THEMATIC STRUCTURE SHIFT IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF INDONESIAN COMPLEX SENTENCES IN OKKY MADASARI'S *MARYAM*

A GRADUATING PAPER

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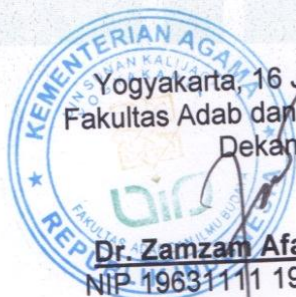
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This Graduating Paper is Fully Dedicated to

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INDONESIAN COMPLEX SENTENCES IN OKKY MADASARI'S

MARYAM

ABSTRACT

Translating a text from one language into another language is not an easy work to do. There are many things to think about such as how the translator will convey the message in the target text and how the equivalence of the translation itself. Therefore, this research discusses the shift of thematic structure in the English translation of Indonesian complex sentences and how the Indonesian complex sentences are translated into English. The data sources are Okky Madasari's novels entitled *Maryam* and its translation *The Outcast*. This library research uses a descriptive qualitative method. To identify the forms of Indonesian complex sentences in target language (TL), this research uses the theory of English sentences. Then, to analyze the Theme shift in the translation text, this research uses Systemic Functional Linguistics theory proposed by Halliday. The result shows that Indonesian complex sentences are translated into three forms of sentences namely simple sentence, compound sentence, and complex sentence. The shift of Thematic structure occurs in two types of shift; the shift in type of Theme and the shift between Theme and Rheme. The shift Thematic structure occurs because there is a difference of grammatical structure between SL and TL. Although there is a shift in Theme structure, it does not affect the equivalence of Indonesian complex sentences which translated into English.

Keywords: *Theme structure shift, complex sentences, Systemic Functional Linguistics*

PERGESERAN STRUKTUR TEMA PADA TERJEMAHAN KALIMAT MAJEMUK BERTINGKAT DALAM NOVEL *MARYAM* KARYA OKKY MADASARI

ABSTRAK

Menerjemahkan sebuah teks dari satu bahasa ke dalam bahasa lain bukan suatu hal yang mudah untuk dilakukan. Banyak hal yang harus dipertimbangkan seperti bagaimana penerjemah akan menyampaikan pesan ke dalam bahasa target dan juga bagaimana keekuivalensian dari terjemahan tersebut. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini membahas pergeseran struktur tema pada terjemahan kalimat majemuk bertingkat dan juga bagaimana kalimat majemuk tersebut diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Inggris. Data yang digunakan adalah novel dari Okky Madasari yang berjudul *Maryam* dan terjemahannya yang berjudul *The Outcast.* Penelitian kepustakaan ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk tejemahan kalimat majemuk bertingkat dalam bahasa sasaran, penelitian ini menggunakan teori kalimat-kalimat bahasa Inggris. Kemudian, untuk menganalisis pergeseran struktur tema, penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Systemic Functional Linguistics* dari Halliday. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa kalimat majemuk bertigkat tersebut diterjemahkan ke dalam tiga bentuk kalimat yaitu kalimat tunggal, kalimat majemuk setara, dan kalimat majemuk bertingkat. Terdapat dua jenis pergeseran struktur Tema yaitu pergeseran struktur jenis Tema dan pergeseran antara Tema dan Rema. Pergeseran struktur tema terjadi karena adanya perbedaan struktur gramatika antara BS dan BT. Walaupun terjadi pergeseran tema, hal tersebut tidak mempengaruhi keekuivalensian dari kalimat majemuk bertingkat yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Inggris.

Kata Kunci: *pergeseran struktur Tema, kalimat majemuk bertingkat, Systemic Functional Linguistics*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL : Source Language

TL : Target Language

S : Subject

P : Predicator

C : Complement

A : Adjunct

Conj : Conjunction

Top : Topical

Text : Textual

Inter : Interpersonal

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

God creates human in many diversities such as diversity of nations, tribes, religions, cultures, languages, and even physical diversity like skin colors and hair colors. That diversity is not the sign of who is good or bad, but it can be a lesson to know each other and to get information from different nations. From the Islamic perspective, the diversity of human being in the world has been explained in Holy Quran surah al-Hujurat verse 13:

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَٰكُم مِّن ذَكَرٍ وَأُنثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَٰكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَآئِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوٓاْ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِندَ ٱللَّهِ أَتْقَىٰكُمْ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١٣﴾

O mankind! We have created you from a male and female and made you into nations and tribes that you may know one another. Verily the most honourable of you with Allah is that (believer) who has At-Taqwa. Verily, Allah is All-Knowing, Well-Acquainted (with all things) (Al-Hilali and Muhsin Khan, 2011: 925).

