

## FUNCTIONAL SYSTEMIC LINGUISTIC APPROACH IN TRANSLATION STUDIES OF TAXIS MARKERS IN "WoY"

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*Received 2023-10-16; Revised 2023-11-19; Accepted 2023-11-28*

### ABSTRACT

Waiting on You (WoY) is the work of Kristan Higgins, a New York Times bestselling author whose novel was also translated into Indonesian by Nina Andiana. Higgins consistently uses complex clauses in writing novels. As a result, long complex clauses are difficult to translate. This research refers to the Functional Systemic Linguistics approach which aims to: explain the interdependence and semantic logic of complex clauses in source language text are translated into interdependence and semantic logic of complex clauses in recipient language text in novel WoY; Taxis marker translation technique used in translating from source language text to recipient language; the shifts found in the translated novel *Penantian Terpanjang*; the quality of translation of complex clauses in target language. This method is descriptive qualitative with taxis as an object in the novel WoY, sourced from source language texts and recipient language texts from the novel entitled *Penantian Terpanjang*, and obtained from informants who are linguistic and translation experts. The technique is purposive sampling. Techniques of collecting data are document analysis and focus group discussions. The data validity is triangulation. The results are after breaking down sentences into clauses and analyzing them, researchers find that the most dominant form (interdependence) is paratactic, and the meaning (semantic logic) that is most widely used is the extension. Therefore, the most widely used technique is common. It can be concluded that these findings explain the process of translating complex clauses into their original form and meaning in novel works. These findings can have a positive impact on readability so that it can improve the quality of the novel translation.

**Keywords: Translation, Interdependency, Semantic Logic, Paratactic, Taxis, Novel**

### ABSTRAK

*Waiting on You (WoY) merupakan karya Kristan Higgins, penulis buku terlaris New York Times yang novelnya juga diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia oleh Nina Andiana. Higgins secara konsisten menggunakan klausa kompleks dalam menulis novel. Ini mengakibatkan, klausa yang panjang dan kompleks sulit diterjemahkan. Penelitian ini mengacu pada pendekatan Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional yang bertujuan untuk menjelaskan interdependensi logika semantik klausa kompleks dalam teks bahasa sumber diterjemahkan ke dalam logika semantik klausa kompleks dalam teks bahasa penerima dalam novel *Waiting on You*, menjelaskan Teknik penerjemahan penanda taksis yang digunakan dalam penerjemahan dari teks bahasa sumber ke bahasa penerima, menjelaskan pergeseran yang terdapat pada novel terjemahan *Penantian Terpanjang*, menjelaskan kualitas penerjemahan klausa kompleks dalam bahasa sasaran. Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan taksis sebagai objek dalam novel *Waiting on You* bersifat kualitatif, bersumber dari teks bahasa sumber dan teks bahasa penerima dari novel berjudul *Penantian Terpanjang*, serta diperoleh dari informan ahli linguistik dan penerjemahan. Teknik yang digunakan adalah purposive sampling. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah analisis dokumen dan diskusi kelompok terfokus. Teknik keabsahan datanya adalah triangulasi. Hasilnya setelah memecah kalimat menjadi klausa dan menganalisisnya, peneliti menemukan bahwa bentuk yang paling dominan (interdependensi) adalah parataktik, dan makna (logika semantik) yang paling banyak digunakan adalah perluasan. Oleh karena itu, teknik yang paling banyak digunakan adalah common. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa temuan ini menjelaskan proses penerjemahan klausa kompleks ke dalam*

*bentuk dan makna aslinya dalam karya Novel. Dari temuan ini dapat berdampak positif terhadap keterbacaan sehingga dapat meningkatkan kualitas terjemahan novel itu.*

***Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan, Interdependensi, Logika Semantik, Parataktik, Taksis, Novel***

## **INTRODUCTION**

Christina Higgins' "Waiting on You" has been named a New York Times bestselling author. This piece, written by Higgins, is dedicated to her son Declan, who always makes Higgins laugh with his smile, and he brought her tears and emotional atmosphere while writing this novel (Musyarrofah: 2019). *Waiting on You* is a stunning work by Higgins that tells the story of a couple who have been waiting their entire life. This novel conveys an implicit moral message related to loyalty, honesty, trust, and deep love for your partner. The novel *Waiting on You* has been translated into Indonesian. This novel was translated by Nina Andiana in collaboration with the publisher PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Due to Higgins' prodigious body of work, many of Higgins's works are written in complex prose, as Higgins has a writing style that is different from her other writers, which may affect the outcome of her translations. Direct translations, especially of "complex clauses like Higgins's works, can reduce readability and make them difficult to understand" (Wei, 2020: 104). Nina Andiana translated one of the translations (first edition) of the novel *Waiting on You*, published in 2015 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Therefore, the researchers were interested in the selection of her novel *Waiting on You*, for which no work had ever been published.

