Transitivity Shift in *The Twits'* English and Its Indonesian Translated Versions

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ABSTRACT

The study is aimed at finding out the equivalence of the realization of M.A.K Halliday's transitivity in *The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions, particularly to discover the similarities and the differences by the use of transitivity in both versions. Transitivity is a system which construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. There are six types of process in transitivity which are Material, Mental, Relational, Verbal, Behavioural, and Existential processes. Each process type has specific kinds of participant role that are systematically associated with each other. The finding shows that there are different total number of clauses between the English version (578 clauses) and the Indonesian version (561 clauses). The difference in *The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions is caused by the transitivity shift which occurred in the translated version. The similarities of Transitivity in *The Twits'* are Material process as the dominant process which has 270 clauses with the percentage of 46,71% in English version and 264 clauses with the percentage of 47,05% in the translated version. Furthermore, the same positions in both versions are placed by Verbal process in the third position, Existential process in the fifth position, Possessive Attributive process as the sixth position, Relational Identifying process in the seventh position, and Behavioural process in the last position. The transitivity shift in *The Twits* is occurred in the Indonesian version due to the fact that each language has different grammatical structures.

Keyword*s: Transitivity, Process Types, Translation, Narrative, The Twits*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan transitivitas The Twits dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia, khususnya untuk mencari persamaan dan perbedaan dalam penggunaan transitivitas dalm kedua versinya. Transitivitas adalah sistem berhubungan dengan pemilihan tipe proses dan peran partisipan, yang direalisasikan ke dalam realita pengalaman. Terdapat enam tipe proses dalam transitivitas yaitu proses *Material, Mental, Relational, Verbal, Behavioural*, dan *Existential*. Tiap proses memiliki peran partisipan yang berbeda yang saling berhubungan. Temuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan jumlah klausa antara versi Bahasa Inggris (578 klausa) dan versi Bahasa Indonesia (561 klausa). Perbedaan antara kedua versi dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia disebabkan oleh pergeseran transitivitas yang terjadi di dalam versi Bahasa Indonesia. Persamaan tipe proses transitivitas antara kedua versi adalah proses *Material* yang merupakan tipe proses yang paling dominan. Terdapat 270 klausa yang menunjukkan tipe proses *Material* dengan 46,71% dalam versi Bahasa Inggris dan 264 klausa dengan 47,05% dalam versi Bahasa Indonesia. Selanjutnya, di posisi kedua terdapat proses *Mental*, posisi ketiga dengan proses *Verbal*, keempat dengan proses *Existential*, kelima dengan proses *Possessive Attributive*, keenam dengan proses *Relational Identifying*, dan posisi terakhir dengan proses *Behavioural*. Pergeseran transitivitas dalam buku The Twits terjadi pada versi Bahasa Indonesia dikarenakan kedua bahasa memiliki perbedaan struktur gramatikal.

Kata Kunci: *Transitivitas, Tipe Proses, Terjemahan, Naratif, The Twits*

I. INTRODUCTION

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: p.3) states that "when people speak through language, they produce text". The term 'text' refers to any instance of language that makes sense to someone who knows the language. A text consists of clauses and messages and the clauses represent the types of process.

There are many kinds of text types, such as recount, report, news item, anecdote, procedure, description, explanation, discussion, review, and narrative. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994:p.204), one of the text types is narrative which has aims to amuse, to entertain, and to deal with actual or vicarious experience in different ways and it deals with problematic events which lead to crisis or turning point of some kind, which is turn finds a resolution.

Children's book, as a narrative genre, is one of the favorite books to read for all people from different age levels. Children's book is a fictional story which is not factual because it comes from the writer's own imagination. In fiction, the "facts" may or may not be true, and a story is none the worse for their being entirely imaginary (Kennedy and Gioia, 1995: p.3)

The Twits is one of the children's books which was written by the World's Favorite Children's Author, Roald Dahl and illustrated by Quantin Blake. Roald Dahl is one of the most beloved storytellers of the time who has published more than fifty books, including children books, children poetries, non-fictions, novels, short stories, and film scripts. His fantastic novels, including James and The Giant Peach, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory, Matilda, and The BFG, are the popular children books in the world.

