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Functional Equivalence: A Case Study in the Translation Process of Enhancements

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Abstract: This article explores the translation process of the enhancements excerpted from the recorded authentic traditional cultural ceremony wedding speeches in *Batak Toba* language translated into English. The framework containing tactic, logical-semantic relation, transitivity, mood, and thematic structure is applied to reconstruct and transfer the enhancements from the source text in *Batak Toba* into the target text in English. It is used to assess the textual relationship quality between the source text within *Batak Toba* language and the target text in English. This is a qualitative scientific research which investigates the translation process of an enhancement from *Batak Toba* language into English as multiple realities. It explores three construction and transfer of the meanings of a source text into a target based on functional grammar theories. Based on the functional grammar theories, a translation process framework has a scientific capacity to reconstruct and transfer an enhancement from the *Batak Toba* language source text into a functional equivalent English target text. The application of the framework proves that equivalence is not problematic in translation. The findings indicate that paratactic and hypotactic enhancements on reference to space, time, causal condition, and manner can be translated from a source text in to an equivalent target text.

Keywords: Functional Equivalence, Enhancement, Translation Process, Functional Grammar Theories

1. Introduction

This study is about the translation process of a source text into a target text. It investigates how some authentic traditional wedding speeches containing some enhancements with complicated meanings are translated from *Batak-Toba* language into English. The purpose of this study is to revitalize the equivalence concept as the aim of a good translation of a denotative meaning from a source text into a target text.

Recently, some translation scientists worked on the effect of a translation method to the transfer of a connotative meaning for the creation of a specific result to the target readers. Terestyény investigated the use of some translation techniques, such as transcription/transference, circumlocution, and addition in the case of an analogue or generalized term for the translation of culture-specific items in tourism brochures from Hungarian into English [1]. This study indicated that translation raised the interest of the potential tourists, but there was a certain degree of loss in meaning. It also indicated that a

long explanation and addition damaged the flow and main function of a text. Jerkus investigated the translation of Hungarian economic lexicon with a specific regard to Neologisms [2]. This study showed that creating neologisms should not be normal in non-literary texts. Adomako and Amoah investigated some of the general practices in the translation of personal names and Toponyms from King James Version into the Holy Bible in Asante Twi, a dialect of Akan [3]. The findings indicated that there were several inconsistencies which made the adapted names unpronounceable and subsequently incomprehensible to the readers. It is argued that considering external textual aspects in a translation process does not transfer a denotatíve meaning from a source text into a target text.

It is hypothesized that a Functional Grammar-Based framework can transfer a denotative meaning from a source text into a target text. It can be used to assess the textual relationship between the source text and the target. Functional Grammar works to explain how language creates meanings. It contends that language has three meta functions. They are systemic

clusters in a group of semantic system and mapped onto the structure of a clause to make meanings. Ideational enables the speakers to select words, put them into their order in a clause, and combine clauses together to create meanings. Interpersonal helps the speakers select the grammatical system to realize a demand or supply of goods, services, and pieces of information for survival. Textual enables them to create a coherent and cohesive structure of information in a clause.

Specifically, this study investigates a translation framework containing tactic, logical-semantic relation, transitivity, mood, and thematic structure. The frame is used to reconstruct and transfer the meanings of a source text into a target text; it is used to assess the translation quality. This study explores how this frame processes the translation of an enhancement from *Batak Toba* language into English. Subsequently, the problem statements investigated are as follows:

1. What enhancement aspects can be translated from *Batak Toba* language into English based on Functional Grammar framework?
2. How can an enhancement be translated from *Batak Toba* language into English based on Functional Grammar framework?
3. Why can an enhancement be translated from *Batak Toba* language into English based on Functional Grammar framework?

The research aims to invent the translatable enhancement aspects. How and why they can be translated from a source text into a target text. The findings are significant for the development of Translation Studies and the mutual relationship between Translation Studies and Linguistics. They are significant to explain how language meta functions create meanings and how they must be reconstructed and transferred from a source text into a target text. They are significant for the revitalization of the equivalence concept as the aim of a good translation.

2. Related Works

Translation

Translation is a transfer of meanings from a source text into a target text. It is classified into three types, i.e., Interlingua, and inter semiotics, Jacobson [4]. Intralingua transfers meanings from a source text into a target text in the same language. Interlingua is used to transfer meanings from a source text in a source language into a target text in a target language. Inter semiotics transfers meanings from an artifact or music or dance, etc., into a text in a language.

Translation has two dimensions, Catford [5]. First is a process. It processes the transfer of meanings from a source text into a target text. It reconstructs and transfers meanings from a source text into a target text, Shuttleworth & Cowie [6]. It turns a source text into a target text in another language, Manfredi [7]. Second is a product. It is the result of a translation process, Bell [8]. It serves the function of a source text, Catford, House [5]. It is the replacement of a source text, and it is the representation or reproduction of an original text in another language, House [9]. Translation

is a process of transferring meanings from a source text into a target text; it replaces a textual material in another language.

Equivalence

Equivalence is a textual relationship between a source text and a target text. It is a sort of reproduction of another text which is originally written in another language, House [9]. It explains the nature and extent of the relationship between a source text and a target text, Shuttleworth & Cowie [10]. It allows a target text as a translation of a source text, Kenny and Baker [11]. It is a problematic concept for the fact that language varies from each other both in forms and meanings. Some experts think that it is awkward in practice. Others avoid using it for it is a nuisance. It is impossible in practice, because it has no scientific accountability. However, other experts consider it both in translation studies and practice, Kenny and Baker [11]. What is needed is a revitalization of the concept of equivalence as a central issue of the aim of a good translation.

Text and Context

A text is a meaningful unit of language in context, Halliday [12]. It refers to a morpheme in a word or in a group of words or a group of words in a clause or a group of clauses in a paragraph or in an essay. It is a unified and coherent spoken or written text containing a semantic unit, Cf. Hasan and Halliday [12]. Neubert contends that it is a tool to communicate something to someone [13]. Halliday mentions that its context has three components, they are: co-text, register, and genre. [12] Manfredi, Button et al, Co-text is a linguistic context. It is a linguistic unit either in front or behind a text. Register is a non-linguistic context enveloping a text with its co-text. It is known as the context of situation. It has three variables, they are: field, tenor, and mode. These components work as a network system activating the meaning of a text. Genre is known as the context of culture. It is the outer context activating the meaning of a text in its co-text and context. Its variables are purpose-goal, purpose-outcome, belief, ideology, and etcetera [14].

Language Meta Functions

Functional Grammar contends that a language has three meta functions, they are: ideational, interpersonal, and textual, Halliday [12]. Ideational refers to the meaning representation. Interpersonal deals with the mood system. It deals with a finite for making exchanges of goods, services, and pieces of information for surviving in life. Textual concerns with the thematic structure of a language. It deals with marked and unmarked themes as the cultural choices of words and their structure in a clause.

Theoretically, ideational is realized by transitivity system, tactic, and logical-semantic relation, Halliday [12]. Transitivity system explains how a clause is made up by three components, they are: one process, one or more than one participants, and one or more than one circumstances. Tactic concerns with the inter dependency relationship of clauses in a complex clause. It is classified into parataxis and hypostasis, Halliday [12]. A parataxis contains some independent clauses in a complex clause. A hypostasis contains one or more than one independent clauses and one

or more than one dependent clauses in complex clauses. Logical-semantic relation explains the clauses meaning relation in complex clauses. These relations are classified into expansion and projection. Expansions are elaboration, extension, and enhancement; projections are locution and idea, Halliday [12].