The translated novel "Penantian Terpanjang" has a simpler writing style than the original "Waiting on You." Higgins' writing style uses many very long and complex sentences, which are converted into shorter target language texts in the translator's writing style by breaking them into multiple sentences. Clauses, such as the complex ones in Higgins's work, are considered difficult to translate. Translation studies of complex sentences need to be conducted because many translations simplify very long and complex sentences. This research can be analyzed through a systemic functional linguistics approach. Systemic functional linguistics examines sentence parts that are complex, especially in terms of form and meaning, based on ideal semantic

metafunctions at the logical level. Formally, complex statements are implemented in the form of two interdependencies: paratactic and hypotactic.

A systemic functional linguistics approach requires reference to linguistic evidence of translation that is systematically implemented in the target language text. In this context, researchers are interested in analyzing the translation of a complex sentence part (taxis) in Nina Andiana's novel *Penantian Terpanjang* based on the systemic functional linguistics approach. When looking for research gaps through publications and breaking down non-systematic Functional Linguistics approaches, researchers discovered studies that did not fully apply Systematic Functional Linguistics methods. In 2019, Yinglin published her Elaine Ng article "A Systematic Approach to Style Translation". Her comparative study of four Chinese translations of Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* revealed an interdisciplinary approach. This study uses an interdisciplinary method combined with a systematic functional linguistic approach. Therefore, there is no investigation specific to taxis (complex clause). Considering the weaknesses of the previous studies mentioned above, this study uses a systematic functional linguistics approach to analyze the novel *Penantian Terpanjang*, thereby making up for these shortcomings and contributing to the field of translation by a Systemic Functional Linguistic approach to that novel.

Formulation of the Problems are how are the form (interdependence) and meaning (logical semantics) of complex clauses in SL texts realized in the form (interdependence) and meaning (logical semantics) of complex clauses in the target language text of the novel *Waiting on You?*, what taxi marker translation techniques are used in the translation of these complex clauses in the novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang?*, what shifts are found in the translated novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang?* and what is the translation quality of complex clauses in the novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang?*. The Purposes of the Research are explaining the form (interdependence) and meaning (logical semantics) of complex clauses in the SL Text is realized in the form (interdependence) and meaning (logical semantics) of complex clauses in the TL Text of the novel *Waiting on You*; explaining the translation techniques used in the target language text in the novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*;

explaining the shifts found in the translated novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang* and explaining the translation quality of the target language text of complex clauses in the novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*.

García & Wei (2014: 76) argue that “translation is a general term that refers to the transmission of thoughts or ideas from one language (source) to another (target), both written and spoken”. Hilman (2015: 89) emphasizes “the equivalence of meaning in translation by asserting that translation is the replacement of a text in SL with a semantically equivalent text in TL”. According to this perspective, “meaning and translation style occupy an equally important position” (Zhou Li-na, 2016: 211; List, 2019: 44). Daulton (2018: 90) definition is considered “appropriate, more appropriate as a basis for this study because it places more emphasis on the text”. Text is a “linguistic unit that represents contextual meaning” (Siregar et al., 2014: 267). Catford in Ansar (2017: 55) divides translation change into three, namely “unit or hierarchical change, structural change, and class change”. Meanwhile, Barman et al. (2014: 63) provide a more detailed description of the structure by stating: “The term structure is generally the name for the arrangement of discourse (or its components) from left to right”, i.e. “Textual linguistic meaning; (3) situational meaning” Larson in Sebba (2014: 21). This untranslatable concept is often “associated with sociocultural meanings” (Kustati 2014: 77). Larson in Sundoro et al., (2018: 155) classifies equivalence into two: “equivalent vocabulary for known concepts in the target language and equivalent vocabulary”. Below are the translation techniques according to Molina & Albir in Llamas & Watt (2014: 294): “Adaptation; Amplification; Get a loan; Class; Compensation; Description; Discourse creation; Language amplification; Language compression; Modulation; Specification; Decrease (decrease); Replace; Transposition; Change”. Meyerhoff (2018: 48) emphasizes research on translation quality focusing on three main factors: (1) “the accuracy of conveying the message, (2) the accuracy of expressing the meaning in the target language, and (3) the naturalness of the translated language” (Baker, 2010: 64). The tool evaluates the accuracy of the translation according to a scale of 1 to 3. In functional grammar, clauses are the starting point of the “Logico, Transitivity, Mood, and Theme systems; language is used to organize, understand, and express our thoughts about the world and our consciousness, called ideal meaning” (Hollmann, 2017: 289).

