

# Logical Choice in *Hades Does Home Improvement* and Its Bahasa Indonesia Translation

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**Abstract.** Clause complex is a relation between clause and further clause to create sequence or flow of information. It is part of logical metafunction. Its relations are divided into conjunctive relations, taxis, and logico-semantic relation. Translating clause complex often poses a problem for translators because it relates to mode of meaning. This study, thus, aims to find 1) the pattern of logical choices, including conjunctive relations, taxis, and logico-semantic relations and 2) the translation shifts in mode of meaning in *Hades Does Home Improvement* by using a qualitative method. From the findings, firstly, 132 complex clauses are found in the ST and 133 are found in the TT. The ST is realized with 129 external conjunctions and 3 clauses with continuative. The TT is realized with 125 external conjunction, 3 clauses with continuative, and 5 clauses changing from complex to simplex. In both the ST and the TT, the preferred taxis system is parataxis and the most employed logico-semantic type is enhancement. Secondly, three translation shifts are found: 1) from textual to logical metafunction (complex into simplex), 2) from logical to textual metafunction (explicit into implicit and vice versa), and 3) between logical metafunction, including taxis shift and logico-semantic realization shift. The similarities of the clause complex relation in ST and TT are stimulated by the similar system of logical choice in the ST and the TT, and because the translator expects the translation to be similar to the original rather than considering the reader perspectives.

**Keywords :** taxis, logico-semantic relation, clause complex, logical metafunction

## 1 Introduction

Complex clause is a relation between a clause and more further clauses to form a complex clause. In clause complex, the writer limitlessly could add a further clause. Thus, it created a structure of 'univariate one', a series of repetitions of the same grammatical unit which relate to each other in various ways (Martin and Rose, 2009). The system of clause complex is part of logical metafunction. Clause complex is related by logical relation. It includes conjunctive relation (the system of conjunction), logical dependency or taxis, and logico-semantic relation. From translational perspective, clause complex can be complicated. As stated by Matthiessen (2014), translation is not a passive reflection of the original, but a recreation of meaning in context through choices – choice in the interpretation of the original text and choice in the creation of the translated text. Therefore, choice in translation of clause complex may change the mode of meaning.

Researches on clause-complex relation are still rare. For non-translation studies, this topic has been carried out by by Arús-Hita et al. (2018), focusing on the projection in six

languages (Arabic, English, Dagaare, Hindi, Spanish, and Japanese) and by Sarip et al. (2020), focusing on the taxis systems used in abstracts written in English. For translational studies, Pagano et al., (2018) analyses verbal and verbal-visual logico-semantic relations in English picture books and their translations in Brazilian Portuguese, and Károly (2016) analyses logical relations in Hungarian-English news translation. However, none of them concern the translation of clause complex relations in English into Bahasa Indonesia. Taking English short story entitled *Hades Does Home Improvement* and its translation into Bahasa Indonesia, this study is designed to analyze the pattern of logical choices in the Source Text (ST) and the Target Text (TT) and formulates two questions as follows:

1. How are the logical choices realized in the ST and the TT?
2. How are the shifts between logical choices realized in the ST and TT?

The research used qualitative method in fulfilling the research objectives. For the first objective, a simple counting of logical choice and shift in logical choices in the ST and the TT for each category were performed. Then, examples of ST logical choices and their translations were elaborated qualitatively.

*Hades Does Some Home Improvement* is one of the short stories written by Rick Riordan, an American novelist, in his compilation entitled *Percy Jackson's Greek Gods* written in 2014. It was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in 2015 by Nuraini Mastura. The data are in the form of the clause complexes found in ST and TT.

## 2 Methodology

This study used two main instruments for data collection: the researchers and the datasheet. The researchers were the ones who collected the data. The datasheet was used to classify clause complex and clause complex relations, and to help the researchers later in the discussion of the data.

In collecting the data, all clause complex and their translations were inserted in the datasheet to avoid the chance of missing logical choices.

The process of data analysis was conducted based on the following step:

1. The short story, *Hades does Some Home Improvements*, were read and scrutinized.
2. All appropriate clause complexes from the ST were collected.
3. The collected clause complexes in the ST and the TT were labelled based on their logical choices structure.
4. The logical choices were further classified based on LSR type.
5. The Indonesian translation were labelled with the same structure format.
6. The logical choices in the ST and the TT were compared.
7. The frequencies and rates of each logical choice were calculated.
8. The data was explained by relating them to the theoretical context of the study.
9. Conclusions were drawn and some suggestions and implications were proposed.