An elaboration is created by exemplifying or specifying or intensifying or equalizing the meaning of a clause by the meaning of another one. It is symbolized by=which means that the meaning of a clause is elaborated by the meaning of another one. An extension is created by adding a new meaning to the meaning of a clause by the meaning of another one. It is symbolized by + which means that the meaning of a clause is extended by the meaning of another one. An enhancement is created by qualifying the meaning of a clause by the meaning of another one in reference to space, or time, or condition, or causal, or concessive, or manner in a complex clause. It is symbolized by x which means that the meaning of a clause is extended by the meaning of another one. A locution is symbolized by "which means that the meaning of a projecting clause quotes the meaning of a projected one. An idea is symbolized by 'which means that the meaning of a projecting clause paraphrases the meaning of the projected one.

3. Research Method

Research Design

This research is a qualitative scientific inquiry concerning with an object as multiple realities, Cf. Lincoln & Guba [15]. It investigates the translation process of an enhancement from *Batak Toba* language into English as multiple realities. It explores three construction and transfer of the meanings of a source text into a target based on functional grammar theories. It is used to assess the textual relationship between the source text and target text. A translation process of an enhancement from *Batak Toba* language into English is categorized as multiple realities.

The Source of the Data

The data source of this study is some weeding speeches in *Batak Toba* language. This is an ethnic language used originally around the coasts of Lake Toba in the Province of North Sumatera Island in *Indonesia*. Those speeches are traditionally used to exchange goods or services or pieces of information dealing with the harmonic life of a marriage for heavenly blessings, such as offspring, prosperity, prestige, health, and long life of the groom and bride soon after their marriage. Specifically, the source text data are excerpted from some authentic weeding speeches in *Batak Toba* language.

Technique of the Data Analysis

The data analysis techniques of the translation process in this research follows the three concurrent activities of the positivist, they are: collecting the data, displaying the data, and drawing the conclusion, Miles and Huberman [16].

Collecting the data refers to the meaning reconstruction of an enhancement from a source text, the transfer of that meaning into a target, and the translation quality assessment (hence forth as TQA) between the source text and target text.

Displaying the data display is labeling all the linguistic features in the source text (hence forth as ST) which is providing by the *Batak Toba* language and Indonesian language glossaries (hence forth as IL), and from there to present the transitivity system (hence forth as TS) by identifying the clause components, then to show the target text (hence forth as TT) by presenting the English Language glossaries (hence forth as EL), afterward to demonstrate the thematic structure (hence forth as Th. S) by showing the clause theme type and theme, then to symbolize Tactic (hence forth as T) by indicating the status of a clause in a complex clause, and at last to show the Logical-Semantic Relation (hence forth as LSR) by presenting the clause relation in a complex clause.

Displaying the data on tactic level is displaying the clause status in a complex clause by using some notations. The numeral notations 1, 2, and 3 are to display that a clause is independent to other one in a clause complex; and the Greek letter notations α, β, γ, and δ are to display that α is a head clause, while β, γ, and δ are the modifier clauses in a complex clause.

Displaying the data on logical-semantic relation level is displaying the logical meaning relation of clauses in a complex clause. The notation x is to display what clause enhances another one and to display how a clause enhances another one, such as one clause enhances another one on reference to spatial, temporal, causal, and manner.

Displaying the data on transitivity level is displaying the functional semantic meaning of a clause component on reference to processes, participants, and circumstances. Processes are classified into material as a process of doing, mental as a process of sensing, relational as a process of being, behavioral as a process of behaving, verbal as a process of saying, and existential as a process of existing an entity. Participants are human or non-human, concrete or abstract entity in a process. Their relation can be actor-beneficiary, (recipient)-goal, sensor-phenomenon, carrier-attribute, behavior, speaker-target-verbiage, and existent. A circumstance refers to place, time, and manner of a process.

Displaying the data on mood level is displaying a finite as the operator of the interpersonal function of a clause to exchange a demand or a supply of goods or services or information pieces.

Displaying the data on thematic structure level is displaying the location of the logical subject as the label of an unmarked or a marked theme in a clause.

Drawing conclusion refers to drawing the statement about the translation process of an enhancement from a source text into a target text. It refers to any individual finding for the verification of the hypothesis suggested in this study.

The technique of the data analysis is summarized in the following table.

Table 1. *Technique of the data analysis.*

Concurrent Activities	Translation Process
Collecting the Data	ST Meaning Reconstruction
	ST Text Meaning Transfer into the TT
	TQA
Displaying the Data	Presenting the ST Meaning
	Presenting the Meaning Transfer from the ST into the TT
	Presenting the TQA
Drawing Conclusion	Formulating the Strong Statement Based on the Results of the Translation Process

4. Data Analysis, Finding and Discussion

Paratactic enhancement

(1) Paratactic spatial enhancement

A paratactic spatial enhancement on reference to the same place from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern 1 x2

Data <1>

a

b

Figure 1. *Paratactic spatial enhancement.*

Data <1>, as in figures 1a and 1b, indicates that on tactic, 1 as an initiation clause is translated into 1 as an initiation clause and 2 as a continuation clause is translated into 2 a continuation clause. It indicates that on logical-semantic relation, 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to the same place is translated into 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to the same place. On transitivity system, it indicates that "pos" as an attribute and "rohanami" as a carrier with an elliptic intensive process in 1are translated into "are" as the intensive relational process, "sure" as an attribute, and "our hearts" as a carrier in 1. It also shows that "gabe" as an intensive relational process, "hamu" as a "carrier", "keluarga namarbahagia" as an attribute, "di tangiang nami" as a spatial circumstance, and "nang" as a conjunction in 2 are translated into "be" as an intensive relational process,"you" as a carrier, "a happy family" as an attribute, "in our prayer" as a circumstance, and "and there" as a conjunction in 2. On mood system, it shows that an elliptic finite in 1 is translated into "are" as a finite in 1 and

ST: 1 x2

1 pos rohanami, x2 nang di tangiang nami nainggkon gabe keluarga namarbahagia hamu

TT: 1 x2

1 sure our hearts are x2 and there in our prayer you must be a happy family

The TQA applied to this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

"naingkon" as a finite in 2 is translated into "must" as a finite in 2. On thematic structure, it shows that a marked theme in 1 is translated into a marked theme in 1 and a marked theme in 2 is translated into a marked theme in 2.

(2) Paratactic causal-conditional enhancement

A paratactic causal-conditional enhancement on reference to cause-effect condition from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: 1 x2

Data <2>

ST Pattern: 1 x2

1 alai dibagasan ni parjoloma hamuna mangalului harajaon ni Debata, x2 baru ma annon pasahaton na angka ondeng

TT Pattern: 1 x2

1 so firstly in this case you seek for the kingdom of god, x2 and therefore soon God will give abundant blessings

The application of TQA to this data indicates that textual relationship between the ST and TT is functionally equivalent

as follows.

