

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Description of the Data

The English version of *The Twits* was written by Roald Dahl in 1980 and illustrated by Quentin Blake. It was first published in Great Britain by Jonathan Cape Ltd in the same year. In 2007, it was republished by Puffin Books. The Indonesian version of *The Twits* was translated by Yoke Octarina which titled *Keluarga Twits* and published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2003. The data of this study is the clauses which taken continuously from chapter 1 until chapter 15 from both versions. The sum of clauses in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version is 578 clauses and 561 clauses in the translated version.

4.2 Findings and Discussions

4.2.1 Transitivity of Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version

In the English version of Roald Dahl's *The Twits*, the writer analyzes the realization of transitivity by finding out the similarities and differences of the distribution number of each process types involving participants and circumstances.

There are six types of process in transitivity which are Material clause, Mental clause, Behavioural clause, Relational clause, Verbal clause, and Existential clause.

The sum of clauses in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version is 578 clauses. The percentages of each process type is shown in the table below :

Types of process	English Version		Indonesian Version	
	Sum of clause	Percentage	Sum of clause	Percentage
Material process	271	46,80 %	264	47,05%
Mental process	78	13,47 %	89	15,86%
Verbal process	86	14,83 %	85	15,15%
Relational Attributive process	96	16,58 %	83	14,79%
Relational Identifying process	10	1,72 %	5	0,89%
Possessive Attributive process	14	2,41 %	12	2,13%
Behavioural process	5	0,86 %	5	0,89%
Existential process	19	3,25 %	18	3,20%
Total	579	100 %	561	100%

Table 4.1 Percentage of process types in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' both versions

From the table above, the first position of process types is placed by Material process which has 270 processes and shares 46,71 % of the whole clause. The second position is placed by Relational Attributive process in which the amount of distribution is 96 clauses and shares 16,60% of the whole clause. The third position is placed by Verbal process in which the amount of distribution is 86 clauses and shares 14,87% of the whole clause. The fourth position is placed by Mental process in which the amount of distribution is 78 clauses and shares 13,49% of the whole clause. The fifth position is placed by Existential process in which the amount of distribution is 19 clauses and shares 3,28% of the whole

clause. The sixth position is placed by Possesive Attributive process in which the amount of distribution is 14 clauses and shares 2,42% of the whole clause, the seventh position is placed by Relational Identifying process in which the amount of distribution is 10 clauses and shares 1,73% of the whole clause. The last position is placed by Behavioural process in which the amount of distribution is 5 clauses and shares 0,86% of the whole clauses.

The dominant process in the English version of Roald Dahl's *The Twits* is Material process because in narrative of Roald Dahl's *The Twits*, the Actors mostly do something because the story deals with the problematic events. As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1994 : p.204) that mostly the significant lexicogrammatical feature is Material process which the Actors do actions involving circumstances.

4.2.1.1 Material Clause

Material clause is a clause of doing and happening. In Material clause, there are one or more than one main participants consisting of Actor and other participants either Goal, Range, Recipient, Client, or Initiator. The active participant is Actor - which is the one that does something or undertakes some action and the other participant to whom the process is directed is Goal. Material clause is divided into two main types which are Intransitive Material clause and Transitive Material clause.

The amount of the clause in Material process is 271 clauses and shares 46,80% of the whole clause. It is placed in the first position of the percentage. In Material process of *Roald Dahl's The Twits*' English version, there are some constituents which occur in the following below:

Intransitive Material Clause

Intransitive Material clause is the clause which there is only one participant called Actor and do not have an Object. The sum of clauses in Transitive Material clause is 95 clauses. The example is shown in the table below:

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
32.	when	He	ate		
36.	while	He	was eating.		
61.		Mr. Twit	sat		there (place)

Table 4.2 The example of Intransitive Material process

Transitive Material Clause

Transitive Material clause is a clause which have two or more participants consisting of Actor, the present participant, and the other participants either Goal, Range, Recipient, Client, or Initiator. The sum of clauses in Transitive Material clause is 112 clauses. The example is shown in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circ.
18.		He	hadn't washed	it	for years.
25.		You and I	can wipe	our smooth faces	with a flannel
26.	but	a hairy man	cannot do	that.	