### 3 Finding and Discussion

#### 3.1. The logical choices

The logical choice includes the realization of conjunctive relation, taxis, and logico-semantic relation. As shown in Figure 1, 132 clauses are found in the ST. The number of the clauses in ST change into 133 clauses in TT.

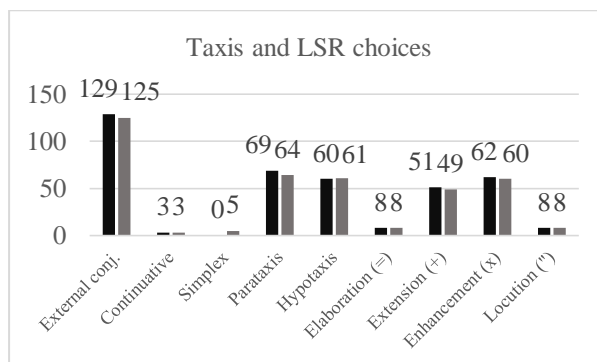


Figure 1. Frequency of taxis and logico-semantic type

In the choice of conjunctive relation, from 132 data in the ST, it can be seen that 129 clauses of the data are external conjunction, while 3 clauses are continuative. While in the TT, out of 133 data, 125 clauses are external conjunction, 3 clauses are continuative, and 5 clauses are simplex.

Conjunction has two functions in text. One of the two systems is ideation, construing experience as logically organized sequence of activity. The other is system of periodicity, presenting discourse as logically organized waves of information. By choosing mostly external conjunction, it can be seen that the text used as the data source is a text to present sequence of event. From the data, sequences of activity can be seen by the use of a series of conjunction, for example;

Table 1. Example of external conjunction

Clause in the ST	Clause in the TT
Five different rivers flowed into the Underworld, <b>and</b> you wouldn't want to use any of them for taking a bath <b>or</b> brushing your teeth.	Lima sungai berbeda mengalir ke Dunia Bawah, <b>dan</b> kau takkan mau menggunakan satu pun darinya untuk mandi <b>atau</b> menggosok gigi.

The conjunction **and** is used to add clause together in paratactic sequence and the conjunction **or** is used to add clause together to make a choice between them in ST. The same relation is also used in TT.

Continuative typically occurs next to the finite verb and the role of continuative is to manage expectancy, for example in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Example of continuative

Clause in ST	Clause in TT
Occasionally spirits were <b>even</b> allowed to reincarnate....	Terkadang arwah-arwah itu <b>bahkan</b> diizinkan untuk bereinkarnasi....

Both in ST and TT, continuative *even*, translated into *bahkan*, is part of comparative continuative which indicate that there is more or less to a situation than might be expected.

In the choice of taxis system, among the choices of parataxis and hypotaxis, parataxis is the preferred choice in the ST, with 69 clauses are parataxis and 60 clauses are hypotaxis, and in the TT, with 64 clauses are parataxis and 61 clauses are hypotaxis.

Taxis system is divided into two, parataxis and hypotaxis. From the data, in the system of taxis, among the choices of parataxis and hypotaxis, parataxis is the preferred choice in both the ST and the TT.

Parataxis is the relation between two similar elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing. To symbolize paratactic structure, numerical notation is used (1 2 3 ...). It can be seen in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Example of paratactic system

Clause in ST	Clause in TT
[1:] Not many people were that lucky    [+2:] <b>or</b> that virtuous.	[1:] Tak banyak orang bisa seberuntung    [+2:] <b>atau</b> sesaleh itu.

Clause [1:] is the initiating clause and clause [2:] are the continuing clause.

Hypotaxis is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant – the element which is independent. Hypotactic structure is represented by the Greek letter notation which is already used for modification in the structure of the group. It can be seen from the example below.

**Table 4.** Example of hypotactic system

Clause in ST	Clause in TT
[xβ:] <b>If</b> you want to test that theory,    [α:] go ahead and jump in.	[xβ:] <b>Kalau</b> kau ingin menguji teori itu,    [α:] silakan saja terjun ke dalamnya.