ST	alai	di bagasan ni	parjoloma	hamuna	magalului	harajaon	ni	debata
IL	jadi	dalam hal ini	duluan	kalian	mencari	kerajaan	dari	tuhan
EL	so	in this case	firstly	you	seek for	the kingdom	of	god
TS	conj.	circumstance	circumstance	senser	process: mental	phenomenon		
TT	so firstly in this case			you seek for the kingdom of god				
Th.S	marked theme			rheme				
T	1							
LSR	initiation							

a

ST	baru	ma	anon	pa	sahat	on	na	angka	ondeng
IL	kemudian		segera	tuhan	memberikan			banyak	berkat
EL	and therefore		soon	god	give	particle		abundant	blessings
TS	conjunction	particle	circumstance	senser	process: mental			phenomenon	
TT	and therefore soon			god will give abundant of blessings					
Th.S	marked theme			rheme					
T	2								
LSR	continuation on reference to cause effect								

b

Figure 2. *Paratactic causal-conditional enhancement.*

Data <2>, as in figures 2a and 2b, indicates that on tactic, 1 as an initiation clause is translated into 1 as an initiation clause and 2 as a continuation clause is translated into 2 as a continuation clause. On logical-semantic relation, 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to a cause-effect relation is translated into 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to a cause-effect relation. On transitivity system, it shows that "mangalului" as a mental process, "hamuna" as a sensor, "harajaon ni debata" as a phenomenon, "parjoloma" as a circumstance, "di bagasanni" as a circumstance, and "alai" as a conjunction" in 1 are translated into "seek for" as a mental process, "you" as a sensor, "the kingdom of god" as a phenomenon, "firstly" as a circumstance, "in this case" as a circumstance, and "so" as a conjunction in 1. It also shows that "pasahaton" as a mental process, "pa" as a sensor, "angka ondeng" as a phenomenon, "annon" as a circumstance, and "baru" as a conjunction in 2 are translated into "give" as a mental process with an elliptic "will" as a finite, "god" as a sensor, "abundant blessings" as a phenomenon, "soon" as a circumstance, and "and

therefore" in 2. On mood, it shows that an elliptic finite in 1 is translated into "do" in 1 and "annon" as a finite in 2 is translated into "will" in 2. On thematic structure, it shows that a marked theme in 1 is translated into a marked theme in 1 and a marked theme in 2 is translated into a marked theme in 2.

(3) Paratactic causal conditional condition enhancement

A paratactic causal conditional enhancement on reference to effect-cause from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: 1 x2

Data <3>

ST Pattern: 1 x2

1 anggo angka hamoraon ido, anggo angka arta i, mangihut do i sian pudi, x2 asalma dos roha muna tentang keluarga muna

TT Pattern: 1 x2

1 the wealth and the property will come soon, x2 because harmonic minds are about your family

Here the TQA shows that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	anggo	angka	hamoraon	i	do	anggo	angka	arta	i
IL		itu	kekayaan			kalau	itu	harta	itu
EL		the	wealth	particle	particle		the	property	particle
TS	particle	senser							
TT	the wealth and the property								
Th.S	marked theme								
T	1								
LSR	initiation ...								

a

ST	mangihut	do	i	sian pudi
IL	datang			segera
EL	come			soon
TS	process : mental	particle	particle	circumstance
TT	will come soon			
Th.S	rheme			
T				
LSR				

b

ST	asal	ma	dos	roha	elliptic relational process	muna	tentang	keluarga	muna
IL	karena		harmonis	pikiran	elliptic relational process		tentang	keluarga	kalian
EL	because		harmonic	mind	are		about	family	your
TS	conjunction	particle	carrier		process: intensive	particle	attribute		
TT	because	harmonic minds are in your family							
Th.S	marked theme	rheme							
T	x2								
LSR	continuation on reference to effect-cause								

c

Figure 3. Paratactic causal conditional condition enhancement.

Data <3>, as in figures 3a, 3b and 3c, indicates that on tactic, 1 as an initiation clause is translated into 1 as an initiation clause, and 2 as a continuation clause is translated into 2 as a continuation clause. On logical-semantic relation, 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to effect-cause relation is translated into 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to effect-cause relation. On transitivity system, it shows that "mangihut" as a mental process, "angka hamoraon ido, angka arta i" as a sense, "sian pudi" as a circumstance in 1 are translated into "come" as a mental process, "the wealth and the property" as a sensor and "soon" as a circumstance in 1. It also shows that "dos roha muna" as a carrier and "tentang keluarga muna" as an attribute with an elliptic intensive relational process, and "asal" as a conjunction" in 2 are translated into "are" as an intensive relational process, "harmonic minds" as a carrier, "about your family" as an attribute, and "because" as a conjunction" in 2. On mood, an elliptic finite in 1 is translated into "will" as a finite in 1 and an elliptic finite in 2 is translated into "are as a finite in 2. On thematic structure, an unmarked theme in 1 is translated into an unmarked theme in 1 and a marked theme in 2 is translated into a marked theme in 2.

(4) Paratactic causal-conditional enhancement
A paratactic causal-conditional enhancement on reference to effect-cause from the ST is translated into the TT.
Pattern: 1 x2
Data <4>
ST Pattern: 1 x2
x1 ima patuduhon las ni roha nami, 2 di naung pajonjongkon pardongan saripeon hamuna
TT: 1 x2
1 this party shows our happiness, x2 because it has found your family
The TQA in this data proves that the ST and TT own a functional equivalent textual relationship as follows.

ST	ima	patuduhon	las ni roha	name
IL	pesta	menunjukan	kebahagiaan	kami
EL	party	shows	happiness	our
TS	senser	process : mental	phenomenon	
TT	this party	shows our happiness		
Th.S	unmarked theme	rheme		
T	1			
LSR	initiation			

a

ST	di	elliptic sensor	naung	pajongjongkon	pardongan saripeon	muna
IL	karena	elliptic sensor	telah	mendirikan	keluarga	kalian
EL	because	it	has	found	family	your
TS	conjunction	sensor	process : mental		phenomenon	
TT	because	it has found your family				
Th.S	marked theme	rheme				
T	x2					
LSR	continuation on reference to effect cause relation					

b

Figure 4. Paratactic causal-conditional enhancement.

Data <4>, as in figures 4a and 4b, indicates that on tactic, 1 as an initiation clause is translated into 1 as an initiation clause, and 2 as a continuation clause is translated into 2 as a continuation clause. On logical-semantic relation, 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to an effect-cause relation is translated into 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to an effect-cause relation. On transitivity system, it shows that "patuduhon" as a mental process, "ima" as a sensor, and "las niroha" as a phenomenon in 1 are translated into "show" as a mental process, "the party" as a sense, and "our happiness" as a phenomenon in 1. It also shows that "naung pajongjongkon" as a mental process with an elliptic sensor, "pardongan saripeon muna" as a phenomenon, and "di" as a conjunction in 2 are translated into "has found" as a mental process with pronoun "it" as a sensor, "your family" as a phenomenon, and "because" as a conjunction in 2. On mood, it shows that an

elliptic finite is translated into "do" in 1 and "naung" as a finite in 2 is translated into "has" in 2. On thematic structure, an unmarked theme in 1 is translated into an unmarked in 1 and a marked theme in 2 is translated into an unmarked theme in 2.

(5) Paratactic causal-conditional enhancement

A paratactic causal-conditional enhancement on reference to cause-effect from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: 1 x2

Data <5>

ST Pattern: 1 x2

1 dang ala ni gogon ta i, x2 manang ala ni ulaon ta, 3boi mardalan ulaon i

TT Pattern: 1 x2

1 it is not the effect of our power or the effect of our work, x2 and therefore we can accomplish the party