Table 4.3 The example of Transitive Material process

Transitive Material clause is divided into two forms which are Operative Material clause (active voice) and Receptive Material clause (passive voice). In Operative Material clause, the Actor is mapped on to the Subject and the Goal is mapped on to the Complement. While in Receptive Material clause, the Goal is mapped on to the Subject and the Actor may be left out. The sum of clauses in Operative Material clause is 199 clauses and only 8 clauses in Receptive Material clause. The examples of Operative Material and Receptive Material clauses are shown in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circ.
1.	When	a man	grows	hair	all over his face, (place)
51.		she	carried	a walking stick	In her right hand, (place)
74.		Mr. Twit	slipped	the frog	between her sheets (place)

Table 4.4 The example of Operative Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circ.
13.		The whole of his face except for his forehead, his eyes, and nose,	was covered	with tick hair.	
21.	if	it	is not washed		often enough.
225.		he	'd been stung	by a giant wasp.	

Table 4.5 The example of Receptive Material Clause

The other elements which are involved in Material clause are Client and Recipient. The sum of clauses in Material clause which consist of Client is 1

clause and 3 clauses which consist of Recipient as the other elements. The examples are shown in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Client	Circ.
161.		(he)	pointing	his finger	at her.	

Table 4.6 The example of Scope as the other element involved in Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Recipient	Circ.
168.		(he)	giving	another grizzly grin.	her.	
196.			to teach	a lesson	her.	
253.		It	didn't occur		to Mr. Twit.	

Table 4.7 The example of Recipient as the other element involved in Material Clause

From the explanation above, the dominant process of Material clause in Roald Dahl's *The Twits* is Operative Material clause (active voice) because every event which the Actor does always has goals.

Elliptical Clause

Elliptical clause is a clause which the structure does not express all the features because they have already mentioned in the previous clause. Elliptical clause have bits ellipsed rather than left out. However, the ellipsed is recoverable from the accompanying text. The sum of clauses in Elliptical in Material clause is 63 clauses. The example of elliptical clause is shown in the table below from the complete sentence, *Things like gravy go right in among the hairs and stay there*. The sentence consists of two clauses which the first clause is *Things like gravy go right in among the hairs* and the second clause is *Things like gravy stay there*.

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circ.
21.		Things like gravy	go right		in among the hairs
22.	And	(Things like gravy)	stay		there.

Table 4.8 The example of Ellipsis in Material Clause

4.2.1.2 Mental Clause

Mental clause is concerned with our consciousness which means it is a process of sensing, cognition, perception, and emotion. Mental clause has two participants which are Senser (the subject) and Phenomenon. Mental clause is divided into four sub-types which are perception (process of seeing), emotion (process of feeling), cognition (process of thinking), and desideration (process of wanting).

The amount of Mental clause is 78 clauses which share 13,49% and places the forth position of the percentage. The examples of each sub-tupes of Mental clause is shown in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circ.
5.	Maybe	you	will look at	him	more closely.
13.		you	would see	tiny little specks of dried-up scrambled eggs stuck to the hairs, and spinach and tomato ketchup and fish fingers and minced chicken livers and all the other disgusting things Mr. Twit liked to eat.	

31.		I	see	you	starting to plot.
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Table 4.10 The example of Perception

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circ.
7.		Mr. Twit	felt		that this hairiness made him look terrifically wise and grand.
40.		Frogs	love	water.	
64.		I	can't bear	it.	

Table 4.11 The example of Emotion

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circ.
19.		I	doubt	it.	
23.		Mrs. Twit	knew	all the tricks.	
43.		Mr. Twit	thought up	a really clever nasty trick.	

Table 4.12 The example of Cognition

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circ.
1.		He	would rather	you didn't know.	
71.		We	wouldn't want	anything like that to happen.	
72.		I	want to feel	save!	

Table 4.13 The example of Desideration

In Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version, the sum of Perception is 28 clauses, Emotion is 13 clauses, Cognition is 32 clauses, and Desideration is 4 clauses. From the explanation above, it can be seen that Cognition is the dominant process of Mental clause in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version because the Subjects mostly think about the cruel tricks which are going to play to each other.

Elliptical Clause

Elliptical clause have bits ellipsed rather than left out. The structure of elliptical does not express all the features of the clause. However, the ellipsed is recoverable from the accompanying text. The sum of clauses of Elliptical in Mental clause is 9 clauses. The elliptical clause is shown in the table below from the complete sentence, *Maybe you will look at him and (you) start wondering about some of these things*. The sentence consists of two clauses which the first clause is *Maybe you will look at him* and the second clause is *and (you) start wondering about some of these things*.