For logico-semantic types, in the ST 51 clauses are extension, 8 clauses are elaboration, 62 clauses are enhancement, and 8 clauses are locution. While in TT, 8 clauses

are extension, 60 clauses are enhancement, 8 clauses are elaboration, and 8 clauses are locution

For logico-semantic type, the overall frequency for expansion in ST and TT are relatively the same, with enhancement as the preferred choice of expansion in both texts. As for projection, the choice is locution both in ST and TT.

### 1) Expansion

Expanding logico-semantic relation includes elaboration, extension, and enhancement.

#### a) Elaboration

The use of elaboration is to specify or describe further meaning of another clause. The secondary clause does not mean to introduce a new element but rather provides a further characterization for one that is already there, restating it, clarifying it, refining it, or adding a descriptive attribute or comment. It can be seen in the following example.

**Table 5.** Example of exemplification addition (Datum number 3.c)

Clause in ST	Clause in TT
... [α1:] Hades got the least desirable part    [α=2:] —the Underworld.	... [α1:] Hades mendapatkan bagian yang paling tak diinginkan semua    [α=2:]—Dunia Bawah.

Exemplification is an elaborative clause using paratactic system. Here is the secondary clause “the Underworld”, translated into “Dunia Bawah”, developing the thesis of the primary clause “Hades got the least desirable part” which is translated into “Hades mendapatkan bagian yang paling tak diinginkan semua”, by becoming specific about it.

#### b) Extension

In extension, one clause is used to extend the meaning of another by adding something new to it; it can be just an addition, or something else to replace, or an alternative.

**Table 6.** Example positive additive extension (Datum number 54.a)

Clause in ST	Clause in TT
[1:] They showed up in their best clothes, smiled    [+2:] <b>and</b> flattered    [+3:] <b>and</b> acted nice    ....	[1:] Mereka hadir dengan pakaian terbaik mereka,    tersenyum    [+2:] <b>dan</b> menyanjung-nyanjung    [+3:] <b>dan</b> bersikap manis    ....

The linker *and* is a part of paratactic additive extension. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), a combination of extension and parataxis yields what is known as co-ordination between clause. The linker *and* as in “*and flattered, and acted nice*” is part of additive: positive relation.

### c) Enhancement

In enhancement, one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it using reference to time, place, manner, cause or condition. Most enhancements found in the data are hypotactic, therefore the use of the conjunction in the hypotactic is as ‘adverbial clause’.

Temporal enhancement plays a role in the construction of event lines in the story. It can be seen from the example as follows.

**Table 7.** Example of same time enhancement (Datum number 66)

Clause in ST	Clause in TT
[xβ:] <b>When</b> he got back to Erebos,    [α:] Hades appointed three former kings, ....	[xβ:] <b>Ketika</b> dia kembali ke Erebos,    [α:] Hades menunjuk tiga mantan raja, ....

This is an example of clause using hypotactic finite enhancement binder, marked explicitly by a structural conjunction *when*. The binder *when* is used as temporal same time enhancement. The clause “*Hades appointed three former kings, all demigod sons of Zeus, as his dead-celebrity judges: Minos, Aiakos, and Rhadamanthys*” happens at the same time as “*he got back to Erebos*”.

## 2) Projection

The choice of projection both ST and TT is exactly similar. All the projections are the representation of the linguistic ‘content’ of a ‘verbal’ clause of saying, which is called as locution.

**Table 8.** Example of locution (Datum number 55)

Clause in ST	Clause in TT
[1:] They brought in witnesses to say,    [“2:] “Oh, yeah. This guy lived a totally awesome life. He hardly ever tortured anybody.”	[1:] Mereka menghadirkan saksi-saksi untuk berkata,    [“2:] “Oh, <i>yeah</i> . Orang ini menjalani kehidupan yang luar biasa. Dia nyaris tak pernah menyiksa siapapun.”

This is an example of direct speech ‘quoting’ verbal process. The projecting clause is a verbal process clause, and the projected clause represents that which is said. In quoting, the type of taxis is parataxis.

### 3.2. Shift in logical choices

Different choices are still made in the ST and the TT and shifts of logical choices are found. The occurred shift is in the mode of meaning.