From the verse above, it can be known that the diversity of nations and tribes lead people to learn language because it helps them to know each other. There are many kinds of language in this world and not all people know the language used by others around the world. To understand and to get information which is written in other languages, people need translation. Translation will help

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people in the world to know and get the information from another language. Indeed, the role of translation and translators are very important in conveying message or information from another language.

In the *Concise Oxford English Dictionary,* translation is defined into two definitions, "the act or an instance of translating, and a written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc. in another language" (as cited in Hatim and Munday, 2004: 3). Here, the first definition refers to the process of translation and the second refers to the product of translation. The process of translation is the way or procedure that is used by the translators use to translate a text. Meanwhile, the product of translation can be play scripts, novels, short stories, movie subtitles, and educational books.

Translating a text is not an easy work to do. The translators will find some problems and difficulties in translating a text such as the problem in translating a concept of culture, a complex word, and even the problem to make an equivalent translation. The equivalence of the translation is the most important thing in translation field to be considered by the translators. However, it is not easy to make an equivalent translation and sometimes some shifts will occur in the TL. Hatim and Munday explain that "[t]he small linguistics changes that occur between ST and TT are known as translation shifts" (2004: 26). Hence, if there is a changing of structure in the TL, it means that there is a shift in TL text.

Shift in a translation cannot be avoided because the translators must translate the SL text equivalently into TL text. Nida and Taber state that,

[t]ranslating consists in 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. But this relatively simple statement requires careful evaluation of several seemingly contradictory elements (1982: 12).

From the statement above, it can be known that the translators should translate the text equivalently in terms of meaning and also form. Indeed, it is not only the problem in conveying the message, but also the problem in restructuring the Source Language (SL) into a good and proper construction in the Target Language (TL). The construction relates to the structure or linguistics elements of a text.

Baker explains that "the linear arrangement of linguistic elements plays a role in organizing message at text level" (2011: 131). In Baker's opinion, the structure of a text is also constructing the meaning of a text itself. This structure or linguistics arrangement is defined as textual equivalence because it carries the meaning in a text level (2011: 131). In ordering and conveying the information in a clause, Halliday proposes Thematic structure which contains Theme and Rheme (2004: 64). Indeed, the Thematic structure is the important part in a clause because it concerns on the structure of the text and ordering the message.

In the translation, this message or information is an important thing that the translators have to convey in the TL equivalently. In the process of translation or even in the product of translation, shift can occur in every element including morpheme, word, phrase, clause, and sentence. It means that every shift of linguistics element in a text might change the meaning and also the structure of a

text. Since shift can occur in every element in a translation text, this research focuses on the analysis of shift especially the shift of Thematic structure. Thematic structure concerns on ordering the structure of a text, so the shift can occur in the structure of the text. Thematic structure contains Theme and Rheme in which Theme is the topic of a clause, so it might be shifted when it is translated into another language.

The analysis of Thematic structure shift in the translation has become an interesting issue relating to the equivalence in translating a text. There are some researchers analyzing the Thematic structure shift that occurs in a translation text. One of the analyses is from International Journal of Language and Applied Linguistics World. It focuses the analysis on the kinds of theme transposed in the *Habibie and Ainun* novel that is translated into *Habibie and Ainun the Power of Love.* Another research is from Wang written in 2014. This research focuses on the textual metafunction, especially in theme development in translation studies.

Those analyses show that Thematic structure shift is an important issue in the translation and it is worth to be analyzed. This research also discusses the shift of Thematic structure in a translation text. What remains to be explored is the shift of Thematic structure in the translation of Indonesian complex sentences. It will be challenging to analyze how the complex sentences in Indonesian novels are translated into English and how the theme in complex sentences is translated into English. Complex sentence is one of the sentences which has complex structure compared to another sentence. According to Verspoor, a complex sentence is a

sentence that consists of one independent clause with one or more dependent clauses (2000: 35).