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon
5.	Maybe	you	will look at	Him
6.	and	(you)	start wondering	about some of these things.

Table 4.11 The example of Ellipsis in Mental Clause

4.2.1.3 Relational Clause

Relational clause is a process which involved states of being or having. They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something. Relational clause are divided into three main types which are *Intensive*, *Possesive*, and *Identifying*. The participants in Relational Attributive clause are *Carrier*, *Attribute*, *Attributor*, and *Beneficiary*. While the participants in Relational Identifying clause are *Identified*, *Identifier*, and *Assigner*. However, there are only three types of Relational clause occurred in

Roald Dahl's English version which are Relational Attributive Clause, Relational Identifying Clause, and Possessive Attributive Clause.

Relational Attributive Clause

Relational Attributive clause is a process in which the entity has some quality attributed to it. The entity can be interpreted as a member of the class. There are two participants in Relational Attributive clause which are Carrier and Attribute. The amount of Relational Attributive clause is 96 clauses which share 16,60% and places the second position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Carrier	Process	Attribute	Circumstance
8.		Mr Twit	was	a twit.	
12.		An ordinary unhairy face like yours or mine	simply gets	a bit smudgy.	
33.		Mr. Twit	was	right.	

Table 4.13 The example of Relational Attributive Clause

Relational Identifying Clause

Relational Identifying clause is a process in which some entity has an identity assigned to it. The participants in Relational Identifying clause are Identifier (serves the identity) and Identified (being identified). The amount of Relational Identifying clause is 10 clauses which share 1,73% and places the seventh position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance
2.		it	is	that Giant	

				Skillywiggler.	
4.		It	was	worms!	
9.		Mrs. Twit	was	the gardener.	

Table 4.14 The example of Relational Identifying Clause

Possessive Attributive Clause

Possessive Attributive clause is a clause of owning. The relationship between the two entities is one of ownership, one entity possesses another. The amount of Possessive Attributive clause is 14 clauses which shares 2,42% and places the sixth position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Possesor	Process	Possesed	Circ.
2.	because	she	had	Warts	
3.		Mrs. Twit	had	A glass eye	That was always looking the other way.
8.		He	had	one hundred balloons and lots of string.	

Table 4.15 The example of Possessive Attributive Clause

From the explanation above, it can be seen that Relational Attributive clause is a dominant process among Relational Identifying and Possessive Relational clauses because the story in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version describes about the condition which happened around the actors' life.

Elliptical Clause

Elliptical clause have bits ellipsed rather than left out. The structure of elliptical does not express all the features of the clause. However, the ellipsed is

recoverable from the accompanying text. The sum of clauses of Elliptical in Relational Attributive clause is 3 clauses. The elliptical clause is shown in the table below from the complete sentence, *The answer is never, not even on Sundays*. The sentence consists of two clauses which the first clause is *The answer is never*, and the second clause is *(it is) not even on Sundays*. However, elliptical clause of Relational Identifying and Possesive Attributive is not occurred in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version.

4.2.1.4 Verbal Clause

Verbal clause is a process of saying and the main participant is a 'Sayer'. The other participants of Verbal clause are Receiver, Target, and Verbiage. The amount of Behavioural clause is 86 clauses which share 14,87% and places the third position of the percentage. There are two types of Verbal process which are :

Direct Speech

Direct speech or quoted refers to reproducing words exactly as they are originally spoken and uses quotation marks. The sum of clauses of Direct speech in Verbal clause is 75 clauses. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No	Sayer	Process	Quoted
2.	Mrs. Twit	said,	"You're plotting something."
4.	Mrs. Twit	said,	"You'd better be careful, because when I see you starting to plot, I watch you like a wombat."
5.	Mr. Twit	said	"Oh, do shut up, you old hag."

Table 4.16 The example of Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech or reported refers to using a noun clause to report what someone has said and uses no quotation marks. The sum of clauses of Indirect speech in Verbal clause is 5 clauses. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj	Sayer	Process	Reported	Receiver
1.		She	used to tell	that this was because she had warts growing on the sole of her left foot.	people
7.		I	told	I was watching you	you
55.		I	would say	not more than ten or eleven days.	

