THE EMPLOYMENT OF THEME AND RHEME IN ALI MUAKHIR'S SHORT STORY *PURBASARI YANG BAIK HATI* AND ITS TRANSLATION *THE GOOD-HEARTED PURBASARI* BY NOVIANA ABDU

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled The employment of Theme and Rheme in Ali Muakhir's Short Story Purbasari yang Baik Hati and Its Translation The Good-Hearted Purbasari by Noviana Abdu, has two objectives. First it is aimed at finding out the types of theme in every clause in source text and target text. Second it is aimed at finding out the employment of theme and rheme in source text and in target text.

This research used descriptive qualitative analysis. The data of this study were analyzed by using three steps: analyzing every clause in source text and in target text, grouping the types of theme in source text and target text into table based on the data, and providing description and arguments of the result of data analysis.

In this research, the researcher found that there were differences about theme in source text and theme in target text. And the researcher also found that the number of dissimilar theme was less than the similar one, because this story was meant for and consumed by the children.

The number of Ideational, Interpersonal and Textual themes in source text and target text is different because the translator emphasized something that does not become the theme in source text.

Key word :Ideational, Rheme, Source text, Target text, Theme.

Skripsi ini berjudul Pengerjaan Theme dan Rheme pada cerita pendek Ali Muakhir yang berjudul Purbasari yang Baik Hati dan terjemahannya The Good-Hearted Purbasari oleh Noviana Abdu, memiliki dua objektivitas. Yang pertama adalah ditujukan untuk menemukan jenis theme pada setiap klausa salam teks sumber dan teks sasaran. Yang kedua adalah ditujukan untuk menemukan pengerjaan theme dan rheme dalam teks sumber dan dalam teks sasaran.

Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Data dari masalah ini dianalisis menggunakan tiga langkah: menganalisa setiap klausa dalam teks sumber dan teks sasaran, mengelompokkan jenis-jenis theme pada teks sumber dan teks sasaran ke dalam tabel berdasarkan data, memberikan gambaran dan argumen pada hasil analisis data.

Pada penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan tiga perbedaan theme pada teks sumber dan teks sasaran. Peneliti juga menemukan jumlah theme yang berbeda lebih sedikit daripada theme yang sama, karena cetita ini dimaksudkan dan di konsumsi untuk anak-anak.

Jumlah Ideationa, Interpersonal, dan Textual theme pada teks sumber berbeda dengan teks sasaran karena penerjemah menekankan sesuatu yang tidak menjadi theme pada teks sasaran.

Kata Kunci*: Ideational, Rheme, Source text, Target text, Theme.*

INTRODUCTION

In social life people need a language to interact and change their ideas with each other. People use language as a tool to express their wishes and ideas. Without language it is so difficult to believe how people can cooperate and get along with others. Language is significant since means of expressing ideas and feelings both in spoken and written form. Language is an arbitrary sound or sequence of speech sound used in particular area.

Carrol as quoted by Ramelan (1992:10) states that language is an arbitrary of speech sounds or sequence of speech sounds which is used in interpersonal communication by an aggregation of human beings, and which rather exhaustively catalogs things, and events in the human environment.

Language itself is divided into two parts, written and spoken. A written language exists only as a complement to a specific spoken language. Written languages use visual symbols to represent the sounds of the spoken languages, but they still require syntactic rules that influence the production of meaning from the series of words. Written language can be significantly more precious. Written words can be chosen with greater deliberation and thought, and a written argument can be extraordinarily sophisticated, intricate, and lengthy. These attributes of writing are possible because the pace of involvement is controlled by both writers and readers. This written communication will be discussed in a text using a theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic as the framework of the discussion.

The researcher chooses Systemic Functional Linguistics theory because in the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics, the message of a clause is determined by the theme of the clause.

This is stated by Gerot and Wignell (1994: 5) as they said that Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focuses on the purpose and language. They derive from examination of spoken and written language and the contexts of their use. They investigate how language is used and its effect. Their aims includes: Revealing many of the choices languages users have interaction, and showing how meaning is made. SFL is multifunctional view of language in which each metafunctional assigns a structure to the clause.

When people talk to others who have different language, unconsciously they try to find the meaning in others language into their own language. The way is called translation.

Therefore Nida (1974: 12) also states that "Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language to closest natural equivalence of The Source Language message, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style."

Translating is also the way to transfer the message in source language so that readers can understand target language easily.

This is stated by Susan Bassnet- Mcguire (1980: 9) as she say that "translating must aim primarily at reproducing the message."

METHOD

Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Issac *et al* (1981: 46) state "descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually, and accurately". This research is descriptive qualitative because it describes the employment of theme and rheme in Ali Muakhir's Short Story *Purbasari yang Baik Hati* and its translation entitled *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu.

Data

In this study the researcher took the data from the text Ali Muakhir's short story entitled *Purbasari Yang Baik Hati* and its translation entitled *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu. The data were published by Little Serambi, Jakarta in 2010.