The relationship between clauses in a complex clause tells us about “the logic of meaning, one of two important interdependent components in two systems, which are taxi and semantic logic; taxi includes two types: parataxis and hypotaxis” (McKay, 2016: 20)

This translation study compares the SL texts *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang* using a systemic functional linguistic approach by analyzing taxi markers, identifying form (interdependency), which includes paratactic/hypotactic, meaning (logico semantic), a projection (locution/idea) and expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement). This study used informants to gather feedback on the translation process, focusing on three factors: accuracy, acceptability, and readability to evaluate the quality of the translation of taxi markings in the novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research tends to emphasize process issues rather than results, and the form used is therefore qualitatively descriptive, specifically translating taxis (complex clause) in the translation of the novel *Waiting on You* into *Penantian Terpanjang*, “the equivalence between meaning and rationality of taxis (complex clause) translation, reasons for using the taxi (complex clause) translation technique as well as readers' feedback on the readability of taxis (complex clause) translation” (Walenta, 2019: 88). Such research is called a “single case study” (Walenta, 2019: 47). The data or information in this study is in the form of qualitative data. The data from this study are 1) taxis (complex clause) in the novel *Waiting on You* and its translation, 2) the technique of translating taxis (complex clause) and translation quality related to the equivalence of meaning, acceptability reception, and readability of the translated text, 3) information readers; feedback on the readability of the translated version of the novel titled *Waiting on You*. Professional translators can collect information about taxi translation techniques (complex clauses) and the quality of the translated text of the novel *Waiting on You* in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Matras & Matras, 2012). According to qualitative research, the sampling technique that will be used is selective sampling. In this case, the researchers consider the genre (text type)

that will be used as research data and select the narrative genre by selecting data about the semantic characteristics of the complete narrative text. correction involves complex, concrete clauses by considering form and sense; interdependent form (paratactic and hypotactic), and logical-semantic meaning (projective and extensional). The reason this data was chosen is because the translator still has a lot of willpower when translating the first part of the novel and often feels bored or tired when translating the back of the novel. As a result, the translation result is not as good as the previous clause. Therefore, improvising translations that turn multiple complex clauses into shorter complex clauses is no longer as effective as it was in the beginning. The sampling at the beginning and the end of the novel are also intended so that the sampling can represent the entire content of the novel. Indeed, the data sources used “in qualitative research do not represent populations but information” (Llamas, 2011: 55; Meyerhoff, 2018: 68).

This technique will be carried out with the following steps: Read the novel entitled *Waiting on You* and its translation *Penantian Terpanjang* carefully; Underline or mark the translation of taxis (clause complex) contained in the novel *Waiting on You* and its translation *Penantian Terpanjang*; Record the translation of taxis (clause complex) that have been marked on the data card; Give a code to each data card that explains the data sequence number and page number where the taxis (clause complex) data is found in both SL and TL; Classifying taxis (clause complex) translations based on the type of problem; Reducing and analyzing the research results of documents obtained, meaning that the same data will undergo a selection process and, in this process, of course analysis occurs. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is increasingly being used as a method, technique, and research instrument, including “assessment activities, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation” of development Meyerhoff (2018: 111). Hollmann (2017: 85) defines the purpose of FGDs as “to obtain input or information about local and specific problems”. McKay (2016: 70) thinks that in determining the validity of the data, examination techniques are needed, such as (1) “extension of participation, (2) persistence of observation, (3) triangulation, (4) peer checking, (5) adequacy referential, (6) negative case study, and (7) member checking”. In this case, the researchers used triangulation. In the context of this study, triangulation of data sources was applied to collect information to assess the relevance of meaning

and acceptability of taxi translations (complex clauses). Four-step data analysis; “domain analysis, classification, component analysis, and cultural theme analysis” (Meyerhoff, 2018: 124). Meyerhoff's diagram (2018) As mentioned previously, this step is not direct but indirect.

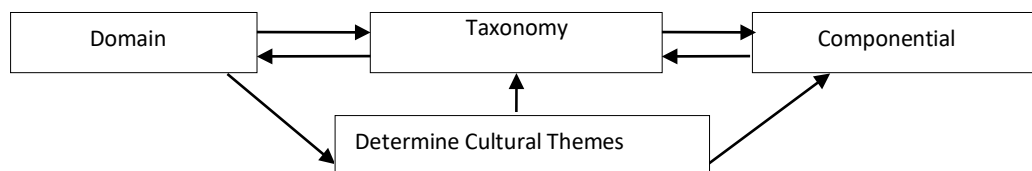


Figure 1 Content Analysis Model (Meyerhoff, 2018)

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researchers discuss the results of translating the novel *Waiting on You*, comparing the source language text and the target language text entitled *Penantian Terpanjang* using a systematic functional linguistics approach by form of analysis - identification of taxis (interdependency) and meaning (logical-semantic) since in translation some forms and meanings can be seen from translation techniques to measure translation quality. The results are represented by each type of taxi marker found in the novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*.

### Analysis (Result)

1). The direction, conflict, and resolution in the novel "*Penantian Terpanjang*" reveal the types of interrelated relationships and their logical meanings.