Table 4.17 The example of Indirect Speech

From the explanation above, it can be seen that Direct speech of Verbal clause is a dominant process in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version because there are only two main actors in this novel and mostly they speak to each other directly.

Elliptical Clause

Elliptical clause have bits ellipsed rather than left out. The structure of elliptical does not express all the features of the clause. However, the ellipsed is recoverable from the accompanying text. The sum of clauses of Elliptical in Verbal clause is 9 clauses. The elliptical clause is shown in the table below from the complete sentence, "*Whatever you go all quite like that,*" she said "*I know very well you're plotting something.*" The sentence consists of two clauses which

the first clause is “*Whatever you go all quite like that,*” *she said*, and the second clause is “*I know very well you’re plotting something.*” (*she said*)

Clause No	Conj	Sayer	Process	Quoted
3.		she	said	“Whatever you go all quite like that,
4.		(she	said)	I know very well you’re plotting something.”

Table 4.18 The example of Ellipsis in Verbal Clause

4.2.1.5 Behavioural Clause

Behavioural clause is a process of physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and staring. It has a ‘Behaver’ as the participant who is a conscious one, the Process of behaving, ‘Behaviour’ as the second participant which is related to the process, or Phenomenon which is not related to the process.

The amount of Behavioural clause is 5 clauses which share 0,86% and places the last position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Behaver	Process	Phen.	Circ.
1.		(Mrs. Twit’s awful glass eye)	Staring up	at him	From the bottom of the mug (place)
2.		Mrs Twit	fainted.		
4.			Don’t be a fool!		

Table 4.19 The example of Behavioural Process.

4.2.1.6 Existential Clause

Existential clause is a clause of which something exists or happens. The entity which is being existed is called Existent. There can ‘exist’ any kind of phenomenon that can be construed as a ‘thing’ : person, object, institution, abstraction; but also any action or event.

The amount of Existential clause is 19 clauses which share 3,25% and places the fifth position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.		Process	Existent	Circ.
2.	Then	there	is	the problem of washing.	
7.		There	was	tomato sauce.	
8.		There	was	something wrong.	

Table 4.20 The example of existential process

4.2.2 Transitivity of Roald Dahl’s *The Twits*’ Indonesian version

In the Indonesian version of Roald Dahl’s *The Twits*’, the writer analyzes the realization of transitivity by finding out the similarities and differences of the distribution number of each process types involving participants and circumstances associated with the process.

There are six types of process in the Transitivity system which are Material clause, Mental clause, Behavioural clause, Relational clause, Verbal clause, and Existential clause.

The sum of clauses in Roald Dahl's *The Twits* ' Indonesian version is 561 clauses. The percentages of each process types is shown in the table below :

Types of process	Indonesian Version		English Version	
	Sum of clause	Percentage	Sum of clause	Percentage
Material process	264	47,05%	271	46,80 %
Mental process	89	15,86%	78	13,47 %
Verbal process	85	15,15%	86	14,83 %
Relational Attributive process	83	14,79%	96	16,58 %
Relational Identifying process	5	0,89%	10	1,72 %
Possessive Attributive process	12	2,13%	14	2,41 %
Behavioural process	5	0,89%	5	0,86 %
Existential process	18	3,20%	19	3,25 %
Total	561	100%	579	100 %

Table 4.21 Percentage of process types in Roald Dahl's *The Twits* ' both versions

From the table above, the first position of process types is placed by Material process which has 264 clauses and share 47,05% of the whole clauses. The second position is placed by Mental process in which the amount of distribution is 89 clauses which share 15,86% of the whole clauses. The third position is placed by Verbal process in which the amount of distribution is 85 clauses which share 15,15% of the whole clauses. The fourth position is placed by Relational Attributive process in which the amount of distribution is 83 clauses which share 14,79% of the whole clauses. The fifth position is placed by Existential process in which the amount of distribution is 18 clauses which share

3,20% of the whole clauses. The sixth position is placed by Possessive Attributive process in which the amount of distribution is 12 clauses which share 2,13% of the whole clauses. Relational Identifying and Behavioural processes have the same amount of distribution which are 5 clauses and share 0,89% and each of them placed the seventh and last positions of the whole clauses.