The first translation shift is logical to textual metafunction. In Table 9. the translation of TT has broken the tactically related clause (hypotactic relation) into a structurally unrelated clauses that form a cohesive sequence.

**Table 9.** Example of translation shift from logical to textual metafunction

Tactic Structure	ST	Tactic Structure	TT
[ $\alpha$ :]	Poppies grew all along the banks of the Lethe,		Bunga-bunga poppy tumbuh di sepanjang pinggiran sungai Lethe.
[= $\beta$ 1:]	which is why poppy juice has the power to put people to sleep	[1:]	Itu sebabnya sari bunga poppy memiliki efek mengantuk pada orang-orang
[= $\beta$ +2:]	and dull their pain.	[+2:]	dan menumpulkan rasa sakit mereka

The word “*itu*” in TT, refers back to the word “*bunga-bunga poppy*”. Therefore, even though each clause is structurally unrelated, it still relates to cohesive form.

The second shift is form textual to logical metafunction. The shift occurs from implicit clause change into explicit clause by adding conjunction in between, as in the datum number 27.

**Table 10.** Example of translation shift from textual to logical metafunction

Tactic Structure	ST	Tactic Structure	TT
[ $\alpha$ :]	Occasionally spirits were even allowed to reincarnate	[ $\alpha$ :]	Terkadang arwah-arwah itu bahkan diizinkan untuk bereinkarnasi
[ $x\beta$ :]	—to be reborn in the mortal world for another life.	[ $x\beta$ 1:]	—agar terlahir kembali di dunia manusia
		[ $x\beta$ +2:]	dan menjalani sebuah kehidupan baru.

In the TT, a simplex clause *to be reborn in the mortal world for another life* is changed into complex clause by adding conjunctin *dan*.

The frequently resulting shift from ST to TT is shift within logical metafunction. The first is shift from hypotaxis to parataxis. It can be seen in the datum number 2.

**Table 11.** Example of translation shift from hypotaxis to parataxis

Tactic Structure	ST	Tactic Structure	TT
[xβ:]	Despite being Rhea's oldest son,	[xβ:]	Meski merupakan anak laki-laki tertua Rhea,
[α:]	he was always counted as the youngest,	[α1:]	dia selalu dianggap sebagai yang termuda,
[xy]	since the gods went by the order they got barfed from Kronos's gut.	[α=2:]	mengingat para dewa dihitung berdasarkan urutan mereka dimuntahkan dari dalam perut Kronos.

The shift occurs from hypotactic temporal, binder by *since*, to paratactic clarification. The clause [α=2:] in the TT is used to give more explanation about clause [α1:], rather than to give temporal reference as in the use of *since* as in ST.

In the translation of clause complex, for logical choices, more similarities are found between the ST and the TT. These similarities are motivated by similar system of logical choices in the ST and TT. And because the object is a literary work, the translator of the TT expects her translation to be the same as the original version and omitting the perspective of the reader, so she tried to produce a closely equivalent translation.

## 4 Conclusions

Since this study has two objectives, two conclusions can be drawn as follows:

From 132 clauses in the ST, the number changes into 133 clauses in the TT. In the choice of conjunctive relation, external conjunction and continuative are found in both ST and TT. In the choice of taxis system, parataxis is more preferred than hypotaxis in the ST and the TT. In the choice of logico-semantic relation, enhancement is the most preferred choice, followed by extension, elaboration, and locution.

Some shifts occur in the TT. The resulting shifts are in the mode of meaning, including transition from logical to textual metafunction, textual to logical metafunction, and logical to logical metafunction. In the shift of logical to textual metafunction, the original clause in the ST, which is clause complex, changes into simplex in the TT. In the shifts of textual to logical metafunction, clauses that are explicitly marked by logical



connection in the ST are translated into implicit clause in the TT, and an implicit clause in the ST is made explicit by relating two clauses that are related cohesively through tactic structure in the TT. In the shift from logical to logical metafunction, two types of shift are found. The first is shift from different categories of expansion, which are from enhancement into elaboration and from extension into enhancement. The second is shift within categories of expansion, which are from reason enhancement into purposive enhancement and result enhancement into purposive enhancement. The similarities in the ST and TT are motivated by the similar system of logical choices, and because the translator expects the translation to be closely equivalent to the ST, therefore omitting the perspective of the reader.

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