**Table 1 Percentage of Taxis Forms at Each Stage in the Translation of the Novel *Penantian Terpanjang***

Stages	Taxis
Conflict	<i>Hypotactic enhancement</i>
	<i>Hypotactic locution</i>
	<i>Paratactic extension</i>
	<i>Paratactic locution</i>
	<i>Paratactic idea</i>
	<i>Paratactic elaboration</i>

	<i>Paratactic enhancement</i>
	<i>Hypotactic enhancement</i>
	<i>Hypotactic elaboration</i>
Resolution	<i>Paratactic extension</i>
	<i>Paratactic locution</i>
	<i>Paratactic idea</i>
	<i>Paratactic enhancement</i>
	<i>Hypotactic idea</i>
	<i>Hypotactic elaboration</i>
	<i>Hypotactic extension</i>
	<i>Hypotactic enhancement</i>

Orientation  
*extension*                      *Paratactic*  
*locution*                      *Paratactic*  
    *Paratactic idea*  
    *Hypotactic Elaboration*

The logical interdependence between equivalent clauses is represented by parataxis, which is “a connection between two equal elements with one beginning and the other continuing. “Transitive relationships are logically symmetric”. Parataxis terms are represented by the numbers 1, 2, and 3 (Meyerhoff, 2018: 128).

a) The term extension is used “when the provision adds something new to another provision, makes an exception for it, or provides an alternative” Gambier (2015: 50). Table 1 above outlines three stages of paratactic extension. Example of paratactic extension using markers:

2) But

SL: “Yep. **But** I came in because I sensed, using our magical twins bond...(Higgins/2014/9).

TL: “Yap. **Tetapi** aku datang karena aku merasa, menggunakan ikatan kembar kita yang Ajaib...(Andiana/2015/10).



The term elaboration in Gambier (2015: 53) can denote a sentence that “expands another phrase by explaining it, repeating it in another line, or demonstrating its functionality through an example”.

An instance of paratactic representation through markers:

3) That

SL: ...**that** you missed me.” (Higgins/2014/9).

TL: ...bahwa kau merindukanku.” (Andiana/2015/10)

c) By providing enhancement of relevant information through the semantic properties of “time, cause, condition, or concession one provision can extend another provision”

Gambier (2015: 54). Examples of paratactic enhancement by markers:

4) So that

SL: Oh. Okay, **so that** might be tough. (Higgins/2014/15).

TL: Oh. Oke, mungkin ini memang sulit. (Andiana/2015/18)

d) Paratactic locution

Paratactic locution can be represented by verbal process markers:

5) Asked

SL: “It’s more like no one’s ever **asked** me.” (Higgins/2014/17)

TL: “Lebih tepatnya, tidak seorang pun pernah memintaku melakukannya.”  
(Andiana/2015/20).

e) The term idea refers to a sentence that is projected through another sentence and presented as an idea or meaning construction. The above table defines the paratactic ideas into three stages. Mental process markers are used to represent paratactic ideas.

6) Thought

SL: This was going to be easier than she **thought**. (Higgins/2014/20)

TL: Mungkin ini akan lebih mudah daripada dugaan Collen. (Andiana/2015/25)

f) In contrast, Gambier (2015: 55) characterizes “hypotaxis as a bondage of unequal status clause elements”. When dealing with a dysfunctional relationship between the dominant unit and the subordinate unit, such as symmetry or non-symbols, clauses in the Greek alphabet are composed of using “alpha ( $\alpha$ ) for the independent clause, and beta ( $\beta$ ), gamma ( $\gamma$ ), delta ( $\delta$ ) for the dependent clause” Gambier (2015: 56).

The term extension is used when one provision extends another by adding something new, making an exception, or providing an alternative. A sample of hypotactic can be extended using markers.

7) Also

SL: She certainly **also** wanted him happy, (Higgins/2014/22)

TL: Collen jelas ingin Connor juga bahagia, (Andiana/2015/27)

b) Elaboration

Elaboration, as defined by Gambier (2015: 57) involves providing an “explanation, phrasing, or illustration”. The purpose of this phrase is to provide an account or argument. A marker-based representation of hypotactic is presented.

8) That

SL: Bryce was cute **that** wasn't news, (Higgins/2014/19)

TL: Bryce memang manis memang bukan berita baru, (Andiana/2015/24)

c) Enhancement

The process of enhancement involves the provision of additional relevant information through a systematic approach, such as time, cause, condition, or concession, to one clause. This leads to the development of another. Example of Hypotactic enhancement:

9) Then

SL: Some bozo had bought Rufus as a puppy, **then**, shocker, (Higgins/2014/21)

TL: ,... menatap penuh arti ke mata anjing itu, lalu menjauh. (Andiana/2015/26)

d) Idea

The term idea refers to a sentence that is projected through another sentence and presented as an idea or meaning construction. Example of Hypotactic ideas:

10) Promised

SL: Chloe stampeded for the reception area, **promised** of power the best bribe possible. (Higgins/2014/24)

TL: Chloe berjalan dengan penuh percaya diri ke area penerimaan tamu, dijanjikan mendapat kekuasaan adalah sogokan terbaik untuknya. (Andiana/2015/31)

e) Locution

The term locution is employed to indicate a clause's projection through whichever clause the clause was placed in, with the representation of the phrase or discourse structure. Example of hypotactic locution with Say marker:

SL: "Mommy **says** you're emotionally shut down". (Higgins/2014/23)

TL: "Kata Mami, kau mati secara emosional." (Andiana/2015/29)

## 2) Taxis Marker Translation Techniques in the Translation of the Novel *Waiting on You* and translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*

### a) Equivalent establishment

This translation technique typically involves using terms or expressions that are already known in the dictionary or common language. In Orientation, there are numerous taxi forms and taxi markings that follow the same matching technique. Example:

SL: "When **can we hire** her?" (Higgins/2014/24)

TL: "Kapan kita bisa mulai mempekerjakan anak itu?" (Andiana/2015/31)

In the example above, the common equivalence technique is employed because it involves terms or expressions that are widely recognized in both the dictionary and everyday language.