4.2.2.1 Material Clause

Material clause is a clause of doing and happening. In Material clause, there are one or more than one main participants consisting of Actor and other participants either Goal, Range, Recipient, Client, or Initiator. The active participant is Actor - which is the one that does something or undertakes some action and the other participant to whom the process is directed is Goal. Material clause is divided into two main types which are Intransitive Material clause and Transitive Material clause.

The amount of distribution of Material process is 264 clauses which shares 47,05% of the whole clauses and it is placed in the first position. In Material clause of Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English version, there are some constituents which occur in the following below:

Intransitive Material Clause

Intransitive Material process is the process which there is only one participant involved which is Actor and do not have a Goal (object). The sum of

clauses in Transitive Material clause is 83 clauses. The example is shown in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
27.		Lelaki penuh rambut	sedang makan siang.		
31.	ketika	dia	makan.		
49.		Mr. Twit	duduk		disana (place).

Table 4.22 The example of Intransitive Material Process.

Transitive Material Clause

Transitive Material clause is a clause which have two or more participants consisting of Actor, the present participant, and the other participants either Goal, Range, Recipient, Client, or Initiator. The sum of clauses in Transitive Material clause is 111 clauses. The example is shown in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
1.	Jika	laki-laki	menumbuhkan	rambut	di seluruh mukanya.
23.		Kau dan aku	dapat menyeka	muka licin kita.	
26.	Tapi	para lelaki penuh rambut	tidak bisa melakukan	itu.	

Table 4.23 The example of Transitive Material process.

Transitive Material clause is divided into two forms which are Operative Material clause (active voice) and Receptive Material clause (passive voice). In Operative Material clause, the Actor is mapped on to the Subject and the Goal is mapped on to the Complement. While in Receptive Material clause, the Goal is

mapped on to the Subject and the Actor may be left out. The sum of clauses in Operative Material clause is 171 clauses and 23 clauses in Receptive Material clause. The examples of Operative Material and Receptive Material clauses are shown in the table below:

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
2.		Dia	menumbuhkan	rambut	di seluruh mukanya.
18.		Dia	tidak pernah mencuci	-nya.	
55.		Mr. Twit	menyeka	busa putih itu.	

Table 4.24 The examples of Operative Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
13.		Seluruh mukanya kecuali kening, mata, dan hidung	ditutupi	rambut lebat.	
110.		Langsung saja dagu berambutnya	dipenuhi	saus tomat.	
172.		Setiap balon	diikat	tali yang panjang.	

Table 4.25 The examples of Receptive Material Clause

From the explanation above, the dominant process of Material clause in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' Indonesian version is Operative Material clause (active voice) because every event which the Actor does always has goals.

Elliptical Clause

Elliptical clause is a clause which the structure does not express all the features because they have already mentioned in the previous clause. Elliptical

clause have bits ellipsed rather than left out. However, the ellipsed is recoverable from the accompanying text. The elliptical clause is shown in the table below from the complete sentence, *Benda-benda seperti kuah daging mengalir di antara rambut-rambut dan menetap disitu*. The sentence consists of two clauses which the first clause is *Benda-benda seperti kuah daging mengalir di antara rambut-rambut* and the second clause is *Benda-benda seperti kuah daging menetap disitu*.

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
20.		Benda-benda seperti kuah daging	mengalir		di antara rambut-rambut (place)
21.	dan	(benda-benda seperti kuah daging)	menetap		disitu. (place)

Table 4.26 The example of Ellipsis in Material Process

4.2.1.2 Mental Clause

Mental clause is concerned with our consciousness which means it is a process of sensing, cognition, perception, and emotion. Mental clause has two participants which are Senser and Phenomenon.

The amount of Mental clause is 89 clauses which shares 15,86% and places the second position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
6.		kau	akan memandang	-nya	Mungkin lebih teliti (quality)

11.		kau	melihat	lelaki penuh rambut sedang makan siang.	
38.		dia	melihat	Mata Mrs. Twit yang jelek.	

Table 4.27 The examples Perception

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circ.
8.		Mr. Twit	merasa		dengan banyaknya rambut ini,
41.		Nenek-nenek seperti dia	selalu merasa	perutnya gatal.	
42.		Dia	merasakan	sesuatu yang dingin dan berlendir.	