A complex sentence is constructed in a long sentence with two or more clauses. Translating a complex sentence is seemed difficult than other sentences because of the long structure constructing it. Another problem in translating complex sentences is the equivalence of the translation in conveying the message into TL. To convey the message from SL into TL properly, the translators should know the Theme and Rheme in a complex sentence in order to make the TL equivalent with SL. Hence, analyzing complex sentences in a novel is more challenging because the complexity of the sentences and the clauses. It is also challenging because sometimes there is more than one theme in a complex sentence.

The data source for this research is novel by Okky Madasari entitled *Maryam,* which is translated into *The Outcast*. This novel is chosen as the source of data because of some reasons. Firstly, this novel is one of Indonesian contemporary novel which is translated into English. Secondly, it provides many data of complex sentences. Unlike any other contemporary novels that have simple and short sentence, the sentences in this novel tend to be long and complex. It has many complex sentences that make this novel interesting to be analyzed, for example:

SL   : *Meski sudah mencoba berulang kali, Maryam tetap tak bisa mengingat nama laki-laki itu.*

TL   : *His face flashed through her memories, Maryam just couldn't remember his name.*

The SL is a complex sentence which is constructed by two clauses with a subordinate conjunction. The clauses in the SL are started with a dependent clause which is signaled by the conjunction *meski.* Besides, the complex sentence from SL has different theme in the TL. The theme in the SL is *meski* which belongs to textual theme. However, in the TL the theme is *his face* that belongs to topical theme. Hence, there is a shift of theme in the TL from textual theme into topical theme.

To explain and analyze the data in detail, this research will use qualitative method. The English sentences theory and Systemic Functional Linguistics theory are used to analyze the data. Indeed, analyzing the translation using thematic structure approach is important because we can know the equivalence of translation through the shift of the theme structure. This research will also give benefit for both lecturers and students. It gives beneficial information about translation shift and also Thematic structure. This research aims to describe how the Indonesian complex sentences are translated into English equivalently both in terms of form and meaning. The result will show whether the forms of complex sentences and the Theme in complex sentences are translated equivalently or not in the TL.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the topic of the discussion in this research, the questions are formulated as follows:

1. How Indonesian complex sentences are translated into English in Okky Madasari's *Maryam*?

2. How is the shift of Thematic structure in the translation of Indonesian complex sentences?

1.3 Objectives of Study

As described in the previous section, in the background of study and in the formulated questions, there are two purposes in this research. First, this research aims to describe the forms of the translation of Indonesian complex sentences. Second, it aims to describe the shift of theme structure of Indonesian complex sentences that are translated into English.

1.4 Significance of Study

For the significances of study, this research is useful in giving information about the shift of Thematic structure in the Indonesian-English translation, especially in the translation of complex sentences. It also gives information about Systemic Functional Linguistics theory and how to apply the SFL theory especially for the textual metafunction. This research also can be a reference and example for other students who want to know about analyzing the translation text using SFL theory. Furthermore, it can be a reference for the next researchers who are interested in translation study and want to conduct further research using Systemic Functional Linguistics theory.

1.5 Literature Review

There are some previous researches that have similar topic to this research. The previous researches are from some undergraduate students. The first research is the research written by Sofyan (2009). He analyzes the topical Thematic shift in the English-Indonesian translation. He also tries to find out how the factual information is conveyed in the TL. The data are collected from reconstruction of Sinabang Port Specification text. The theory of translation by Catford and also Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday are used to analyze the data. This research is a library research with descriptive qualitative method. The result of this research shows that both SL and TL are mostly using topical theme and interpersonal theme. From forty six clauses that are analyzed, most of them are not shifted. There are only ten clauses that are translated into different themes in the TL. The factual meaning is conveyed equivalently because the shift of topical theme does not change the meaning in the TL.