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	elliptic carrier	dang		ala	ni	gogon	ta	i
IL	elliptic carrier	tidak		pengaruh	dari	kekuatan	kita	itu
EL	it	is not		effect	of	power	our	particle
TS	carrier	process: intensive		attribute				
TT	(it)	is not the effect of our power						
Th.S	unmarked theme	rheme						
T	x1							
LSR	initiation							

a

ST	manang	ala	ni		ulaon	ta
IL	atau	pengaruh	dari		pekerjaan	kita
EL	or	effect	of		work	our
TS	attribute					
TT	or (the effect of our) work					
Th.S						
T						
LSR						

b

ST	elliptic conjunction	elliptic actor	boi	i		mardalan	ulaon	i
IL	elliptic conjunction	elliptic actor	dapat			menjalankan	pesta	itu
EL	therefore	we	can			accomplish	party	the
TS	conjunction	actor	finite	particle		process: material	goal	
TT	therefore	we can accomplish the party						
Th.S	marked theme	rheme						
T	x2							
LSR	continuation on reference to cause effect relation							

c

***Figure 5.** Paratactic causal-conditional enhancement.*

Data <5>, as in figures 5a, 5b and 5c, indicates that on tactic, 1 as an initiation clause is translated into 1 as an initiation clause and 2 as a continuation clause is translated into 2 as a continuation clause. On logical-semantic relation, 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to a cause-effect relation is translated into 1 which is qualified by 2 on reference to a cause-effect relation. On transitivity system, it shows that "dang" as a relational process and "ala ni gogonta i manang ala niulaon ta" as an attribute and an elliptic carrier in 1 are translated into "is not" as an intensive relational process with pronoun "it" as a carrier and "the effect of our power or the effect of our work" as an attribute 1. It also shows that "mardalan" as a material process, "ulaon" as a goal, an elliptic actor, and an elliptic conjunction in 2 are translated into "accomplish" as a material process, "we" as an actor, "ulaon i" as a goal, and "therefore" as a conjunction in 2. On mood, it shows that "dang" as a finite in 1 is translated into "is not" as a finite in 1 and "boi" as a finite in 2 is translated into "can" in 2. On thematic structure, an unmarked theme in 1 is translated into an unmarked in 1 and a marked theme in 2 is translated into a marked theme in 2.

Hypotactic enhancement

(1) Hypotactic temporal enhancement

A hypotactic temporal enhancement on reference to the same extent of time from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: α xβ

Data <6>

ST Pattern: α xβ

α tontu martangiang xβtinggki margareja

TT Pattern: α xβ

α (you) pray xβ while (you) are in church

The TQA in this data indicates that the textual relationship

between the ST and TT is functionally equivalent as follows.

ST	tontu	elliptic sayer	martangiang	tingki	elliptic carrier	mar	Gareja
IL		elliptic sayer	berdoa	ketika	elliptic carrier	adalah	Gereja
EL		you	pray	while	you	are	Church
TS	particle	sayer	process : verbal	conjunction	carrier	process: relational	Attribute
TT		(you)	pray	while	(you)	are	in church
Th.S		unmarked theme	rheme	marked theme	rheme		
T	α				Xβ		
LSR	head clause				modifier clause on reference to the same extent of time		
TT	pray while you are in church						

Figure 6. Hypotactic temporal enhancement.

Data <6>, as in figure 6 indicates that on tactic, α as a head clause is translated into α as a head clause, and β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause. On logical-semantic relation, α which is qualified by β on reference to the same extent of time relation is translated into α which is qualified by β on reference to the same extent of time relation. On transitivity system it shows that "martangiang" as a verbal process with an elliptic speaker in α is translated into "pray" as a verbal process with "you" as a speaker in α. It also shows that "mar" as a relational process with an elliptic carrier, "gareja" as an attribute, and "tingki" as a conjunction in β are translated into "are" as a relational process with "you" as a carrier", and "in church" as an attribute, and "while" as a conjunction in β. On mood it shows that an elliptic finite in α is translated into "do" as an elliptic finite in α, and an elliptic

finite in β is translated into "are" as a finite in β. On thematic structure, an unmarked theme in α is translated into an unmarked theme in α and a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β.

Pattern: xβ α

Data <7>

ST Pattern: xβ α

xβ starts with, αndang di jolo nami on

TT Pattern: xβ α

xβ while she was a junior school student, αs she was no with us

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	mulai	elliptic carrier	elliptic intensive process	smp
IL	semenjak	elliptic carrier	elliptic intensive process	smp
EL	while	she	was	a junior school student
TS	conjunction	carrier	process: intensive	attribute
TT	while	(she was) a junior school student		
Th.S	marked theme	rheme		
T	β on reference to the same extent of time			
LSR	modifier clause in reference to the same extent of time			

a

ST	elliptic carrier	ndang	dijolo	nami	on
IL	elliptic carrier	tidak	bersama	kami	particle
EL	she	was not	with	us	particle
TS	carrier	process: intensive	attribute: circumstance		particle
TT	(she)	was not with us			
Th.S	unmarked theme	rheme			
T	α				
LSR	head clause				

b

Figure 7. Hypotactic temporal enhancement.

Data <7>, as in figures 7a and 7b, indicates that on tactic, β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause, and α as a head clause is translated into α as a head clause. On logical-semantic relation, β which qualifies α on reference to the same extent of time relation is translated into β which qualifies α on reference to the same extent of time relation. On transitivity system it shows that, "smp" as an attribute with and elliptic carrier and an elliptic intensive relational process, and "mulai" as a conjunction in β are translated into "was" as

an intensive relational process, "she" as a carrier, and "a junior school students" as an attribute, and "while" as a conjunction in β. It also shows that "dang" as an intensive relational process, an elliptic carrier, and "di jolo nami on" as a circumstantial attribute in αare translated into "was not" as an intensive relational process, "she" as a carrier, and "with us" as a circumstantial attribute in α. On mood, an elliptic finite in β is translated into "was" as α finite in β and "dang" as a finite is translated into "was" as a finite in α. On thematic structure,

a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β and an unmarked theme in α is translated into an unmarked theme in α.

(2) Hypotactic causal-conditional enhancement

A hypotactic causal enhancement on reference to cause-reason in the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: α xβ
Data <8>
ST Pattern: α xβ

α hitamandok mauliate ma tu tuhanta, xβ ala nungga saut nasinangkapan ni rohamuna

TT Pattern: *α xβ*

α we thank our god xβ because the intention of your heart becomes a reality

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST and TT have a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	hita	mandok	mauliate	ma	tu	tuhan	ta
IL	kita	mengucapkan	terimakasih		ke	tuhan	kita
EL	we	say	thanks		to	god	our
TS	sayer	process: verbal	verbiage	particle	target		
TT	we	say thanks to god					
Th.S	unmarked theme	rheme					
T	α						
LSR	head clause						
TT	we thank our god						

a

ST	ala	nungga	saut	nasinangkapan	ni	roha	muna
IL	sebab	menjadi	terjadi	maksud	dari	hati	kalian
EL	because	become	a reality	intention	of	heart	your
TS	conjunction	process: intensive	attribute	carrier			
TT	because	the intention of your heart become a reality					
Th.S	marked theme						
T	xβ						
LSR	modifier cause on reference to cause reason relation						

b

Figure 8. *Hypotactic causal-conditional enhancement.*

Data <8>, as in figures 8a and 8b, indicates that on tactic, α as a head clause is translated into α as a head clause and β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause. On logical-semantic relation, α which is qualified by β on reference to the cause-reason relation is translated into α which is qualified by β on reference to cause-reason relation. On transitivity system, it shows that "mandok" as a verbal process, "hita" as a speaker, "mauliate" as a verbiage, and "tutuhan ta" as a target in α are translated into "thank" as a verbal process, "we" as a speaker, "thanks" as a verbiage, and "to our god" as a target in α. It also shows that "nungga" as an intensive relational process, "nasinangkapan ni roha muna" as a carrier, "saut" as an attribute in β, and "ala" as a conjunction are translated into "become" as an intensive relational process, "the intention of your heart" as a carrier, "a reality" as an attribute, and "because" as a conjunction in β. On mood, it shows that an elliptic finite in α is translated into "do" as an elliptic finite and an elliptic finite in β is translated into "does" as an elliptic finite in β. On thematic structure, an unmarked theme in α is translated into an unmarked theme in α and a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β.