Table 4.28 The examples of Emotion

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circ.
1.		Kita	dapat mengetahui	mukanya seperti apa sebenarnya.	
3.		kau	tidak tahu	mukanya	
35.		Dia	sedang memikirkan	tipuan yang benar-benar jahat.	

Table 4.29 The examples of Cognition

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circ.
2.		Dia	ingin	kau tidak tahu mukanya.	
15.		kau	tidak akan pernah ingin	berbuat begitu.	
80.		Aku	ingin merasa	benar-benar aman!	

Table 4.30 The examples of Desideration

In Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' Indonesian version, the sum of Perception is 24 clauses, Emotion is 16 clauses, Cognition is 41 clauses, and Desideration is 6 clauses. From the explanation above, it can be seen that Cognition is the dominant

process of Mental clause in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' Indonesian version because the Actor mostly think about the cruel tricks which are going to play to each other.

Elliptical Clause

Elliptical clause is a clause which the structure does not express all the features because they have already mentioned in the previous clause. Elliptical clause have bits ellipsed rather than left out. However, the ellipsed is recoverable from the accompanying text. The elliptical clause is shown in the table below from the complete sentence, *Mungkin kau akan memandangnya dan bertanya-tanya tentang beberapa hal di atas tadi*. The sentence consists of two clauses which the first clause is *Mungkin kau akan memandangnya* and the second clause is *dan (kau) bertanya-tanya tentang beberapa hal di atas tadi*.

Clause No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
6.		kau	akan memandang	-nya	Mungkin lebih teliti
7.	dan	(kau)	bertanya-tanya	tentang beberapa hal di atas tadi.	dalam hati (place)

Table 4.31 The example of Ellipsis in Mental Clause

4.2.1.3 Relational Clause

Relational clause is a process which involved states of being or having. They can be classified according to whether they are being used to identify something or to assign a quality to something. Relational clause are divided into three main types which are *Intensive*, *Possesive*, and *Identifying*. The participants

in Relational Attributive clause are *Carrier*, *Attribute*, *Attributor*, and *Beneficiary*. While the participants in Relational Identifying clause are *Identified*, *Identifier*, and *Assigner*. However, there are only three types of Relational clause occurred in Roald Dahl's Indonesian version which are Relational Attributive Clause, Relational Identifying Clause, and Possesive Attributive Clause.

Relational Attributive Clause

Relational Attributive clause is a process in which the entity has some quality attributed to it. The entity can be interpreted as a member of the class. There are two participants in Relational Attributive clause which are Carrier and Attribute. The amount of Relational Attributive clause is 83 clauses which shares 14,79% and places the forth position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Carrier	Process	Attribute	Circumstance
9.	Dan	dia	menjadi	orang paling tulalit yang pernah ada.	sekarang di umur enam tahun, (time)
28.		Seseorang yang memiliki pikiran bagus	tidak akan menjadi	Jelek.	
61.		Mrs. Twit	menjadi	pucat.	

Table 4.32 The example of Relational Attributive Clause

Relational Identifying Clause

Relational Identifying clause is a process in which some entity has an identity assigned to it. The participants in Relational Identifying clause are Identifier (serves the identity) and Identified (being identified). The amount of

Relational Identifying clause is 5 clauses which shares 0,89% and places the seventh position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circ.
1.		Mr. Twit	termasuk	laki-laki yang mukanya berambut.	
2.		itu	(adalah)	Skillywigger Raksasa	
5.		Mrs. Twit	(adalah)	tukang kebunnya!	

Table 4.33 The example of Relational Identifying Clause

Possessive Attributive Process

Possessive Attributive clause is a clause of owning. The relationship between the two entities is one of ownership, one entity possesses another. The amount of Possessive Attributive clause is 12 clauses which shares 2,13% and places the sixth position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.	Possesor	Process	Possesed	Circ.
9.		Mrs. Twit	punya	mata kaca	yang selalu melihat ke arah yang berlainan
11.		Binatang itu	punya	gigi	seperti obeng! (comparison)
12.		Mereka	milik	Mr. Twit.	

Table 4.34 The example of Possessive Attributive Process

From the explanation above, it can be seen that Relational Attributive clause is a dominant process among Relational Identifying and Possessive Relational clauses because the story in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' Indonesian version describes about the condition which happened around the actors' life.