The second is about the displacement of textual meaning shifts in the translation book entitled *See You at Top*. This research conducted by Risnawati in 2011. It uses descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. This research uses two theories; the first is theory of textual meaning from Halliday and the second is translation displacement theory from Catford, Nida and Taber, Zellermeyer, and Larson. From this research, Risnawati finds out that there are ten displacement of textual meaning including theme and rheme displacement. There are shifts from single meaning to single form, adjectival displacement, structural

displacement, and the replacement of ellipsis, substitution, reference, addition, and cohesion.

The third research is entitled *Translating Themes of Rebu Texts in Karonese Society into English*. This research was written by Sembiring in 2014. It focuses on the translation of theme in the clauses in the Rebu texts and the procedure that is used by the translator. It is a descriptive qualitative research that uses Halliday SFL metafunction theory and translation procedure by Newmark. The researcher finds that there are 121 clauses in the text. In those clauses, he finds that marked and unmarked themes are used as the constraint of translation process. There are also six procedures that are used by the translators. The procedures are descriptive equivalence, cultural equivalence, transference, paraphrase, transposition/shift, and couplets.

The fourth research is a research from Silalahi (2015). This research is aimed to discuss the type of theme and rheme used in the translation of advertisement in *People* Magazine and also the development of theme. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The researcher uses the theory of theme by Halliday and the theory of theme development by Enggin to analyze the data. From twelve advertisement, the researcher finds that there are ninety five topical theme, five interpersonal theme, twenty six textual theme, and twenty eight multiple clauses. The development of theme is dominated by using reiteration pattern.

The last is a research from Putri (2015). It has the same object with this research that is Okky Madasari's novel entitled *Maryam*. However, Putri's

research focuses on the type of translation shift. It discusses the shift of verbs and verb phrase found in the translation of *Maryam* novel. The result shows that shift occurs in 1079 data. There are 245 data of verbs translated into verb, 373 data of verbs translated into verb phrase, 105 data of verbs are not translated, 103 data of verb phrases translated into verb phrases.

Based on those researches above, they have similar interest to this research that is the analysis of Theme shift in a translation text. Although there are some similar interests in analyzing the shift of Thematic structure in the translation with previous researches, this research will give different analysis. This research is important to analyze because it has different data and object of study. All of the researches above analyze the English-Indonesian translation but this research will analyze the Indonesian-English translation. Although another researcher has analyzed the same data source that is *Maryam* novel, this research has different discussion from the previous research. This research will focus on the shift of Thematic structure in the translation of complex sentences.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

As stated in the objectives of study, this research will find out the forms of complex sentences in the translation of Okky Madasari's *Maryam*. This research analyzes the thematic structure shift of English complex sentences in *Maryam* novel. There are some theories that will be used to answer the questions in this research. The theories are English sentences theory, and Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday. First, the theories of English sentences are used to analyze the form of TL text. It helps in classifying the data found TL because the

result of the translation in TL text will show the various types of English sentences. Therefore, the theory of English sentences will be used in this research.

The next is Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by Halliday. Halliday introduces this theory in order to make a linguistics model of analysis in the process of translation. Halliday offers an approach in analyzing the equivalence at the textual level. This approach is used to analyze the meaning especially in a clause. Halliday focuses his approach to consider the clause as 'lines of meaning' in which the clause is the main part constructed meaning in a sentence (Halliday, 2004: 64). According to Baker, Halliday offers two types of approach in analyzing the meaning in a clause. The first is thematic structure, and the second is information structure. The thematic structure gives an analysis of meaning in terms of theme and rheme (Baker, 2011: 135).

According to Santosa, theme is a way used by the writer or speaker to express a social event (2003: 117). Halliday divides the theme into interpersonal theme, textual theme, and topical theme. The topical theme is divided into marked and unmarked theme. The difference between marked and unmarked theme is in the use of subject in a clause. If the theme also becomes the subject in the clause, it means that the theme is an unmarked theme. However, if the theme is not as the subject in the clause, it means that the theme is marked theme (Lock, 1996: 223). Hence, those categories will be used to classify the shift of theme structure found in the TL.

Indeed, this research uses the two theories above because those theories are proper for analyzing the data. The data that will be analyzed is the translation

of Indonesian complex sentences, so the theory of English sentences will be applied to analyze the data. Moreover, the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach will be used to analyze the shift of theme structure in the translation text. As additional theory, this research also uses the theory of Indonesian complex sentences to determine the Indonesian complex sentence in the SL text.