(3) Hypotactic causal conditional enhancement

A hypotactic causal conditional enhancement on reference to positive condition from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: xβ α
Data <9>
ST Pattern: xβ α

xβ atik adong na hurang da, α leon hatorangan

TT Pattern: *xβ α*

xβ if there is a weakness, α (you) give an explanation

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	atik	elliptic carrier	adong	na	hurang	da
IL	jika	elliptic carrier	ada		kurang	ya
EL	if	there	is		weakness	
TS	conjunction	carrier	process: intensive	particle	attribute	particle
TT	if	there is a weakness				
Th.S	marked theme	rheme				
T	xβ					
LSR	modifier clause on reference to positive condition					

a

ST	elliptic sayer	leon	hatorangan
IL	elliptic sayer	berikan	penjelasan
EL	you	give	explanation
TS	sayer	process : verbal	verbiage
TT	you	give	an explanation
Th.S	unmarked	rheme	
T	α		
LSR	head clause		

b

Figure 9. *Hypotactic causal conditional enhancement.*

Data <9>, as in figures 9a and 9b, indicates that on tactic, β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause andα is a head clause is translated into α as a head. On logical-semantic relation, β which qualifies α on reference to positive condition relation is translated into β which qualifies α on reference to positive condition relation. On transitivity system, it shows that "adong" as an intensive relational process with an elliptic carrier, and "hurang" as an attribute, and "atik" as a conjunction in β are translated into "is" as an intensive relational process with "there" as a carrier, and "weakness" as an attribute, and "if" as a conjunction in β. It also shows that "leon" as a verbal process with an elliptic speaker and "hatorangan" as a verbiage in αare translated into "give" as a verbal process with "you" as a speaker, and "explanation" as a verbiage inα. On mood, it shows that "adong" as a finite in β is translated into "is" as a finite in β and an elliptic finite in α is translated into "do" as a finite in α.

On thematic structure, a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β and an unmarked theme in α is translated into an unmarked theme in α.

Pattern: (xβ1 xβ2) α

Data <10>

ST Pattern: (xβ1 xβ2) α

Xβ1 molo adong ulaon ni angka dongan tubu muna parna, xβ2 songon i tarlumobi ulaon ni hula hula muna manang na didia pe angka sinaga, αtibuma masuhi hamu punguan marga

TT Pattern: (xβ1 xβ2) α

Xβ1 if your brothers, parna, have an organization, and if your brother-in-laws, sinaga, have an organization, α soon you join the organizations

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	molo	adong	ulaon	ni	angka	dongan tubu	muna	parna
IL	jika	ada	organisasi	dari		saudara	kalian	parna
EL	if	has	organization	of	particle	brother	your	parna
TS	conjunction	process: relational	attribute	particle	carrier			
TT	if	your brother, parna, has an organization						
Th.S	marked theme	rheme						
T	xβ1							
LSR	modifier clause on reference to condition							

a

ST	songoni	tarlombi	ulaon	elp. possession process	ni	hula- hula	muna
IL	jika		organisasi	elp. possession process		besan	kalian
EL	if		organization	have		brother-in-law	your
TS	conjunction	particle	attribute: possessed	process: possession	particle	carrier: possessor	
TT	if	your brother in-laws, sinagas, have an organization					
Th.S	marked theme	rheme					
T	xβ2						
LSR	modifier clause on reference to positive ...						

b

ST	manang	na	didia	pe	angka	sinaga
IL					setiap	sinaga
EL					all	sinagas
TS	particle	particle	particle	particle	...rier	
TT	sinagas					
Th.S						
T	...					
LSR	... condition					
TT						

c

ST	tibu	ma	masuhi	hamu	punguan marga
IL	segera	lah	masuk	kalian	organisasi
EL	soon		join	you	organization
TS	circumstance	particle	process: material	actor	goal
TT	soon	you join the organization			
Th.S	marked theme	rheme			
T	α				
LSR	head clause				

d

Figure 10. Hypotactic causal conditional enhancement.

Data <10>, as in figures 10a, 10b, 10c, and 10d indicates that on tactic, β1 as a modifier clause is translated into β1 as a modifier clause, β2 as a modifier clause is translated into β2 as a modifier clause, and α as a head clause is translated into α as a head clause. On logical-semantic relation, β1 and β2 which modify α on reference to a positive condition are translated into β1 and β2 which modify α on reference to a positive condition. On transitivity system, it shows that "angka dongan tubu muna parna" as a possessor carrier, an elliptic possession relational process, and "ulaon" as a possessed attribute, and "molo" as a conjunction in β1 are translated into "your brothers, parna" as a possessor carrier, "have" as a possession relational process, "an organization" as a possessed attribute, and "if" as a conjunction in β1. In addition, it also shows that "hula-hula muna manang na didia pe angka sinaga" as a carrier, "ulaon" as an attribute, and "songoni" as a conjunction in β2 are translated into "your brother-in-laws, all sinaga" as a carrier, "organization" as an attribute, an elliptical relational process "have", and "if" as a conjunction in β2. Moreover, it also shows that "masuhi" as a material process, "hamu" as an actor, "punguan marga" as a goal, and "tibu" as a circumstance

in α are translated into "join" as a material process, "you" as an actor, "the organization" as a goal, and "soon" as a circumstance in α. On mood, it shows that an elliptic finite in β1 is translated into "do" as a finite in β1, an elliptic finite in β2 is translated into "do" as a finite in β2, and an elliptic finite in α is translated into "do" as a finite in α. On thematic structure, two marked themes in β1 and β2 are translated into two marked themes in β1, β2 and a marked theme in α is translated into a marked theme in α.

(4) Hypotactic causal conditional enhancement

A hypotactic causal conditional enhancement on reference to cause purpose in the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: α xβ
Data <11>
ST Pattern: α xβ
xα jadi ido β umbaen napinatipis hami ito da lae da
TT Pattern: α xβ
α s*o it is xβ why we bought a thin cloth*

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	jadi	i	do
IL		itu	adalah
EL		it	is
TS	particle	carrier	process: identifying relational process
TT	it		is
Th.S	unmarked theme		rheme
T	α		
LSR	head clause		

a

ST	unbaen	napi	natipis	hami	ito	da	lae	da
IL	mengapa	membeli	kain tipis	kami				
EL	why	bought	thin cloth	we				
TS	conjunction	process: material	goal	actor	vocative	particle	vocative	particle
TT	why	we bought a thin cloth						
Th.S	marked theme	rheme						
T	xβ on reference to cause-purpose							
LSR	modifier clause on reference cause-effect relation							

b

Figure 11. Hypotactic causal conditional enhancement.

Data <11>, as in figures 11a and 11b, indicates that on tactic, α as a head clause is translated into α as a head clause and β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause. On logical-semantic relation, α which is qualified by β on reference to cause-purpose relation is translated into α which

is qualified by β on reference to cause-purpose relation. On transitivity system, it shows that "do" as an identifying relational process, "i" as a carrier in α are translated into "is" as an identifying relational process, "it" as a carrier in α. It also shows that "napi" as a material process, "hami" as an actor,

"natipis" as a goal, and "umbaen" as a conjunction in β are translated into "bought" as a material process, "we" as an actor, "a thin cloth" as a goal, and "why" as a conjunction in β. On mood it shows that "do" as a finite in α is translated into "is" as a finite in α and an elliptic finite in β is translated into "did" as a finite in β. On thematic structure, it shows that an unmarked theme in α is translated into an unmarked theme in α, and a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β.