Data Collection

There are several steps in collecting the data used by the researcher. First searching the data. The researcher searched the short story which was used as the data. The second is choosing the data. The researcher chose the data in short story *Purbasari Yang Baik Hati* by Ali Muakhir and its translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu.

Data Analysis

There are several steps in making the data analysis made by the researcher. Reading the both versions of the short story, those are *Purbasari Yang Baik Hati* by Ali Muakhir and its translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu. Segmenting the source text and the target text into clauses. Identifying theme and rheme in every clause found in the short story *Purbasari Yang Baik Hati* by Ali Muakhir and its translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu. Classifying the types of theme. Identifying the employment of Theme and Rheme in short story *Purbasari Yang Baik Hati* by Ali Muakhir and its translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu. And the last one is drawing the conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The table shows the number of change and does not change of theme in source text which are found in Ali Muakhir's short story *Purbasari yang Baik Hati* and Its Translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu.

Table : The Employment of Theme and Rheme in Ali Muakhir's Short Story *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* and Its Translation *Purbasari yang Baik Hati* by Noviana Abdu

No	Themes in Source Text	Quantity	%
1	Change	41	21,70 %
2	Does not change	148	78,30 %
	Total	189	100 %

Based on the table of the change of themes in source text, there are 41 (21,70%) changes and 148 (78,30%) themes which does not change. In this analysis, the researcher found that between source text and target text, the number of theme which is dominated in source text is the themes that does not change because this story is a tale for kids which uses simple words and there are some repetition of the name of characters in short story which is classified into ideational theme. The number of ideational theme in source text and target text is different because the translator emphasizes something that does not become the theme in source text.

The Change of Theme in Source Text and Target Text

The number of themes which are dissimilar in source text and target text less than the theme which are similar in source text and target text. Below are the list of the dissimilar themes in source text and target text being analyzed by the researcher :

Excerpt 1
S T : ***Ayahanda Prabu Tapa Agung*** *memilih Purbasari, adik bungsunya, untuk diangkat sebagai putri mahkota yang kelak akan menggantikan kedudukan ayahandanya. (Stc: 1, Pg: 2)*

T T : ***How could Prabu Tapa Agung*** *have chosen Purbasari, her younger sister, as the crown princess of the kingdom heir to the throne. (Stc: 1, Pg:2)*

The theme in source text is "Ayahanda Prabu Tapa Agung", it is classified into ideational theme but in target text, the theme is "How could Prabu Tapa Agung", it is classified into interpersonal theme. There is a difference between theme in source text and target text. It is because the translator wants to emphasize Purbararang's amazement about her father's decisison. It can be seen from the statement "How could" in target text.

Excerpt 2

S T : *Seharusnya hamba, Ayah (Stc: 2, Pg: 2)*

T T : ***It*** *is supposed to be me, Father (Stc: 2, Pg: 2)*

      The theme in source text is implied. But theme in target text is "It" which is classified into ideational theme. There is a change of theme between source and target text. It is because the translator wants to emphasize that the only heir of the throne is " me" (Purbararang) not Purbasari.

Excerpt 3

S T : ***dan dia*** *ingin sekali ada yang menggantikannya. (Stc: 9, Pg: 4)*

T T : ***and therefore*** *choose a successor. (Stc: 9, Pg: 4)*

      The themes in source text and target text are different. In source text the themes are "dan", is classified into textual theme and the word " dia " (Prabu Tapa Agung) " classified into ideational theme. But in target text there is a change of theme. The themes in target text are "and" classified into textual theme, and the word " therefore" classified into textual theme. There is a difference between theme in source text and target text. The word " dia " in source text is eliminated in target text and changed into " therefore " because the translator wants to emphasize about the King's (Prabu Tapa Agung) desire to choose a successor.

Excerpt 4

S T : ***Tetapi*** *cukup sulit menentukannya. (Stc: 11, Pg: 4)*

T T : ***But it*** *wasn't an easy choice. (Stc: 11, Pg: 4)*

      The themes in source text and target text are different. In source text the theme is "tetapi", it is classified into textual theme. But in target text there is a change of theme. The theme in target text are the word " but" classified into textual theme and the word "it" classified into ideational theme. There is a difference between theme in source text and target text. It is because the translator wants to emphasize that the king feels confused and difficult to choose between both of his daughters. It can be seen from the statement " But it wasn't an easy choice".

Excerpt 11

S T : ***Dia*** *kaget luar biasa, ketika melihat wajahnya di kolam yang airnya sangat jernih itu. (Stc: 90,Pg: 22)*

T T *: **How shocked** was she to see her body reflected on the clear pond water. (Stc: 90,Pg: 22)*

      The theme in source text and target text are different. The theme in source text is " Dia (Purbasari) " that is classified into ideational theme. but in target text, the theme is "How shocked" that it is classified into interpersonal theme. There is a difference between theme in source text and target text. It is because the translator wants to emphasize that Purbasari was really shocked when saw her

body on the pond. It can be seen from the statement "How shocked was she " in target text.