1.7 Method of Research

According to Silverman, method is "a specific research technique" (2005: 98). Explaining a method is important in doing a research because it will help in knowing the technique used in the research. By explaining it, the design of the research will be clearly understood. Indeed, this part covers the method of research including type of research, data sources, data collecting technique, and data analysis technique.

1.7.1 Type of Research

A library research with a descriptive qualitative method is applied in this research. Nazir states that library research is a research in which the researcher collects the information that is relevant to the topic of the research from books, journal, dissertation, thesis, scientific research and another written source whether electronic or printed (1988: 111). This research is a library research because the information in this research is collected from books, thesis, dissertation, and scientific writing. For the method of research, this research uses qualitative method.

According to Creswell, qualitative research is "a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem" (2009: 1). Ghony and Fauzan also explain that qualitative research reveals a certain social condition by describing the fact and explaining it in the form of words based on the data collection technique and data analysis which is found from the natural setting (2012: 26). Similarly, Morissan also states that qualitative research tries to find the data in detail and the purpose is to find out how something happens (2012: 22). This research uses qualitative method because it wants to describe the thematic structure shift found in the translation text in deep analysis.

On the other hand, one of the characteristics of qualitative is descriptive in which the data are in the form of words (Raco, 2002: 60). Ghony and Fauzan also state that the data or facts which have been collected by the researcher are in the form of words or pictures (2012: 44). This research belongs to the descriptive qualitative method because the data are in the form of words and it is identified and explained in the form of words.

1.7.2 Data Sources

The main sources of the data in this research are the novel written by Okky Madasari entitled *Maryam* and its translation *The Outcast*. The data of this research are the complex sentences in *Maryam* novel as the SL text and in the translation version. The English version, *The Outcast* is translated by Nurhayat Indriyatno Mohamed and Makna Sinatria. The translation version consists of 251 pages and it was published in 2014. Meanwhile, the Indonesian version consists of

280 pages and was published in 2012. Both novels were published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

The data of this research are collected from the Indonesian and English version of Okky Madasari's novel. The technique in collecting data in this research is *simak-catat*. Mahsun explains that *simak-catat* is one of technique in collecting data in which the researcher scrutinizes the use of language whether spoken or written and then takes a note for the important information (2007: 92).

This research uses the technique above because it scrutinizes the use of language in the written form. For the detail way, there are three steps which are done in collecting the data in this research. The first is reading *Maryam* novel and its translation *The Outcast* novel. The second is identifying the complex sentences in the SL. The last is listing the complex sentences from SL and its translation in TL into a table.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, there are some steps which are done in this research. The first is identifying how the complex sentences in the Source Language (SL) are translated into the Target Language (TL). The second is grouping the complex sentences from SL into some categories based on the data found in the English version (TL). The next step is analyzing the Theme and Rheme in each sentence both SL and TL using SFL theory. Then, identifying the Thematic structure shift found in TL. The last is drawing a conclusion.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is introduction. It consists of background of study, research questions, objectives of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is theoretical framework. This part contains an explanation about English complex sentences theory, and the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory. The third chapter is the findings and discussion part containing analysis of the data. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, there are several things to be concluded. Firstly, from 244 data of Indonesian complex sentences in the source language (SL), it is translated into three forms of sentences. It is translated into simple sentences, compound sentences, and complex sentences. There are twelve data translated into simple sentences, seven data translated in the form of compound sentences, and 225 data are translated into complex sentences. Most of the complex sentences are constituted by two clauses; a dependent clause and a dominant clause.

Secondly, the Thematic structure of Indonesian complex sentences is shifted when it is translated into English sentences. The shift of Thematic structure occurs in eighteen data. The shift of Thematic structure consists of five types of Theme which is shifted. The first is the structure of Interpersonal Theme and Topical Theme in SL text which is translated into Topical Theme in the TL text. The second is the thematic structure in SL text which contains Interpersonal Theme, Textual Theme, and Topical Theme translated into Textual Theme and Topical Theme in TL. The last is the structure of Textual Theme, Interpersonal Theme, and Topical Theme in SL text which is translated into Textual Theme and Topical Theme in TL text.