(5) Hypotactic causal condition enhancement

A hypotactic causal conditional enhancement on reference to concessive condition from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: xβ α
Data <12>
ST Pattern: xβ α
xβ antong tung songonipe tipis dohot hapal ni ulos on α las ma roha ni badanmuna
TT Pattern: xβ α
xβ although the thickness and the thinness of this cloth is so, α happy your heart feeling is

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	antong	tung	songon	ipe		tipis	dohot	hapal	ni	ulos	on
IL		walaupun	demikian	ialah		tipis	dan	tebal	dari	kain	ini
EL		although	so	is		thinness	and	thickness	of	cloth	this
TS	particle	conjunction	attribute	process: identified		carrier					
TT	although		the thickness and the thinness of this cloth is so								
TH.S	marked theme		rheme								
T	xβ										
LSR	modifier clause on reference to cause-effect										

a

ST	las	ma	roha	ni	badan	muna
IL	bergembira	ialah	perasaan	dari	hati	kalian
EL	happy	is	feeling	of	heart	your
TS	attribute	process: identified	carrier			
TT	happy	your heart feeling happy is				
Th.S	marked theme	rheme				
T	α					
LSR	head clause					

b

Figure 12. *Hypotactic causal condition enhancement.*

Data <12>, as in figures 12a and 12b, indicates that on tactic, α is a head clause is translated into α as a head clause and β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause. On logical-semantic relation it shows that β which modifies α on reference to concessive condition is translated into β which modifies α on reference to concessive-condition. On transitivity system, it shows that "ipe" as an identified relational process, "tipis dohot hapal niulos on" as a carrier, "songon" as an attribute, and "antong" as a conjunction in β are translated into "is" as an identified relational process, "the thickness and the thinness of this cloth" as a carrier, "so" as an attribute, and "although" as a conjunction in β. It also shows that "ma" as an identified relational process, "rohani badan muna" as a carrier and "las" as an attribute in α are translated into "is" as an identified relational process, "your heart feeling" as a carrier, and "happy" as an attribute in α. On mood, it shows that an elliptic finite in β is translated into "is" as a finite and an elliptic finite in α is translated into "be" as a finite in β. On thematic structure it shows that a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β and a marked theme in α is translated into a marked theme in α.

(6) Hypotactic manner enhancement

A hypotactic manner enhancement on reference to comparison from the ST is translated into the TT.

Pattern: αxβ
Data <13>
ST Pattern: αxβ
α ndang hea iboto xβ mangalompa
TT Pattern: αxβ
a she does not ever know xβ the way she cooks

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the TT as follows.

ST	elliptic senser	dang hea	iboto
IL	elliptic senser	tidak pernah	tau
EL	she	ever	know
TS	senser	circumstance	process: mental
TT	(she)	doesn't ever know	
Th.S	unmarked theme	rheme	
T	α		
LSR	head clause		

a

ST	elliptic conjunction	elliptic actor	mangalompa
IL	elliptic conjunction	elliptic actor	memasak
EL	elliptic conjunction	she	cocok
TS	conjunction	actor	process: material
TT	the way	she cooks	
Th.S	marked theme	rheme	
T	xβ		
LSR	modifier clause on reference to manner		

b

Figure 13. Hypotactic manner enhancement.

Data <13>, as in figures 13a and 13b, indicates that on tactic, α as a head clause is translated into α as a head clause and β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause. On logical-semantic relation it shows that α which is qualified by β on reference to comparison manner is translated into α which is qualified by β on reference to comparison manner. On transitivity system, it shows that "iboto" as a mental process and an elliptic sense, and "dang hea" as a circumstance in αare translated into "know" as a mental process with "she" as a sense, and "ever" as a circumstance in α. It also shows that "mangalompa" as a material process, an elliptic actor, and an elliptic conjunction in β are translated into "cooks" as a material process, "she" as an actor, and "the way" as a conjunction in β. On mood it shows that "dang" as a finite in α is translated into "does" as a finite in α and an elliptic finite in β is translated into "does" as a finite in β. On thematic structure it shows that an unmarked theme in α is translated into an unmarked theme in α, and a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β.

Data <14>

ST Pattern: xβ α

xβ songon rambu ni ulos on ma torop ni pinompar muna tu joloan ni arion α pasupasuon ni tuhanta namartua debata

TT Pattern: xβ α

xβ as the fringes of this cloth are the number of your offspring in the future α to be blessed by god the richest

The TQA applied in this data indicates that the ST has a functional equivalent textual relationship with the target text as follows.

ST	songon	rambu	ni	ulos	on	ma
IL	seperti	jumbai	dari	kain	ini	adalah
EL	as	fringe	of	cloth	this	are
TS	conjunction	carrier				process: relational
TT	as	the fringes of this cloth				are
Th.S	marked theme	rheme				
T	xβ					
LSR	modifier...					

a

ST	torop	ni	pinompar	muna	tu	joloan	ni	ari	on
IL	jumlah	dari	keturunan	mu	di	kemudian	dari	hari	ini
EL	number	of	offspring	your	in	future	of	day	this
TS	attribute				circumstance				
TT	the number of your offspring				in the future				
Th.S									
T									
LSR	...clause on reference to manner								

b

ST	pasupasuon	ni	tuhan	ta	namartua	debata
IL	diberkati	oleh	tuhan	kita	kaya	allah
EL	blessed	by	god	our	rich	
TS	process: mental	senser				
TT	to be blessed	by our god the rich				
Th.S	marked theme	rheme				
T	α					
LSR	head clause					

c

Figure 14. Hypotactic manner enhancement.

Data <14>, as in figures 14a, 14b and 14c, indicates that on tactic, β as a modifier clause is translated into β as a modifier clause andα as a head clause is translated α as a head clause. On logical-semantic relation, β which modifies α on reference

to manner comparison is translated into β which modifiesα on reference to manner-comparison. On transitivity system, it shows that "ma" as a relational process, "rambu ni ulos on" as a carrier, "torop ni pinompar muna" as an attribute, "tu joloan ni ari on" as a temporal circumstance, and "songon" as a conjunction in β are translated into "are" as a relational process, "the fringes of this cloth" as a carrier, "the number of your offspring" as an attribute, "in the future" as a temporal circumstance, and "as" as a conjunction in β. It also shows that "pasupasuon" as a mental process and "ni tuhan ta namartua debata" as a sense in α are translated into "to be blessed" as a mental process and "our god the rich" as a sense in α. On mood it shows that "ma" as a finite in β is translated into "are" as a finite in β and an elliptic finite inα is translated into "be"

in α. On thematic structure a marked theme in β is translated into a marked theme in β and a marked theme in α is translated into a marked theme in α.

Findings

The findings of this study indicate that the translation process of enhancements containing tactic, logical-semantic relation, mood, and thematic structure systems in 15 complex clauses of 5 paratactic and 10 hypotactic from the ST into the TT are as follows.

(1) Translating enhancements

5 paratactic enhancements and 10 hypotactic enhancements from the ST are translated into 5 functional equivalent paratactic enhancements and 10 functional equivalent hypotactic enhancements into the TT as shown in Figure 15.