The Twits, as one of Roald Dahl's children books, was written in 1979 and first published in 1980 by Jonathan Cape Ltd in Great Britain. It was reprinted by Alfred A. Knoft, Inc in 1991 and republished in the same year by Puffin Books and in 2007, the twits was reissued by the same company. The Indonesian version of the twits was published in 2003 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. It was translated by Yoke Octarina which titled *Keluarga Twits*. The Twits was awarded by The BBC Big read for Top 100 Best-Loved Books and Ten of The Best Beards in Literature by The Guardian. It was also nominated by The Somerset Fiction Award 2011 for early years book awards.

The analysis of *The Twits'* English and Indonesian version is using Transitivity system which proposed by M.A.K Halliday. Transitivity is a system that focuses on building our experience around and inside us. The Transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:p.170). There are six types of process which are Material process (process of doing and happening), mental process (process of sensing), relational process (process of being), behavioural process (process of behaving), verbal process (process of saying), and existential process (process of existing). There are three important elements in the Transitivity system that constructs the clause, they are participant – the one who does something -, process, and circumstance.

The representational meaning of the clause is encoded through the Transitivity structures, whose elements of structure include Agent, Recipient, Process, Attribute and Circumstance. The clause construes a quantum of change as a figure, or configuration of a process, participants involved in it and any attendant circumstances. It construes a relationship of signification between a word and its meaning (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:p.169). Moreover, the Transitivity construes the world of experience into a manageable set of process types. Each process type provides its own model or schema for construing a particular domain of experience. The experience consists of 'going on' – happening, doing, sensing, meaning, being, and becoming. Halliday divides the experiences into two types which are outer and inner experiences. The type form of 'outer experience' is that of 'actions and events' which is things happened, and people or other actors do things, or make them happen. The 'inner' experience is harder to sort out; but it is partly a kind of replay of the outer (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:p.170). The 'outer' experience is the process of the external world or Material process and 'inner' is the process of consciousness or Mental process.

In addition of Material and Mental process, the outer and inner experiences, the third types of classifying and identifying is called Relational process. Material and Relational are the main types of process in the English Transitivity. The forth type is Verbal process which is the borderline of 'mental' and 'relational' processes. The fifth type is Existential which is the borderline between 'relational' and 'material' processes. The last type is Existential process which is the process concerned with existence,

which phenomena of all kinds are simply recognized to 'be' – to exist, or to happen. The borderline bet ween 'material' and 'mental' is Behavioural process.

According to Halliday, Material clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events as taking place through some input of energy. Material clause itself 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 – that is the one that does something or undertakes some action and the participant to whom the process is directed is Goal.

Furthermore, there are two types of Material clause which are Transitive Material clause and Intransitive Material clause. Transitive Material clause is a clause which represents a doing and has two or more participants either Goal, Range, Recipient, Client, or Initiator, while Intransitive Material clause is a clause which represents a happening and has only one participant called Actor and do not have an Object.

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. The Senser in Mental clause is always a human – the one that senses, feels, thinks, wants, or perceives. Phenomenon in Mental clause is actually wider than the participants in a Material clause because it may be not only a thing but also an act or a fact.

Unlike Material clause, Mental clause has four types of sensing: Perceptive (process of seeing), Cognitive (process of thinking), Desiderative (process of wanting), and Emotive (process of feeling).

While Material clause is concerned with the experience in the material world and mental clause is concerned with the consciousness, Relational clause may construe both of them. However, Relational clause's model of this experience as for 'being' rather than as for 'doing' or 'sensing'.