The shift also occurs between Theme and Rheme in this translation text. The shift between Theme and Rheme mostly occurs when the dependent clause and dominant clause are put in the different structure in TL text. Thematic structure shift occurs when the grammatical structures of sentences in the TL are different from SL text. However, this shift is not a sign of changing the meaning but it is the way in which the translators want to convey the message clearly in the TL. In the TL text, the translators might change the constituent of the sentence from the SL because it does not have a complete constituent. In the SL text, the Subject is mostly omitted, so the translators add a Subject in the TL in order to avoid an ambiguity and to convey the message clearly.

4.2 Suggestion

After this research is finished, there are some suggestions for the further researchers. Firstly, the topic of this research might seem new for English Department students in UIN Sunan Kalijaga, because it concerns on translation field and SFL approach. Hopefully, the next researchers from English Department could analyze something new with SFL approach and give more contribution in translation, especially in linguistics field.

Secondly, since this research concerns on translation and SFL, there are still many things that cannot be analyzed deeply. The next researchers who are interested in analyzing text using SFL can continue this research and make a deep analysis of Thematic structure shifts whether the Theme development or the shift of Multiple Theme. Moreover, they could find out another problem in the complex sentences regarding to Theme and Rheme of translation text.

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APPENDIXES

The Theme Structure Shift of Indonesian Complex Sentences

A. Interpersonal + Topical → Topical

1. a. Berulang kali ia mengatakan *agar* Maryam mengikhlaskan Gamal.

Berulang kali	ia	mengatakan	*agar*	Maryam	mengikhlaskan	Gamal
A	S	P	Conj	S	P	C
Inter	Top	Rheme	Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME			**RHEME**			

b. She said Maryam should let Gamal go.

She	said	Maryam	should let	Gamal	go
S	P	S	P	C	
Top	Rheme	Top	Rheme		
THEME		**RHEME**			

2. a. Tetap tidak baik *kalau* kamu lama-lama sendiri.

Tetap	tidak	Baik	*kalau*	kamu	lama-lama	sendiri
A	P	C	Conj	S	A	C
Inter	Top	Rheme	Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME			**RHEME**			

b. It's not a good thing for a woman to stay single for a long time.

It	's not	a good thing for a woman to stay single	for a long time
S	P	C	A
Top	Rheme		
THEME	**RHEME**		

3. a. Entah kenapa Maryam merasa tidak enak *ketika* mendengar kalimat terakhir itu.

Entah kenapa	Maryam	Merasa	tidak enak	*Ketika*	mendengar	kalimat terakhir itu
A	S	P	C	Conj	P	C
Inter	Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme
THEME		**RHEME**				

b. Maryam had a bad feeling *when* she heard that last sentence.

Maryam	had	a bad feeling	*when*	She	heard	that last sentence
S	P	C	Conj	S	P	C
Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME	**RHEME**					

4. a. Sengaja Fatimah memilih tempat itu *agar* bisa bicara bebas.

Sengaja	Fatimah	memilih	tempat itu	*agar*	bisa bicara	Bebas
A	S	P	C	Conj	P	C
Inter	Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Theme
THEME		**RHEME**				

b. She deliberately chose the place *so* she could talk freely with them.

She	deliberately chose	the place	*So*	she	could talk	freely with them
S	P	C	Conj	S	P	A
Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME	**RHEME**					

5. a. Hanya minta dibantu *agar* bisa pulang ke rumah dan hidup aman.

Hanya	minta	dibantu	*Agar*	bisa	pulang ke rumah dan hidup aman
A	P	C	Conj	P	C
Inter	Top	Rheme	Text	Top	Rheme
THEME			**RHEME**		

b. We just want help *so that* we can go home to our houses and live peacefully.

We	just want	help	*so that*	we	can	go home	to our houses and live peacefully
S	P	C	Conj	S	P	C	A
Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme		
THEME			**RHEME**				

6. a. Sengaja ia gunakan bahasa sasak *agar* mereka cepat akrab kembali *sebagaimana* dulu saat masih bertetangga.