Figure 15. *Tactic translation data.*

(2) Translating paratactic enhancements

5 paratactic enhancements, they are: 1 on reference to the same place, 2 on reference to cause-effect, and 2 on reference to effect-cause from the ST are translated into 5functional

equivalent paratactic enhancements, they are: 1 on reference to the same place, 2 on reference to cause-effect, and 2 on reference to effect-cause, into the TT as shown in Figure 16.
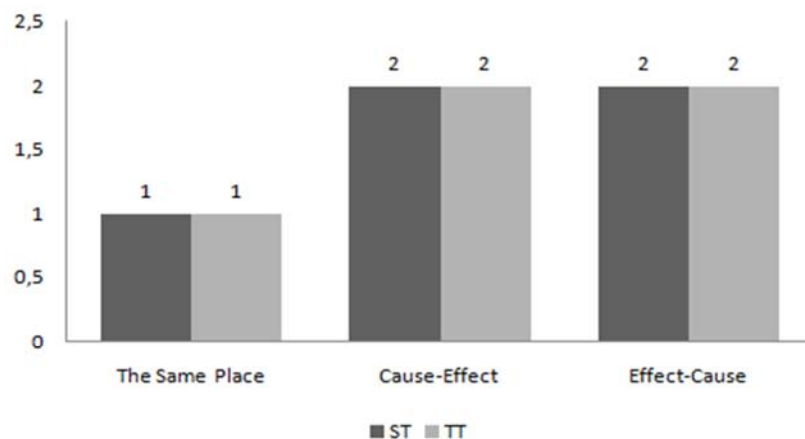

Figure 16. *Paratactic logic -semantic relation translation data.*

(3) Translating hypotactic enhancements

10 hypotactic enhancements, they are: 2 on reference to the same extent of time, 1 on reference to cause-reason, 2 on reference to positive conditions, 2 on reference to cause-purposes, 1 on reference to concessive condition, and 2

on the reference to comparison manners from the ST are translated into 10 functional equivalent hypotactic enhancements, they are: 2 on reference to the same extent of time, 1 on reference to cause-reason, and 2 on reference to positive conditions, 2 on reference to cause-purposes, 1 on

reference to concessive condition, and 2 on reference to comparison manners into the TT as in Figure 17.
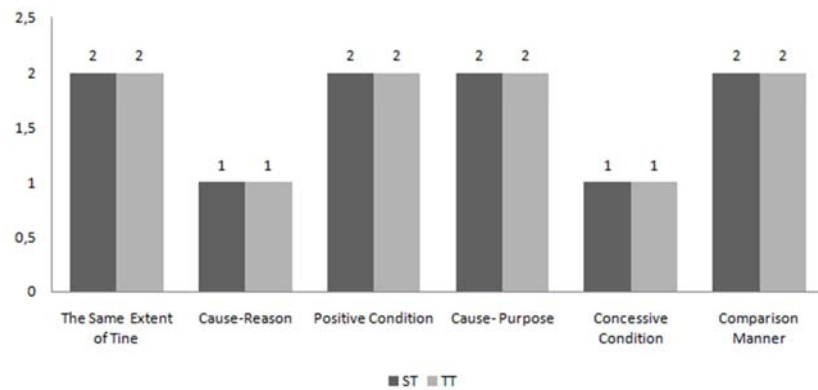

Figure 17. *Hypotactic logical-semantic relation translation data.*

(4) Translating the type of processes

4 types of processes, they are: 5 materials, 6 mental, 3 verbal, and 16 relational in the ST are translated successfully into 4 functional equivalent types of processes, they are: 5 materials, 6 mental, 3 verbal, and 16 relational in the TT as shown in Figure 18.
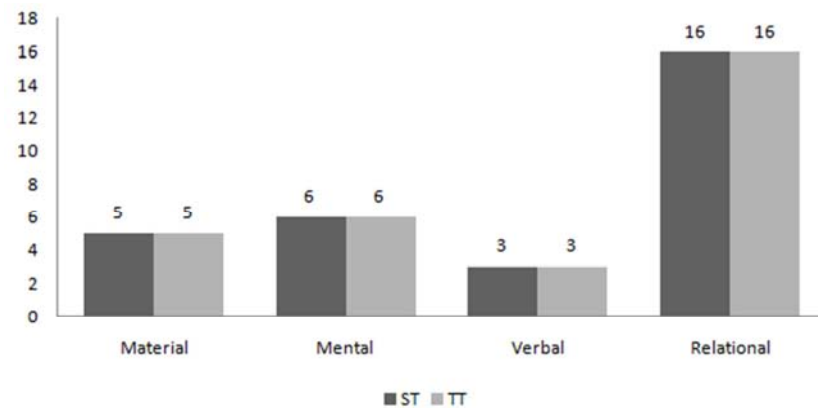

Figure 18. *Process translation data.*

(5) Translating the type of participants

54 participants, they are: 5 actors, 4 goals, 4 senses, 4 phenomenon, 4 Sayers, 1 target, 2 verbiages, 15 carriers, and 16 attributes from the ST are translated into 54 functional equivalent participants, they are: 5 actors, 4 goals, 4 senses, 4 phenomenon, 4 Sayers, 1 target, 2 verbiages, 15 carriers, and 16 in the TT as shown in Figure 19.
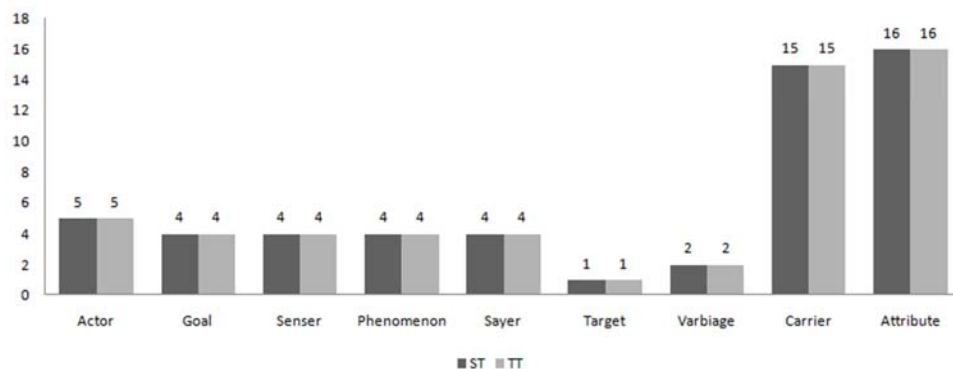

Figure 19. *Participant translation data.*

(6) Translating the type of circumstances

8 types of circumstances, they are: 2 spatial and 6 temporal from the ST are translated into 8 functional equivalent types of circumstances, they are: 2 spatial and 6 temporal into the TT as shown in Figure 20.
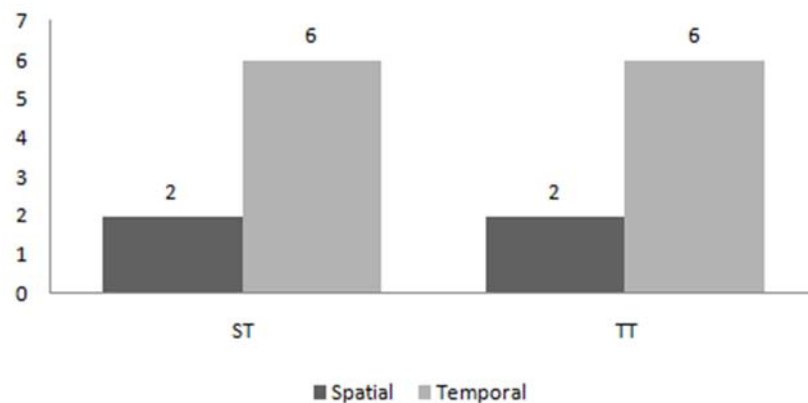
Figure 20. Circumstance translation data.