### b) Explicit

Certain techniques are used in translation to express messages or interpret implicit data in the SL. In the Orientation, there are specific methods for certain taxi forms and markings. Example:

SL: But Lucas was done here, **as grateful as he was**. (Higgins/2014/25)

TL: Tetapi urusan Lucas di sini sudah selesai, meskipun ia sangat bersyukur.  
(Andiana/2015/31)

The use of explicitation techniques in the example above enables greater comprehension and expression of form/meaning in the target language.

### c). Discursive Creation

The technique used in translation produces temporary equivalences that are either unexpected or out of context. The use of taxis and taxi markers is a means of creating discourse in Orientation. Example:

SL: **Frank only came by to talk about one thing these days**-why Lucas should stay with Forbes properties and not leave, (Higgins/2014/25)

TL: Akhir-akhir ini Frank mampir hanya untuk membicarakan satu hal-mengapa Lucas seharusnya tetap Bersama Forbes Properties dan tidak pergi,  
(Andiana/2014/31)

d). Modulation

In this technique, there is a change in perspective, orientation, or cognitive category related to the source language.

Modulation can be used to change the shape of the cab and highlight it for a form of taxis and taxis marking in the orientation. Example:

SL: That's what happened when **you knocked up** the boss's daughter.  
(Higgins/2014/25)

TL: Itulah yang terjadi kalau kau menghamili putri sang bos. (Andiana/2015/32)  
As a result of the translator's altered perspective on the form or meaning of an SL text, modulation is employed in the example above.

e). Transposition

Modifications of grammatical categories are used in translation through the technique of transposition. There is a transposition technique for taxi shapes and taxi markers in

SL: "He waited until Frank left; the guy would stop to talk to Chloe, no doubt, **who collected souls like a tiny Satan.** (Higgins/2014/26)

TL: "Lucas menunggu sampai Frank pergi; pria itu akan mampir untuk bicara dengan Chloe, tidak diragukan lagi. Anak itu memang bisa menarik perhatian semua orang. (Andiana/2015/33)

The example above utilizes the technique of transposition, which involves modifying grammatical categories from clause to sentence. This technique is important.

f). Deletion

Partially deleting is employed in this manner, as it is assumed that the deletions do not distort the meaning. Example:

SL: "Lucas Campbell, "**he said** into the phone. (Higgins/2014/26)

TL: "Lucas Campbell, "katanya ke telepon. (Andiana/2015/33)

Because of this, the taxi marker's form or meaning has been removed (see the above example), and thus the deletion technique is used.

g). Literal translation

Some taxis can be accessed through a specific method, and they are marked with directions.

Example:

SL: **Something flared in Lucas's chest. Are you okay?**" (Higgins/2014/26)

TL: Sesuatu menyala di dada Lucas. "Kau baik-baik saja?" (Andiana/2015/33)

The literal method is employed in the example above because it maintains the source language's structure while being transmitted. This technique is not dependent on context.

### 3) Shifts in Translation of Complex Clauses in the Novel *Waiting on You* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*

Catford in Daulton (2018) divide shifts in translation into three: unit shift or rank shift, structure shift, and class shift.

#### a). Shift in level

This level shift change involves the conversion of paratactic complex clauses into hypotactic complex clauses, as well as simple clauses. Example of level shift:

SL: Ah. Lucas tried to remember **if** Bryce had ever had a paying job for more than three months and came up empty. (Higgins/2014/27)

TL: Ah. Lucas berusaha mengingat apakah Bryce pernah punya pekerjaan yang digaji selama lebih dari tiga bulan, dan ia tidak berhasil. (Andiana/2015/34)

As a result of the change in clause level, it is necessary to alter the shift level mentioned above.

#### b). Structure Shift

Translation can involve structural changes in a variety of linguistic units, including "phrases, clauses, and sentences" (Catford in Daulton, 2018: 75; Zhou Li-na, 2016: 66). In this Structure Shift, a shift in theme is found in rheme clauses that are complex in both paratactic and hypotactic forms. Example of Structure Shift:

SL: **Lucas hadn't been back to Manningsport in years.** (Higgins/2014/27)

TL: Sudah bertahun-tahun Lucas tidak Kembali ke Manningsport.  
(Andiana/2015/35)

The changes in structure observed above are a result of a shift in theme and rheme in complex clauses in both paratactic and hypotactic forms.