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. Receiver is the one whom the saying is directed; for example, *I told you the news*. The Receiver is realized by a nominal group typically denoting a conscious being, (a potential speaker), a collective or an institution (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:p.255). The Target is the entity which is targeted by the process of saying; for example, I told you her condition. The Verbiage is the entity that may construe the topic of what is said. If the verbal process is one that projects goods and services rather than information, like *order* or *promise*, the Verbiage refers to these; for example, *a banana roll* in *I ordered **a banana roll**.* Furthermore, the Verbiage may be ***the name of saying;*** for example, *a question* in *I asked you **a question**.* The name of saying includes speech functional categories such as *question, statement, order, command,* and generic categories such as *story, fable, joke, report, summary.* The name of a language can be construed as Verbiage; for example, *They were speaking Arabic* (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: p.256). Verbal clause has two types of process which are Direct and Indirect speeches. Direct speech or quoted speech is a clause which use a quotation mark. It refers to reproducing the words exactly as they are originally spoken. Meanwhile, Indirect speech or reported speech is a clause which has no quotation mark. It refers to using a noun clause to report what a speaker has said before.

Behavioural clause is a process of physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and staring. It is partly like Material process and partly like Mental process. Behavioral clause has a 'Behaver' as the participant who is conscious one, the Process of behaving, 'Behaviour' as the second participant which is related to the process, and Phenomenon which is not related to the process. However, Behavioural clause in everyday spoken language commonly only has Behaver and Process only, like *Don't breathe! No one's listening, He's always grumbling* (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:p.251).

Existential Clause is a process of which something exists or happens. Existential Clause can be easily recognized because it always has *there* in the beginning of the clause and typically it has the verb *be.* "The word *there* in existential clause is neither a participant nor a circumstance – it has no representational function in the Transitivity structure of the clause; but it serves to indicate the feature of existence, and it is needed interpersonally as a Subject (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:p.257).

Circumstantial element is almost always optional of the clause rather than obligatory components. As stated by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: p.259), circumstantial elements lie at the end of the continuum: typically they occur freely in all types of process, and with essentially the same significance wherever they occur. Circumstance answer the questions of when, where, why, how, how many and what.

In general, every free clause in English has a subject. However, ellipsis may occur in the clause because the Subject has mentioned before in the previous clause. In linguistics, ellipsis or elliptical construction refers to the emission from a clause of one or more words that would otherwise be required by the remaining elements. According to Halliday (1994:p.110), elliptical clause have bits ellipsed rather than left out. The structure of elliptical does not express all the features of the clause because it is recoverable from the accompanying text.

In general, Translation is transferring language, from one language to another. According to Munday (2001:p.4), the term translation has several meanings: it can refer to the general subject field, the product (the text that has been translated) or the process (the act of producing the translation, otherwise known as translating).Translation is a process based on the theory that it is possible to abstract the meaning of a text from its forms and reproduce that meaning with the very different forms of a second language.

According to Catford in Introducing Translation Studies by Munday (2001:p.60), he considers two kinds of shift, the first one is shift of level and the second one is shift of category. The shift of level would be something which is expressed by grammar in one language and lexis in another. Moreover, the shift of category is divided into four kinds. First is structural shift which is the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Second is class shift which comprises shift from one part of speech to another. Third is unit shift or rank shift which the translation equivalent in the target language is at a different rank to the second language. The last one is intra-system shift which takes place when the second language and target language posses approximately corresponding systems but where 'the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in the target language system.

Leuzen-Zwart (2001:p.63) states that there are also two kinds of shifts which are microstructural shift (comparative model) and macrostructural shift (descriptive model). The comparative model involves a detailed comparison of second language and target language and a classification of all the microstructural shifts (within sentences, clause, and phrase). Once all the shift are identified and categorized on this low 'microstructural' level, the number of occurrences in each category is totaled and their cumulative effect is then calculated by using a descriptive model. The descriptive model is a macrostructural model, designed for the analysis or translated literature. Hence, macrostructural shifts are paraphrased as the three metafunctions which are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual mteafunction. Whereas, microstructural level refers to form of language (Munday, 2001: p.63-65)

In linguistics, a register is a variety of a language for a particular purpose or in a particular social setting. Halliday's model of discourse analysis, based on what he terms as a systematic functional grammar, is geared to the study of language as communication, seeing meaning in the writer's linguistic choices and systematically relating these choices to a wider sociocultural framework (Munday, 2001:p.90). In Halliday's model, there is a strong interrelation between the surface-level realizations of the linguistic functions and the sociocultural framework. Thus, the genre is conditioned by the sociocultural environment and itself determines other elements in the systemic framework.