(7) Translating the types of themes

2 types of 31 themes, they are: 9 unmarked themes and 21 marked themes from the ST are translated successfully into 2 functional equivalent types of 31 themes, they: are 9 unmarked themes and 21 marked themes into the TT as shown in Figure 20.
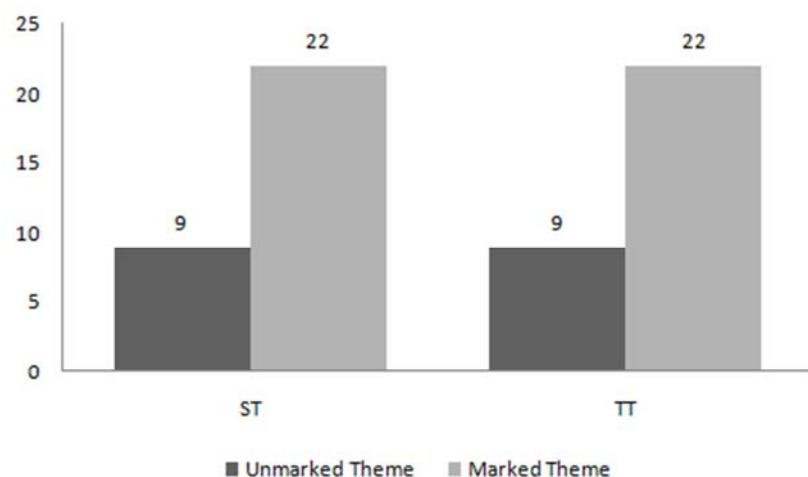

Figure 21. Translating the types of theme data.

5. Discussion

The findings of this study indicate that a translation process framework containing tactic, logical-semantic relation, transitivity, mood, and thematic structure theories can transfer an enhancement from a ST into a functional equivalent TT. This framework shows language works to create meanings in a ST. In addition to that, it in forms how those meanings must be reconstructed and transferred from a ST into a TT. On tactic, an enhancement is realized by a paratactic clause or hypotactic one. On logical-semantic relation, it is represented by a head clause which is qualified by a modifier one in a hypotactic or by an initiation clause which is qualified by a continuation one in a paratactic on reference to place, time, condition, and manner. On transitivity, it is symbolized by at least two clauses in a paratactic or hypotactic. On this level, it is presented by a process plus at least one participant with no or at least one circumstance in the clauses of a paratactic or hypotactic. On mood, the finite of each clause in a paratactic or hypotactic is an operator of exchanging a supplying or demanding of gods or services or information. On thematic structure, it is coded by the location of a logical subject to determine if it is presented with an unmarked theme or marked one. The findings indicate that this framework functions as a blue print to help a translator invent the structure of an enhancement in a ST and from there transfer it into a TT.

Here, 5 paratactic enhancements and 10 hypotactic enhancements from the ST are translated successfully into 5 functional equivalent paratactic enhancements and 10 functional equivalent hypotactic enhancements in the TT. The transfer is successful because the framework enables the translator to label all the linguistic features in the ST and choose the functional equivalent linguistic features from the target language and put them into the TT. It also helps the translator to assess the translation quality through the textual relationship between the ST and TT. Every meaningful linguistic unit on the same hierarchy must be balanced to have the same function both in the ST and TT. In this article the translation quality assessment is executed hierarchically to equalize the ST and TT. In this case, it balances a paratactic clause to a paratactic clause in which an initiation clause to an initiation clause and a continuation clause to a continuation clause. It balances a

hypotactic clause to a hypotactic clause in which a head clause to a head clause and a modifier clause to a modifier clause, an initiation clause to an initiation clause, and a continuation clause to a continuation clause. The same technique is also done to the transitivity aspects. On this level, a clause in a ST is balanced to its translation in a TT by equalizing a process to a process, a participant to a participant, and a circumstance to a circumstance. The same case is also done to make functional equivalence on mood level. Here a finite is equalized to its translation in a TT. The findings in this article indicate that 18 clauses have elliptic finites. Grammatically they occur in 4 initiation clauses, 1 continuation clause, 5 head clauses, and 8 modifier clauses. By the framework they can easily be identified in a ST to be transferred into a functional equivalent TT. The same technique is used to all the themes of the paratactic and hypotactic enhancements. Here, a theme is balanced into a theme of the same type. 9 unmarked themes from the ST are translated into 9 unmarked themes in the TT; and 22 marked themes from the ST are translated into 22 marked themes in the TT.

The findings in this study indicate that the application of the framework proves that equivalence is not problematic in translation. Here, equivalence works as an instrument of an assessment to determine the quality of the textual relationship between a ST and a TT. As an instrument, it works to check if a ST and a TT have equivalent linguistic features to code equivalent meanings or not. The assessment proves that the translation process of the enhancements from *Batak Toba* language ST into English language TT is scientifically accountable. Empirically, the translation of all the data in this article can be scientifically accounted in parameter to the concept of functional equivalence. In a case of inventing an awkward result of translation, a process of revision can be practiced to bring a much more natural mode of language. What is necessary to take as a guarantee in a translation process is to pick up the denotative meaning from the ST and transfer it into the TT. A revision process must not change a denotative meaning into a connotative one. That process must no consider the ideology of the sender of the meaning. Such contextual meanings are contextual bound translation which might be different to everybody. Textual bound meanings are the most central meaning to transfer from a ST into a TT. The equivalence concept works well in the translation of a denotative meaning from a ST into a TT.

The findings of this study demonstrate the strength of the framework to explain how meanings are placed in a ST. It also provides information to explain how meanings must bare constructed from the ST and how equivalent linguistic features must be selected from the target language to present those meanings in a TT. In addition, they also give information on how the textual relationship between a ST and a TT is evaluated. They can be used to check the equivalence of per unit of linguistic feature on a hierarchical level between a ST and a TT. These empirical findings are transferable to the other Interlingua translation for these are the result of an investigation based on functional grammar theoretical framework which does not contain a case generalization of a specific language; but these findings refer to a theoretical framework which can explain any case of any language.

6. Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

A translation process framework based on functional grammar theories has a scientific capacity to reconstruct and transfer an enhancement from the *Batak Toba* language ST into a functional equivalent English TT. It has a scientific capacity to transfer an enhancement type as a meticulous meaning coded by a complicated grammatical structure in a complex clause as a ST into a functional equivalent TT because it is provided with tactic, logical-semantic relation, mood, and thematic structure system. Why this framework must be applied to transfer an enhancement from a ST into a TT is because it has a scientific capacity to recognize any linguistic feature with its denotative meaning at any level of hierarchy which enables it to process the meaning reconstruction from the source language text and to process the transfer of that meaning into a TT, and at last to process the translation quality assessment to determine the quality of the textual relationship between a ST and a TT.

Suggestion

Based on the findings and the conclusion it is suggested that experts on Translation Studies need to revitalize the concept of equivalence as the aim of translation in Translation Studies. It is suggested that a translation process must transfer a denotative meaning from a St into a TT. In addition, it is necessary to consider the functional grammar theory a potential translation process framework to assess the translation quality because it has the capacity to provide a scientific accountability of the textual relationship between a ST and a TT. Translators are suggested to transfer a consistent denotative meaning from ST into a TT.

Notes:

"Basically, Equivalence is a term used by many writers to describe the nature and extent of the relationships which exist between source language and target language text." Shuttleworth & Cowie [10].

"The central problem of translation practice is that of finding the translation equivalence and the central task of translation theory is that of defining the nature and conditions of translation equivalence." Catford [5].

"Translation can be analyzed as a process to refer to the activity of turning a source text into a target text, and as a product to refer to a translated text. As a process, translation is an activity to replace a source text into a target text, while as a product translation is a product of a process." Manfredi [7].

"In English, translation is a term used to refer to the total process and relationship of equivalence between two languages; then the term translation is distinguished from the term translating (written text) and interpreting (spoken text)." Halliday [12].

"Translation is a text which is a representation or reproduction of an original one produced in another language. An original text

is a source text in a source language; while its reproduction is a target text in a target language. House [9].

"Translation is the replacement of a textual material in another language target text."Catford [5].

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