#### c). Word Class Shift

The term "word class" refers to a group of words that have comparable formal characteristics, such as being classified as nouns or adjectives. (Zhou Li-na, 2016: 12)

Examples of Word Class Shifts:

SL: **"I'll make some arrangements, then,** "Lucas said. (Higgins/2014/27)

TL: "Kalau begitu, aku akan mengaturnya," ujar Lucas. (Andiana/2015/35)

#### d. Shift in meaning (Logical Semantic)

The two meaning forms in logical semantics are expansion and projection. Example of Logical Semantic Shift:

SL: **No such thing as ugly babies**, after all. (Higgins/2014/29)

TL: Lagi pula, semua bayi memang cantik. (Andiana/2015/37)

a) The meaning of this expansion is derived from the projection locution.

**Table 2 The meaning relationship.**

1		3a	“No such thing,”
2”	$\alpha$	3b	as
	$\beta x$	3c	ugly babies
	$\gamma x$	3d	after all

1		3a	“Lagi pula,”
2+	$\alpha$	3b	Semua bayi
	$\beta x$	3c	Memang cantik

This form is extended to include projection locution changes to expansion extension (3a and 3b).

b) From the meaning of elaboration, it changes to the meaning of enhancement.

SL: ...Gail **had petitioned hard** for the flute or violin or something “more feminine.” (Higgins/2014/30)

TL: ...Gail mendesak agar sang putri memilih *flute* atau biola atau sesuatu yang “lebih feminin.” (Andiana/2015/38)

**Table 3 The meaning relationship.**

1		3a	Gail had petitioned hard
2+ $\alpha$		3b	for the flute or violin or something
	$\beta =$	3c	“more feminine.”

1		3a	Gail mendesak agar sang putri
2+ $\alpha$		3b	memilih <i>flute</i> atau biola atau sesuatu
	$\beta x$	3c	sesuatu yang “lebih feminin

#### 4) Quality of Translation of Complex Clauses in the Novel *Waiting on you* translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*

a). Accuracy

The data on taxis and their markings, as shown in Table 2 (attached), is categorized into accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. Daulton (2018: 86) notes that accuracy is “a term used in evaluating translations to indicate whether source and target

language texts are equivalent”. “Accuracy focuses on expressing the target language in deep meaning” (Narawaty, 2023: 120). Data can be considered accurate if meaning is conveyed accurately (Othman & Qutob, 2022). An example of accurate data:

SL: “**Listen sweets,**” Colleen began. “**Eating healthy is smart. Your mom is right about that.** (Higgins/2014/30)

TL: “Dengar, manis,” Colleen memulai. “Makan dengan sehat memang cerdas. Ibumu benar soal itu.” (Andiana/2015/39)

This accurate case in point is characterized by the fact that when taxi markers are transferred, their actual meaning is taken into account.

An example of inaccurate data:

SL: “I had a grilled pork chop for lunch. And broccoli,” her sister said. “And water. **No carbs.** (Higgins/2014/30)

TL: “Untuk makan siang aku makan daging panggang. Dan brokoli,” ujar adik Colleen. “Dan air putih. (Andiana/2015/39)

The above example belongs to the inaccurate category as taxi signs are not translated correctly when they are moved from one place to another.

#### b). Acceptance

There are acceptable, less acceptable, and unacceptable data in the form of taxis and taxi markers. An example of acceptable data:

SL: **Nachos once a week isn’t going to ruin you.** (Higgins/2014/30)

TL: Makan *Nacho* sekali seminggu tidak akan merusak tubuhmu. (Andiana/2015/39)

The example mentioned above is considered acceptable because the transmission of messages takes into consideration the rules of the target language.

#### c) The example of inappropriate data:

SL: Her sister’s smile **lit up the room.** (Higgins/2014/30)

TL: Senyum adiknya seolah membuat seluruh ruangan jadi ceria. (Andiana/2014/39)

Due to its disregard for rules in the target language, the example mentioned above is considered a less acceptable category.

The example of unacceptable data:

SL: Connor let her come into the kitchen and drizzle sauce on the cheese-cake desserts that were flying out of **the kitchen,** (Higgins/2014/30)

TL: Connor membiarkannya masuk ke dapur dan menuangkan saus ke atas hidangan *cheesecake* yang begitu sering dipesan sehingga seolah terbang keluar. (Andiana/2015/39)

This is unacceptable because the transmission of this example does not follow the rules of the target language. There is a part that is not transferred.

#### d. Legibility

High readability, medium, and low readability data are provided by taxi markers. Meyerhoff (2018: 78) also evaluates translation quality from a “readability perspective”. Highly readable data makes it easy for readers to understand due to the accuracy of conveying a well-delivered message.

The example with high readability:

**SL: When Gail arrived to pick her up, she gave the girl a hug, then inspected the**

**salsa stain on her short, shooting Colleen a dirty look.** (Higgins/2014/31)

**TL:** Waktu Gail datang untuk menjemput Savannah, dia memeluk putrinya, lalu melihat noda salsa di kemeja Savannah, dan memandang Colleen dengan sorot jengkel. (Andiana/2015/40)

The example above is classified as an instance of high readability because of simple-to-read clauses, owing to the conversion of long clause sources into shorter clause ones.