4.2.1.4 Verbal Clause

Verbal clause is a process of saying and the main participant is ‘Sayer’. The other participants of Verbal clause are Receiver, Target, and Verbiage. There are two types of verbal process which are :

Direct Speech

Direct speech is a quoted speech which is presented without modification, as it is originally spoken by the original speaker. The sum of Direct Speech in Roald Dahl’s *The Twits*’ Indonesian version is 74 clauses. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No	Sayer	Process	Quoted
4.	Mrs. Twit	kata	“Kau lebih baik berhati-hati, karena jika aku melihatmu mulai membuat siasat, aku akan mengawasimu seperti elang.
9.	Mr. Twit	bertanya	“Kenapa kau?”
13.	Mr. Twit	memberi-tahu	“Aku berusaha membunuhnya tapi dia kabur. Binatang itu punya gigi seperti obeng!”

Table 4.35 The example of Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech or reported does not use quotation marks to enclose what the person has said. it refers to using a noun clause to report what someone has said. The sum of Direct Speech in Roald Dahl’s *The Twits*’ Indonesian version is 3 clauses. The example can be seen in the table below:

Clause No	Sayer	Process	Reported	Target	Circ.
2.	Dia	selalu mengatakan	bahwa itu karena dia memiliki kutil-kutil yang tumbuh di telapak kaki kirinya dan kalau berjalan terasa sakit.		
7.	ku	sudah katakan	aku mengawasimu.	padamu	
56.	ku	dapat katakan	tidak lebih dari sepuluh atau sebelas hari.		

Table 4.36 The example of Indirect Speech

From the explanation above, it can be seen that Direct Speech is the dominant process of Verbal clause in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' Indonesian version because there are only two main actors in this novel and mostly they interact with each other.

4.2.1.5 Behavioural Clause

Behavioural clause is a process of physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and staring. It has a 'Behaver' as the participant who is a conscious one, the Process of behaving, 'Behaviour' as the second participant which is related to the process, or Phenomenon which is not related to the process.

The amount of Behavioural process is 5 clauses which shares 0,89% and places the last position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Behaver	Process	Behavioural	Phen.	Circ.
1.	(mata kaca Mrs. Twit yang jelek)	tengah melotot		padanya	dari dasar gelas (place)
2.	(dia)	memelototi	tongkat tuanya.		
5.	(dia)	tersenyum		padanya	

Table 4.37 The example of Behavioural Process.

4.2.1.7 Existential Clause

Existential clause is a process of which something exists or happens. The entity which is being existed is called Existent. There can ‘exist’ any kind of phenomenon that can be construed as a ‘thing’ : person, object, institution, abstraction; but also any action or event.

The amount of Existential process is 18 clauses which shares 3,20% and places the fifth position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below :

Clause No.	Conj.		Process	Existent
2.	Namun kemudian		ada	masalah mencuci muka.
4.			Selalu ada	Reatusan remah makan dari sarapan, makan siang, dan makan malam yang dulu-dulu.
5.			Ada	mata kaca.

Table 4.38 The example of Existential process.

4.2.3 Similarities and differences of Transitivity in Roald Dahl's *The Twits* English and Indonesian versions

In the transitivity of Roald Dahl's *The Twits* English version, the sum of clauses are 579 clauses. On the other hand, the sum of clauses in the translated version is 561 clauses. The percentage of each process type from both versions is shown in the table below :

Types of process	English Version		Indonesian Version	
	Sum of clause	Percentage	Sum of clause	Percentage
Material process	271	46,80 %	264	47,05%
Mental process	78	13,47 %	89	15,86%
Verbal process	86	14,83 %	85	15,15%
Relational Attributive process	96	16,58 %	83	14,79%
Relational Identifying process	10	1,72 %	5	0,89%
Possessive Attributive process	14	2,41 %	12	2,13%
Behavioural process	5	0,86 %	5	0,89%
Existential process	19	3,25 %	18	3,20%
Total	579	100 %	561	100%

Table 4.39 Percentage of process types in Roald Dahl's *The Twits* both version

From the two tables above, it can be seen that the similarity of Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English and Indonesian versions is Material clause as the dominant process. The amount of process of Material clause in the English version is 271 clauses and shares 45,80%. Meanwhile, the amount of process of Material clause in the Indonesian version is 264 clauses and shares 47,05%. Material clause as the dominant process because in narrative of *Roald Dahl's The Twits*' English and Indonesian versions, the Actors mostly do something because it deals with the problematic events. As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1994 :

p.204) that mostly the significant lexicogrammatical feature which occurs in narrative is Material process which the Actors do actions involving circumstances.