Halliday and Hasan interpret 'register' as 'the linguistic features which are typically associated with a configuration of situational features – with particular values of the field, mode and tenor. The field of a text is associated with ideational meaning realized through transitivity. The tenor of a text is associated with interpersonal meaning realized through modality. The mode of a text is associated with textual meaning realized through the thematic and information structures (Munday, 2001: p.91).

Each of these register is associated with a strand of meaning and pertinent to three metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The metafunctions are construed or realized by the lexicogrammar that is the choices of wording and syntactic structure.

According to Tomlinson and Brown (2002:p.2), children's literature is good quality trade books for children from birth to adolescence, covering topics of relevance and interest to children of those ages, through prose and poetry, fiction, and non-fiction. Children books are about the experiences of the childhood, both good and bad, which set in the past, present, or future. The content of children's book includes the amazingly diverse topics which are interest to the children, such as withes, dinosaurs, talking animals, giant fruits, Egyptian mummies, etc. the stories in children books are written in a forthlight, humorous, and suspenseful manner that are appropriate for young readers and often contain truths that help the reader to understand today's world.

The Twits is one of the narrative children literatures. It is a humorous children's book written by the prolific children's author, Roald Dahl in 1979 and first published in 1980 in Britain. Roald Dahl was born in Wales on September 13, 1916.he is now considered one of the most beloved storytellers of all the time. Many of his books become the classical stories of all the time, such as *James and The Giant Peach, Matilda, The BGF,* and *Charly and The Chocolate Factory*. In 1960, Roald Dahl began writing children stories while he was living in England. His first story, James and The Giant Peach, was written for his own children as entertainment (Dahl, 2007).

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is conducted by using Descriptive Analytical study for "it is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events" (Isaac and Michael, 1995: p.50). Thus, descriptive analytical study is used to describe systematically the facts of the corpora, factually and accurately. This method uses the Transitivity as the approach of the study. Transitivity is a system which construes the world of experience into Process types. Different types of process will have specific kinds of participant role that are systematically associated with each other.

In this study, the data is collecting by finding The Twits novel; the original and the translated versions. Techniques to collect the data are by reading The Twits' English and Indonesian versions thoroughly, breaking the text continuously from chapter 1 until chapter 15 in The Twits' English and Indonesian versions, and categorizing the clauses from both versions into process types. Therefore the steps as follow. First, reading The Twits' English and Indonesian versions thoroughly. Second, breaking the clause continuously from chapter 1 until 15 in The Twits' English and Indonesian versions which are used as the data of this thesis. The last, categorizing the clauses in The Twits' English and Indonesian versions into the process types.

Table 1. The process types of the clauses

Table of English version						Table of Indonesian version				
No.	Conj.	clause	tenses	Types of process		No.	Konj.	klausa	waktu	Tipe proses

The books are analyzed using Transitivity theory by M.A.K Halliday and Studies of Translation, and drawing conclusion based on the analysis. The steps are; first, breaking all the clauses into the division of clauses of transitivity and categorizing the types of processes from both versions. Second, identifying the clause division based on the types of processes whether they are Material, Mental, Verbal, Relational, Behavioural or Existential process.

Table 2. Clause division of transitivity system in The Twits' English and Indonesian versions

No	Conj	Part 1	process	Part 2	Part 3	Circ.	Types of process

No.	Konj	Part 1	Proses	Part 2	Part 3	Circ.	Tipe proses

Third, finding the percentage of each process type in The Twits' English and Indonesian versions. Fifth, drawing the conclusions of the realization of transitivity in The Twits' English and Indonesian versions.