The example with moderate readability:

**SL: “Mmm,” Gail said. “Well. Good night.” Savannah waved, grinning.**  
(Higgins/2015/31)

**TL: “Hmm,” ujar Gail. “Yah. Selamat malam.” Savannah melambai sambil tersenyum lebar.** (Andiana/2015/40)

The above example is moderately readable because the taxi marker is still translated even if a clause is cut, and in the examples above there are examples that retain the SL clause, however, the taxi marker is always translated. The translation is interpreted in a way that makes it relatively easy to read.

**SL: Connor let her come into the kitchen and drizzle sauce on the cheese-cake desserts that were flying out of the kitchen,** (Higgins/2014/30)

**TL: Connor membiarkannya masuk ke dapur dan menuangkan saus ke atas hidangan *cheesecake* yang begitu sering dipesan sehingga seolah terbang keluar.** (Andiana/2015/39)

The example mentioned above has a low readability since some messages are not translated into the target language.

#### Discussion

*Penantian Terpanjang* was used to translate the complex clauses in SL text into TL text in *Waiting for You*, which revealed their logical semantics and interdependence. It has been determined that there are some long complex clauses and shorter clause types. The *WoY* novel's orientation, conflict, and resolution stages generate various



interrelated and logical implications from the current data, such as para-tactical extension, building tactical melee, improving tactical tactics, etc. Research has shown that taxis with paratactic extensions are often found. “A common feature of paratactic taxis is their logical connection between equivalent clauses, which means that one begins and the other continues to exist indefinitely” (Meyerhoff, 2018: 35). The commonly used clauses are characterized by their complexity and paratactic markers (1,2,3, etc...), and, but, so, or, (,), (:), direct speech. During this time, the most prevalent rational interpretation is an expansion marked with a (+), which implies to select and reject. These findings suggest that the translation work for Nina Andiana's novel *Penantian Terpanjang* has a complex language style, but the meaning is straightforward to comprehend. The identification of taxis in the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* has revealed several taxi methods that use paratactic extensions, including the common equivalent. These techniques are based on data from this area.), transposition which uses the paratactic locution taxis (with the markers said, asked, told, etc.), the explicitation which uses the hypotactic enhancement taxis (with the markers when, and then, while, because, etc. Using hypotactic elaboration taxis, the implicit form is utilized. These symbols are used to indicate where, how, when, and what. The most widely recognized version of WoY novels has been discovered at every stage of their translation. Its “common equivalent is often based on known terms or expressions” that are already in use (Baker, 2010: 60), As a result, this common point is highly accurate and easily understood. Both the translator's skills and the quality of the translation of a novel are quite good. The changes that were found in the novel *Waiting on You* were translated into *Penantian Terpanjang*. Sometimes, shifts exist in a translation as well. Catford in Baker (2010) categorizes translation changes into three stages: level change, structure change, and word type change. The differences are categorized as level (unit change or rank change) Among the different levels of language are the phoneme level, morphological level, word level, and verb level respectively, sentence Level 2, Clause level 3, sentence level 4, and Paragraph in level can occur from the level of words to sentences, from clauses to sentences, and from sentences to paragraphs. A shift in the complexity of complex clauses at the interdependent level is suggested by research results, with a transition from para-tactical complex to complex close-combat clauses

and vice versa. This changes their classification system further. Nevertheless, complex clauses are commonly transformed into multiple complex ones in a melee or reduced form, although simple clause types are also present. The translation of taxi signs in the WoY translated by Nina Andiana into *Penantian Terpanjang* is structurally unreliable due to changes in theme and rhema. When “the source language changes similarly to its target language, a structural change occurs” (Baker, 2010: 64). As per their findings, there was no correlation between the structural changes observed and the taxi markers. Three structural changes are noted: changes in theme and rhyme. Since taxi signs are typically in the form of single words with the same shape as the text, the modulation translation technique alters the perspective of the source language. A change in structure is inevitable. Establish and be concerned with the use of signs in Nina Andiana's translation of the *Penantian Terpanjang*. The taxi symbol in *Penantian Terpanjang* translation by Nina Andiana is deemed to be highly accurate. In changing the word class, several cases were found. This change in the word class is mainly due to the transposition technique, which alters its grammatical categories. Paratactic phrases and complex idea clauses are frequently subject to this change. Verbal verbs such as said, said, asked, explained, and thought verbs in the SL text of the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* turn into nouns kata(nya), ask(nya), explain(nya), think(nya) in the target language. The study revealed numerous modifications in meaning (logical semantics) In logical semantics, meaning can be divided into 2; expand and project. Expressions and ideas are included in projection, whereas extension encompasses development, expansion, and improvement. A logical semantic shift is discovered by (1) shifting from projection to expansion or vice versa, (2) from the definition of expansion to improvement, (3) from its meaning of elaboration to improved, and finally (but not limited to) from one direction of construction to another. Logical semantic change is a new part of this research. The researchers' explanation explains that changes can be classified into two types, form changes (interdependence) and logic changes in meaning changes. This is the perspective of systemic functional linguistics. The novel *Waiting for You*, translated by Nina Andiana into *Penantian Terpanjang*, is a well-written translation, although there have been changes in form and meaning. The translation of a novel with well-translated text is believed to enhance its readability and acceptability,