Sengaja	ia	gunakan	bahasa sasak	*agar*	mereka	cepat akrab kembali	*sebagaimana*	dulu	saat masih bertetangga
A	S	P	C	Conj	S	P	Conj	A	C
Inter	Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme	Text	Top	Rheme
THEME				**RHEME**					

b. She deliberately used Sasak language to become acquainted *as* how they were.

She	deliberately	Used	Sasak language	to become acquainted	*as*	how	they	Were
S	A	P	C	A	Conj	A	S	P
Top	Rheme				Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME			**RHEME**					

7. Sengaja Zulkhair tak mengajak yang lain, *agar* semangat yang sedang mereka pelihara tak terganggu oleh mereka yang sudah menjadikan pasrah dan sabar sebagai jalan keluar.

Sengaja	Zulkhair	tak mengajak	yang lain,	*agar*	semangat yang sedang mereka pelihara	tak terganggu	oleh mereka yang sudah menjadikan pasrah dan sabar sebagai jalan keluar
A	S	P	C	Conj	S	P	A
Inter	Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME				**RHEME**			

b. Zulkhair deliberately didn't bring the others along, *so that* the spirit they maintained wasn't disturbed by the people who had given in and patience as way out.

Zulkhair	deliberately didn't bring	the others along,	*so that*	the spirit they maintained	wasn't disturbed	by the people who had given in and patience as way out.
S	P	C	Conj	S	P	A
Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME			**RHEME**			

B. Textual + Topical → Topical

8. a. *Meski* sudah mencoba berulang kali, Maryam tetap tak bisa mengingat nama laki-laki itu.

Meski	sudah mencoba	berulang kali,	Maryam	tetap tak bisa	mengingat nama laki-laki itu
Conj	P	A	S	P	C
Text	Top	Rheme	Top	Rheme	
THEME			**RHEME**		

b. His face flashed through her memories, Maryam just couldn't remember his name.

His face	flashed	through her memories,	Maryam	just couldn't remember	his name
S	P	A	S	P	C
Top	Rheme		Top	Rheme	
THEME			**RHEME**		

9. a. *Meski* tak setiap hari, Maryam dan ibunya selalu datang ke pengungsian.

Meski	tak	setiap hari,	Maryam dan ibunya	selalu	datang	ke pengungsian
Conj	P	C	S	A	P	A
Text	Top	Rheme	Top	Rheme		
THEME			RHEME			

b. Maryam and her mother always came to the shelter, *although* they didn't do it every day.

Maryam and her mother	always	came	to the shelter,	*although*	they	didn't do	it	every day
S	A	P	A	Conj	S	P	C	A
Top	Rheme			Text	Top	Rheme		
THEME			RHEME					

10. a. Sekarang mereka duduk di pasir, *seolah* menunggu Maryam bangun.

Sekarang	mereka	duduk	di pasir,	*seolah*	menunggu	Maryam bangun
A	S	P	A	Conj	P	C
Text	Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme
THEME			RHEME			

b. They sat on the sand, *as if* they could wait Maryam woke up.

They	sat	on the sand,	*as if*	they	could wait	Maryam woke up
S	P	A	Conj	S	P	C
Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME		RHEME				

11. a. *Setelah* ibunya pulang ke Lombok, di dalam kamarnya Umar menimang-nimang foto itu.

Setelah	ibunya	pulang	ke Lombok,	di dalam kamarnya	Umar	menimang-nimang	foto itu.
Conj	S	P	A	A	S	P	C
Text	Top	Rheme		Top	Rheme		
THEME				RHEME			

b. He remembered that day, *after* his mother returned to Lombok, he was staring at the photograph in his room.

He	remembered	that day,	*after*	his mother	Returned	to Lombok,	he	was staring	at the photograph	in his room
S	P	C	Conj	S	P	A	S	P	C	A
Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme		Top	Rheme		
THEME			**RHEME**							

12. a. Lagi pula Maryam tak mau menikah *kalau* belum lulus kuliah.

Lagi pula	Maryam	tak mau	Menikah	*kalau*	belum lulus	kuliah
A	S	P	C	Conj	P	C
Text	Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme
THEME			**RHEME**			

b. Maryam did not want to get married *before* getting her degree.