Similar Theme in Source Text and Target Text

The number of themes which are similar in source text and target text are more than the theme which are dissimilar in source text and target text. Below are the list of the similar themes in source text and target text being analyzed by the researcher.

Excerpt 6

S T : ***Purbararang*** *tidak terima (Sentence: 1,Page: 2)*

T T : ***Purbararang*** *would have none of it (Sentence: 1,Page: 2)*

Theme in source text and target text aredoes not change. The theme in source text is " Purbararang". It is classified into ideational theme. And theme in target text is "Purbararang". It is classified into ideational theme.

Excerpt 7

S T : ***Akan tetapi, dia*** *tidak bisa melepas jabatannya semudah yang dia kira karena dia tidak memiliki anak laki-laki. (Stc: 10, Pg: 4)*

T T : ***However, he*** *found it difficult to give up the throne, for he had no son. (Stc: 10, Pg: 4)*

Theme in source text and target text are the same. The theme in source text are "akan tetapi", it is classified into textual theme, and the word " dia" is classified into ideational theme. And in target text, the word "however" is classified into textual theme, and the word " he" is classified into ideational theme.

Excerpt 8

S T : ***Kamu*** *pasti telah berbuat jahat. (Stc: 33, Pg: 8)*

T T : ***You*** *must have done something really awful. (Stc: 33, Pg: 8)*

The theme in source text and target text are similar. In source text, the theme is " Kamu". It is classified into ideational theme. There is a difference of structure of word between source and target text, but it is not change the meaning. The change is caused by the difference culture of both. From the text above the translator wants emphasize that Purbararang wants to make sure that Purbasari really have done something terrible in the past.

Excerpt 9

S T : ***Lutung yang sangat hitam itu***, *menganngguk-angguk, sepertinya mengerti apa yang ditanyakan Purbasari. (Stc: 56, Pg:14)*

T T : ***The black monkey*** *nodded, as if he understood what Purbasari said. (Stc: 56, Pg:14)*

Theme in source text and target text are the same. The theme in source text is " lutung yang sangat hitam itu". It is classified into ideational theme. And theme in target text is "the black monkey". It is classified into ideational theme, too.

Excerpt 10

S T : ***Tetapi dia*** *tidak bisa berbuat apa-apa, kecuali mengikuti perintah ayahandanya. (Stc: 47, Pg: 12)*

T T : ***But she*** *could not do anything to defy her father's will. (Stc: 47, Pg: 12)*

Theme in source text and target text are similar. The theme in source text are " tetapi" that is classified into textual theme and the word " dia (Purbasari) " is classified into ideational theme. And in target text the word " but" is classified into textual theme and the word " she (Purbasari) " is classified into ideational theme, too.

Excerpt 11

S T : ***Lutung*** *yang selama ini tidak pernah berbicara, tiba-tiba mengeluarkan suaranya. (Stc: 80,Pg: 20)*

T T : ***The monkey*** *who had held his silence all these time, suddenly spoken. (Stc:80,Pg: 20)*

The theme in source text and target text are does not change. In source text the theme is " Lutung" is classified into ideational theme. And in target text the theme is the word " the monkey " is classified into ideational theme, too.

Excerpt 12

S T : ***Purbasari*** *tidak kekurangan makanan, (Stc: 62, Pg : 16)*

T T : ***Purbasari*** *never lacked of supplies. (Stc: 62, Pg: 16)*

The theme in source text and target text are does not change. In source text the theme is " Purbasari " is classified into ideational theme. And in target text the theme is the word " Purbasari " is classified into ideational theme, too.

Excerpt 13

S T : **Lutung** *itu kelihatannya sangat sayang kepada Purbasari, (Stc: 66, Pg: 16)*

T T : **The monkey** *seemed to love Purbasari, (Stc: 66, Pg: 16)*

The theme in source text and target text are similar. In source text the theme is " Lutung" is classified into ideational theme. And in target text the theme is the word " the monkey " is classified into ideational theme, too.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis on Ali Muakhir's short story entitled *Purbasari Yang Baik* and its translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* by Noviana Abdu, the following conclusion can be drawn.

The researcher analyzed the employment of theme and rheme in short story *Purbasari yang Baik Hati* and its translation *The Good-Hearted Purbasari* , there are are 41 (21,70%) changes and 148 (78,30%) themes which does not change.

In this analysis, the researcher found that between source text and target text, the number of theme which is dominated in source text is the themes that does not change because this story is a tale for kids which uses simple words and there are some repetition of the name of characters in short story which is classified into ideational theme.

In this research, the researcher found that the number of themes which are similar in source text and target text are more than themes which are dissimilar in source text and target text. This is because this story is aimed at and consumed by the children. It is focused on the children who want to learn English.

The employment of different theme in source text and in target text is caused by the fact that the number of ideational theme in source text and target text is different because the translator emphasizes something that does not become the theme in source text.

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