even in cases where the accuracy level is too high. The certainty of meaning is slightly reduced. It can be concluded that the quality of the translation is quite good. *Penantian Terpanjang* was the language used by Nina Andiana Translation to translate the complex clauses of the novel *Waiting for You* with good translation quality. Research on translation quality highlights three key factors: The level of correctness in the message, the way it is expressed within a target language, and the naturalness of the translated language are all important (Baker, 2010: 68), these results suggest there are “accurate, inaccurate, and imprecise figures regarding the shape and marking of the taxis”. Data that is highly readable is the most widely used. The paratactic extensions of these data are frequently found in the form of the and marker, followed by the but marker, the or marker, the nor marker, and the so marker. Among the various paratactic forms of position, the marker said is the most dominant, followed by the marker asked, the marker told, and the marker explained. Based on the above-average results, the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana has a high readability level. This is due to several factors. However, the dominant factor is that many long complex clauses are converted into 2 or 3 shorter complex clauses and many complex clauses are converted into simple clauses. This is often the case with paratactic expansion marks such as and; but is affected by changes, especially changes in form. However, this change has the effect of increasing readability, so that Nina Andiana's novel *Penantian Terpanjang* becomes easier to understand. The quality of translation must be considered holistically from three aspects: accuracy of meaning, acceptability, and readability. Translation theorists agree that a translated text can be considered of good quality if: 1) the translated text is accurate in content, 2) the translated text is expressed according to the rules prevailing in the target language and does not conflict with the norms and culture prevailing in the target language, and 3 ) text translation, the text can be easily understood by the target reader (Baker, 2010). Translation quality assessment tools include tools to evaluate the accuracy of the message, acceptability of the translation and readability of the translation. The first part shows the translation categories. The second part is a rating or number on a scale of 1 to 3, arranged in a technical pyramid, the higher the quality of the translation, the higher the rating or number and vice versa. The third part concerns “the qualitative parameters of each translation genre” (Baker,

2010: 70). Based on data analyzed for the translated novel *Penantian Terpanjang*, we achieved an average accuracy rating of 2.89, an average acceptance rating of 2.96, and an average readability rating of 2.97. On average, the score achieved when translating novels is 2.94. Therefore, it can be said that the translation quality of the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana is quite good.

## CONCLUSION

The conclusions drawn from data analysis and discussion are summarized below understanding the structure and significance of intricate clauses in the novel TL *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana. According to research results, the paratactic form is the most dominant in the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana. Thus, from the form and meaning of use, it can be concluded that the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana uses many complex clauses but contains simple meanings, so it is easy to understand. Taxi marker translation techniques used in the translation of the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* There are several types of taxi marker translation techniques found in the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana. It can be concluded that the translation of the taxi sign in the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by translator Nina Andiana is quite good. However, it is often observed that complex clauses transform into various complex clauses and reduced forms and simple clauses are found there. This change in level has a positive impact on the readability of the text. The translation of the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana is very easy to understand. In the structural changes, cases were found to involve more changes in theme and rheme because most of the taxi signs were in the form of single words with the same form as the taxi signs in the text. source language version, no structural changes were found regarding the translation of taxi signs in the translated text of the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana. This shows that the translation of the taxi symbol in the translation of the novel *Penantian Terpanjang* by Nina Andiana is highly accurate. In changing the word class, several cases were found. According to the results, this change in word class is mainly due to the transposition technique, which is a translation technique by changing grammatical categories. This change often occurs in paratactic phrases and complex idea clauses. Verbal verbs such as said, said, asked, and

explained and the verb think in mind in the SL text of *Penantian Terpanjang* turn into the nouns kata (nya), ask (nya), explain (nya), think (nya) in the target language. In this study, many changes in meaning (logical semantics) were noted. Based on the results, a logical semantic change was found (1) from projection to extension or vice versa, (2) direction from extension to enhancement, (3) direction from construction to improvement, and (3) direction from construction to expansion. Based on the researchers' research, from the perspective of systemic functional linguistics, the changes can be divided into 2; changes in form (interdependence) and meaning (logical semantics). This result is average, indicating that the translation of Nina Andiana's *Penantian Terpanjang* is quite good. The focus of this research is on the form and meaning of complex clauses in Nina Andiana's *Penantian Terpanjang* novel. The findings may shed light on the process of translating complex clauses into their original form and meaning in similar works. In both practical and theoretical contexts, this is significant such as some will use novels or other literary works as reference material, which can be utilized to conduct more comprehensive and detailed research on the translation of complex concepts, particularly logical semantics; publishers are anticipated to be more selective in the publication of translations, particularly concerning the quality of intricate language; to be more cautious and meticulous when scrutinizing the translated text to ensure that they fully comprehend its accuracy.

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