cacat, orang tua, pemuda, orang yang sangat miskin dan wanita yang secara sosial terpinggirkan dan tidak beruntung yang telah terpengaruh oleh tsunami untuk didengarkan. (3) Forum tersebut akan menjadi kesempatan bagi wakil-wakil Pemerintah Indonesia. Lembaga Swadaya masyarakat (LSM), institusi akademis dan donator untuk mengetahui bagaimana to kelompok rentan telah terpengaruh oleh tsunami dan untuk mendengarkan bagaimana mereka sedang membangun kehidupan mereka, kepedulian dan prioritas serta pengalaman mereka. (4) Pertemuan tersebut akan mempertimbangkan pelajaran yang didapat dan implikasinya bagi perencanaan dan kebijakan yang didasarkan pada pengalaman tersebut. (5) Kesimpulan dan rekomendasi dari pertemuan tersebut akan disampaikan pada pertemuan regional (tentang topik yang sama) yang akan berlangsung di Thailand yang melibatkan peserta dari lima Negara Asia yang terkena dampak tsunami serta pada sesi ke-62 dari Komisi KESP2BAP yang akan dituturkan oleh Pemerintah Indonesia pada tahun 2006. (6a) **Selain itu,** hasil lokakarya tersebut akan memberikan informasi untuk perencanaan pekerjaan KESP2BAP di Indonesia yang terkait dengan tsunami (6b) dan akan memberikan pelajaran yang dapat diambil untuk mengatasi bencana di Asia dan Pasifik. (Translated by a Freelance Translator)

---

Proceedings International Conference, “Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and its Contributions to Translation Studies”, Surakarta, October 6-7, 2009
REFERENCES


Leaflet: Workshop on the Impact of the Tsunami on Vulnerable Groups and Women, 13 to 15 September 2005, Jakarta