Maryam	did not want	to get married	*Before*	getting	her degree
S	P	C	Conj	P	C
Top	Rheme		Text	Top	Rheme
THEME			**RHEME**		

C. Interpersonal + Textual + Topical → Textual + Topical

13. a. Hanya *karena* orangtua mereka pindah ke Sumbawa saat muda, mereka *seolah* lahir sebagai orang Sumbawa.

Hanya	*karena*	orangtua mereka	pindah	ke Sumbawa saat muda,	mereka	seolah lahir	sebagai orang Sumbawa
A	Conj	S	P	A	S	P	C
Inter	Text	Top	Rheme		Top	Rheme	
THEME					**RHEME**		

b. *As* their parents moved to Sumbawa when they were young, they were born as Sumbawanese.

As	their parents	moved	to Sumbawa when they were young,	they	were born	as Sumbawanese
Conj	S	P	A	S	P	C
Text	Top		Rheme	Top	Rheme	
THEME				**RHEME**		

D. Textual + Interpersonal + Topical → Textual + Topical

14. a. *Meski* jarang berkunjung ke rumah masing-masing, mereka selalu bertemu seminggu sekali di pengajian.

Meski	jarang	Berkunjung	ke rumah masing-masing,	mereka	selalu bertemu	seminggu sekali	di pengajian
Conj	A	P	A	S	P	A	A
Text	Inter	Top	Rheme	Top	Rheme		
THEME				**RHEME**			

b. *Although* they seldom paid a visit, they always met once in a week in the routine lectures.

Although	they	seldom	paid	a visit,	they	always	met	once in a week	in the routine lectures
Conj	S	A	P	C	S	A	P	A	A
Text	Top	Rheme			Top	Rheme			
THEME					**RHEME**				

15. a. *Meski* selalu menceritakan segala hal kepada ibunya, Alam masih ragu mengenalkan Maryam ke orangtuanya.

Meski	selalu	menceritakan	segala hal kepada ibunya,	Alam	masih ragu	mengenalkan Maryam ke orangtuanya.
Conj	A	P	C	S	P	C
Text	Inter	Top	Rheme	Top	Rheme	
THEME				**RHEME**		

b. *Even though* he told his mother everything, he was hesitant about introducing Maryam to his parents.

Even though	he	told	his mother everything,	he	was hesitant	about introducing Maryam to his parents
Conj	S	P	C	S	P	C
Text	Top	Rheme		Top	Rheme	
THEME				**RHEME**		

E. Topical → Textual + Topical

16.   a. Semua luruh _ketika_ darah merah itu mengalir begitu saja, melawan semua upaya Maryam.

Semua	luruh	_Ketika_	darah merah itu	mengalir	begitu saja,	melawan semua upaya Maryam
S	P	Conj	S	P	A	C
Top	Rheme	Text	Top	Rheme		
THEME		**RHEME**				

b. _But_ her hope vanished _when_ the blood kept flowing, against her effort.

But	her hope	Vanished	_when_	the blood	kept	flowing, against her effort
Conj	S	P	Conj	S	P	C
Text	Top	Rheme	Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME			**RHEME**			

F. Shift between Theme and Rheme

17. a. _Meski_ tak setiap hari, Maryam dan ibunya selalu datang ke pengungsian.

Meski	tak	setiap hari,	Maryam dan ibunya	selalu	datang	ke pengungsian
Conj	P	C	S	A	P	A
Text	Top	Rheme	Top	Rheme		
THEME			**RHEME**			

b. Maryam and her mother always came to the shelter, _although_ they didn't do it every day.

Maryam and her mother	always	came	to the shelter,	*although*	they	didn't do	it	every day
S	A	P	A	Conj	S	P	C	A
Top	Rheme			Text	Top	Rheme		
THEME	**RHEME**							

18. . *Meski* tak menangis, mata laki-laki itu merah.

Meski	tak menangis,	mata laki-laki itu	merah
Conj	P	S	P
Text	Rheme	Top	Rheme
THEME		**RHEME**	

b. He wasn't crying, *but* his eyes were red

He	wasn't crying	But	his eyes	were	red
S	P	Conj	S	P	C
Top	Rheme	Text	Top	Rheme	
THEME	**RHEME**				

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