III. DISCUSSION

In the English version of The Twits, the writer analyzes the realization of Transitivity system 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 the Transitivity system. They are Material clause, Mental clause, Behavioural clause, Relational clause, Verbal clause, and Existential clause. The sum of clauses in *The Twits'* English version is 579 clauses. The percentage of each process types is shown in the table below:

Table 3. Percentage of process types in *The Twits'* English version

Types of process	Sum of clause (English Version)	Percentage (English Version)	Sum of clause (Indonesian Version)	Percentage (Indonesian Version)
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%
Possesive 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%**

From the table above, the first position of process types is placed by Material process which has 271 processes and shares 46,80 % of the whole clause. The second possition is placed by Relational Attributive process in which the amount of distribution is 96 clauses and shares 16,58% of the whole clause. The third possition is placed by Verbal process in which the amount of distribution is 86 clauses and shares 14,83% of the whole clause. The fourth possition is placed by Mental process in which the amount of distribution is 78 clauses and shares 13,47% of the whole clause. The fifth possition is placed by Existential process in which the amount of distribution is 19 clauses and shares 3,25% of the whole clause. The sixth possition is placed by Possesive Attributive process in which the amount of distribution is 14 clauses and shares 2,41% of the whole clause, the seventh position is placed by Relational Identifying process in which the amount of distribution is 10 clauses and shares 1,72% 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 *The Twits* is Material process. As stated by Gerot and Wignell (1994:204) that mostly the significant lexicogrammatical feature which occurs in narrative of *The Twits* is Material process which the Actors do actions involving circumstances.

Material Clause

Material clause is a clause of doing and happening. In material clause, there are two main participants. The active participant is Actor - which is the one that does something or undertakes some action and the participant to whom the process is directed is Goal.

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 *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 a Goal (object). The example is shown in the table below:

Table 4. The example of Intransitive Material process

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
61		Mr. Twit	**sat**		There (place)
31	ketika	dia	**makan.**		

Transitive Material Clause

Transitive Material clause is a clause which has two or more participants which are Actor, Goal, Range, Recipient, Client, Attribute or Initiator. The example is shown in the table below:

Table 5. The example of Transitive Material process

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
18.		He	**hadn't washed**	it	for years.
23		Kau dan aku	**dapat menyeka**	muka licin kita.	

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 examples of Operative Material and Receptive Material clauses are shown in the table below:

Table 6. The example of Operative Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
74.		Mr. Twit	**slipped**	the frog	between her sheets (place)
2.		dia	**menumbuhkan**	rambut	di seluruh mukanya.

Table 7. The example of Receptive Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
225.		he	**'d been stung**	by a giant wasp.	
172		Setiap balon	**diikat**	tali Panjang.	

The other elements which are involved in Material clause are Scope and Recipient. The examples are shown in the table below:

Table 8. The example of Scope as the other element involved in Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Scope	Circumstance
191.		she	**mixed in**	the worms	with the spaghetti,	
120		dia	**mencampur**	cacing-cacing itu	ke dalam spageti,	

Table 9. The example of Recipient as the other element involved in Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Scope	Recipient	Circumstance
168.		(he)	**giving**		another grizzly grin.	her	
170		(dia)	**memberikan**		senyummenakutkan		

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 has 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, *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.*

Table 10. The example of Ellipsis in Material Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
21.		Things like gravy	**go right**		in among the hairs
22.	and	(Things like gravy)	**stay**		there.
21	dan	(benda-benda seperti kuah daging)	**menetap**		disitu.

Minor Clause

Minor clause is a clause which has no Predicator (Process) and functions as a exclamations, calls, greetings, and alarms. In the Transitivity of Material clause, minor clause here is Calls which the speaker calling to attention another person.

Table 11. The example of Minor Clause

Clause No.	Conj.	Minor Clause	Actor	Process	Goal	Circumstance
37.		ladies and gentlemen	(you)	**hold**	your noses,	
40.		bapak dan ibu	(kalian)	**tahan**	napas kalian,	

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. The amount of Mental clause is 78 clauses which share 13,47% and places the forth position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below:

Table 12. The example of Mental Process

No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
63		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.	
11		kau	**melihat**	lelaki penuh rambut sedang makan siang.	