Both English and Indonesian versions of *Roald Dahl's The Twits* also have Verbal process as the third position of percentage in the whole clauses. The amount of process of Verbal clause in the English version is 86 clauses and shares 14,83%. Meanwhile, the amount of process of Verbal clause in the Indonesian version is 85 clauses and shares 15,15%.

The same position of process types in *Roald Dahl's The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions is also placed by Existential clause in the fifth position. The amount of process of Existential clause in the English version is 86 clauses and shares 14,83%. Meanwhile, the amount of process of Existential clause in the Indonesian version is 85 clauses and shares 15,15%.

Possessive Attributive clause is placed in the sixth position in both *Roald Dahl's The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions. The amount of distribution in the English version is 14 clauses and shares 2,41%. Meanwhile, the amount of distribution in the Indonesian version is 12 clauses and shares 2,13%.

Relational Identifying clause also has the same position in *Roald Dahl's The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions which is placed the seventh position of the percentage. The amount of distribution in the English version is 10 clauses and shares 1,72%. Meanwhile, the amount of distribution in the Indonesian version is 5 clauses and shares 0,89%.

The last process type which has the same position in the percentage is Behavioural clause which placed in eight position. The amount of distribution of Behavioural clause in the English version is 5 clauses and shares 0,86%. Meanwhile, the amount of distribution of Behavioural clause in the Indonesian version is 5 clauses and shares 0,89%.

Overall, the amount of clauses in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' Indonesian version is lower than English version due to the shift which occur in the translated version. Shift in the form of translation is a procedure that involves changing the grammatical form from the source language into the original language. The shift in the translated version occurs because the grammatical structure in the source language has different structure in the target language. As stated by Machali (2009 : p.95), *pergeseran bentuk di lakukan jika suatu struktur gramatikal dalam Bsu tidak ada dalam Bsa*. Furthermore, the sum of clauses in the translated version is lower than the original version because the language in the translated version is made as simple as possible due to this book is aimed for the children. For example, *It was a pity she didn't because that ,at any rate, would have hidden some of her fearful ugliness*. The sentence from the original version has more than one process which are 'was', 'didn't', and 'would have hidden'. However, the translated version has only one process which is 'akan bisa menyembunyikan' from the sentence *Sayang juga karena rambut-rambut mukanya setidaknya akan bisa menyembunyikan sebagian kejelekannya yang menakutkan*. It can be seen that in the translated version, the sentence is more simple than in the original version.

The shift of transitivity occurs in the translated version because some clauses in the target language do not have the same processes in the source language. For example, *'Dirty old hags like her always have itchy tummies'*. The process in the original version is 'have' which means itchy tummies belong to dirty old hags like her. On the other hand, *'Nenek-nenek seperti dia selalu merasa perutnya gatal'* in the translated version has '*merasa*' as the process which means she feels her tummy itches. The process '*have*' in the original version has different meaning in the translated version because the translator prefers to show the Subject's emotion rather than the Subject's belonging. Another example of transitivity shift is *"I'll bet it's that Giant Skillywiggler"* while in Indonesian version, the clause is *"Ku rasa itu Skillywiggler Raksasa"*. From the two clauses above, it can be seen that the translated version has the word '*rasa*' as the process because the translator prefers to show the Subject's cognition rather than the Subject's action. The other transitivity shifts in Roald Dahl's *The Twits* English and Indonesia versions can be seen in the Appendice 4.

In conclusion, the transitivity shift in Roald Dahl's *The Twits*' English and Indonesian versions occurred in the translated version due to the fact that each language has different grammatical structure. Furthermore, the translator might change the grammatical structure in the language because as stated by Machali (2009 : p.99), *modulasi (pergeseran makna) dilakukan apabila suatu kata, frase, atau struktur tidak ada padanannya dalam Bsa sehingga perlu dimunculkan and pergeseran bentuk dilakukan jika suatu struktur gramatikal dalam Bsu tidak ada dalam Bsa.*