Elliptical Clause

Elliptical clause has 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 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.*

Table 13. The example of Ellipsis in Mental Clause

No.	Conj.	Senser	Process	Phenomenon	Circumstance
6.	and	(you)	**start wondering**	about some of these things.	
7	dan	(kau)	**bertanya-tanya**	tentang beberapa hal di atas tadi	dalam hati.

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 is divided into three main types which are *Intensive, Possessive,* 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.*

Relational Attributive Clause

The amount of Mental clause is 94 clauses which share 16,58% and places the second position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below:

Table 14. The example of Relational Attributive Clause

No.	Conj.	Carrier	Process	Attribute	Circumstance
8		Mr Twit	**was**	a twit.	
61		Mrs. Twit	**menjadi**	pucat.	

Relational Identifying Clause

The amount of Mental clause is 10 clauses which share 1,72% and places the seventh position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below:

Table 15. The example of Relational Identifying Clause

No.	Conj.	Identified	Process	Identifier	Circumstance
2		it	**is**	that Giant Skillywiggler	
2		itu	**(adalah)**	Skillywiggler raksasa.	

Possessive Attributive Clause

The amount of Possessive Attributive clause is 14 clauses which shares 2,41% and places the sixth position of the percentage. The example can be seen in the table below:

Table 16. The example of Possessive Attributive Clause

No.	Conjunction	Minor Clause	Possessor	Process	Possesed	Circumstance
8		He	**had**	one hundred balloons and lots of string.		
12		Mereka	**milik**	Mr. Twit.		

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 14,83% 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 example can be seen in the table below:

Table 17. The example of Direct Speech

No	Conj	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Verbiage	Target	Circums
2		Mrs. Twit	**said,**	"You're plotting something."				
9		Mr.	**bertanya**	"Kenapa				

		Twit	kau?"				

Indirect Speech

Indirect speech or reported refers to using a noun clause to report what someone has said and uses no quotiton marks. The example can be seen in the table below:

Table 18. The example of Indirect Speech

No.	Conj	Sayer	Process	Quoted	Reported	Verbiage	Receiver	Circ.
1		She	**used to tell**		that this was because she had warts growing on the sole of her left foot.		people	
7		ku	**sudah katakan**		aku mengawasimu.	padamu		

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:

Table 19. The example of Behavioural Process.

No.	Conj.	Behaver	Process	Behavioural	Circumstance
2		Mrs Twit	**fainted.**		
2		(dia)	**memelototi**	tongkat tuanya.	

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:

Table 20. The example of existential process.

No.	Conj.		Process	Existent	Circumstance
2	Then	there	**is**	the problem of washing.	
5			**Ada**	mata kaca.	

IV. CONCLUSION

The analysis of Transitivity system in the narrative genre of The Twits' English and Indonesian versions is done to find out the similarities and differences of Transitivity system. The similarities of *The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions are the Material process as the dominant process of the whole clauses. 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 *The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions, the Actors mostly do something because it deals with the problematic events. The same position in *The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions are also placed by Verbal clause in the third position, Existential clause in the fifth position, Possessive Attributive clause in the sixth position, Relational Identifying clause in the seventh position, and Behavioural clause in the last position. All processes of Transitivity system occur in *The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions due to the fact that the narrative of children literature deals with representing various experience of imaginary world.

The differences of *The Twits'* English and Indonesian versions can be seen in the amount of process types and the percentage of those. the English version of *The Twits'* has 579 clauses which shares 50,78% and the translated version has 561 clauses which shares 49,21%. The Indonesian version of *The Twits'* has lower amount of clauses than the original version due to the shift which occurs in the translated version. The shift occurs in the translated version because the grammatical structure (microstructural level) in the source language has different structure in the target language so that it affects the macrostructural level (experiental meaning) in the target language.

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