

**A Translation Quality Assessment of Interpersonal Theme in *Al-Hikam*
Aphorism (Arabic – Bahasa Indonesia– English):
Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach**

تقييم جودة في ترجمة موضوع شخصي في قول مأثور "الحكم" العظائية
(العربية - لغة إندونيسية - الإنجليزية): نهج اللغويات الوظيفية النظامية

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Abstract:

Aphorism is a genre of literary works that is quite unique. Linguistically speaking, it has three strong characters, namely: (1) memorability, (2) concision, and (3) ambiguity. These three elements further strengthen the aphoristic style of expression. In aphorism there is an information structure that can be divided into Theme (known information) and Rheme (new information). One part of the Theme is the "Interpersonal Theme", which is the Theme *used to interact and transact*

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socially. The data in this study collected from the aphorisms text of *Al-Hikam* in Arabic (L1) which has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia (L2a) and English (L2b). Finally, it can be concluded that the formulation of the research problems is as follows: (1) how the translation techniques applied by the translator in translating “Interpersonal Themes” in *al-Hikam*'s aphorism text. Is the translator more inclined to the source language or target language? (2) Then how is the quality assessment of the translation of interpersonal themes in *al-Hikam*'s aphorism, both in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

Keywords: Translation Techniques; Translation Quality Assessment; Aphorism; *Al Hikam*; Interpersonal Theme; Systemic Functional Linguistics.

ملخص:

القول المأثور هو نوع فريد من الأعمال الأدبية. من الناحية اللغوية، فإن القول المأثور له ثلاث شخصيات قوية، وهي: (1) التذكر، (2) الإيجاز، و(3) الغموض. تعزز هذه العناصر الثلاثة أسلوب التعبير المأثور. في الحكم العطائية، يوجد هيكل معلومات يمكن تقسيمه إلى Theme (معلومات معروفة) Rheme (معلومات جديدة). جزء واحد من الموضوع هو "موضوع العلاقات الشخصية"، وهو الموضوع المستخدم للتفاعل والتعامل الاجتماعي. تم جمع البيانات في هذه الدراسة من نصوص الحكمة في اللغة العربية (L1) والتي تُرجمت إلى لغة الإندونيسية (L2a) والإنجليزية (L2b). وأخيراً يمكن الاستنتاج أن صياغة مشكلات البحث تكون على النحو التالي: (1) كيف يطبق المترجم تقنيات الترجمة في ترجمة "المواضيع الشخصية" في نص الحكمة؟ هل المترجم يميل أكثر إلى لغة المصدر أم اللغة الهدف؟ (2) ثم كيف يتم تقييم جودة في ترجمة موضوعات العلاقات الشخصية في الأقوال المأثورة للحكم العطائية، سواء من حيث الدقة، وسهولة القراءة، والقبول.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقنيات الترجمة؛ تقييم جودة في الترجمة؛ قول مأثور؛ الحكم العطائية؛ موضوع شخصي؛ اللغويات الوظيفية النظامية.

1- Introduction:

Aphorism is a genre of literary works that is quite unique. Linguistically speaking, it has three strong characters, namely: (1) memorability, (2) concision, and (3) ambiguity. These three elements further strengthen the aphoristic style of expression (Băiaș, 2015). In aphorism, there is an information structure that can be divided into theme

(known information) and rheme (new information). In *al-Hikam's* aphorism, clauses are found that have an information structure. These clauses represent human experience, especially the Sufis. The quantum of human experience can be divided into the form of processes in the internal environment. The process is composed by three components, namely: (1) the process itself, (2) participants in the process, and (3) circumstantial forms, such as time, circumstances, and causes. When a theme can be occupied by constituents such as participants, circumstantial or perhaps processes, then the constituents in the textual function are called topical themes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In this case, it is possible that there are several elements that precede the topical theme. These elements can be in the form of textual functions, as well as interpersonal functions. Textual functions can be: (1) continuative, (2) conjunction (structural theme), and (3) conjunctive adjunct.

One part of the theme is the interpersonal theme, a theme used to interact and transact socially. Based on the study of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), interpersonal functions can be arranged from: (1) modal / comment adjunct (modal theme), (2) vocative, and (3) finite verbal operator (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 105). Thus, in addition to (1) topical themes, clauses are also known as (2) textual themes and (3) interpersonal themes. The three types of themes can be arranged sequentially (textual – interpersonal – topical) as part of a compound theme (Saragih, 2007). Interpersonal themes are characterized by vocative, interpersonal adjuncts and other interpersonal expressions (Santosa, 2003, p. 118). Interpersonal themes have two functions: first, it is used to determine the closeness (close, intimate, formal) of interpersonal relationships between participants, especially vocative forms; second, it is used to determine interpersonal transactions, such as: giving / asking for information or giving / asking for goods or services; in this case is the interpersonal adjunct form being used. This research focuses on the elaboration of the textual equivalence of interpersonal themes in *Al-Hikam's* aphorism which have been translated from Arabic into *Bahasa Indonesia* and English, for example in the following data.

ilāhiy.. anāl-faqīru fī ghinā... fakaiḥa lā akūnu faqīran fī faqriy (L1)

(As-Sakandariy, 2008)

Tuhanku, aku adalah hamba yang masih merasa miskin dalam kecukupanku, lalu bagaimana mungkin aku tidak merasa miskin dalam kemiskinanku? (L2a)

(Fairuzabadi, 2020)

My Lord, I am a servant who still feels poor in my sufficiency, then how can I not feel poor in my poverty? (L2b)

Arabic	<i>ilāhiy</i>	<i>Anā</i>	<i>al-faqīru</i>	<i>fī ghinā</i>
Indonesian	Tuhanku	Aku	Miskin	dalam kemiskinanku
English	My Lord	I am	a servant who still feels poor	in my sufficiency
	<i>Nida'</i> (vocative)	<i>Mubtada'</i>	<i>Khabar</i>	
	THEME		RHEME	
	Interpersonal	Topikal Unmarked		

Table 1. Interpersonal Themes and Topical Themes in Al-Hikam's Aphorisms

Based on the table 1, we can conclude that the Arabic language had been used the vocative and nominal sentence (*jumlah ismiyyah*). The vocative becomes the main marker of interpersonal theme. This vocative shows to the readers that there is an interaction between the people with the God. In the example of table 1 of Al-Hikam's Aphorism above, it is also found that the theme is used to realize interpersonal meaning. Interactional which is realized in the vocative form, namely a call to God / *ilāhiy* / (Arabic), / My Lord/ (English), /*Tuhanku*/ (Indonesian), as a form of lamentation and a Sufi request to God. The word /*anā*/ in Arabic language had been translated into /I am/ in English and /*aku*/ in Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian). The interpersonal theme in table 1 had been gained the equivalence aspect between Arabic as source language and English as target language 1 and Indonesian as target language 2. The equivalence aspect also emphasized with the position of topical unmarked in the table 1. Topical unmarked is the theme in the clause which had the same position with the function of subject. In the other hand, the Rheme in the table 1 had been occupied by the *khabar* (*al-faqīru* + *fī ghinā*) in Arabic language. It was

shown to the reader that *khobar* is a new information. But the word /anā/ is an old information, its mean that the writer and the reader had been known before. The rheme also had been translated equivalently into English and Indonesian. Finally, by looking the Theme and Rheme in Arabic, English and Indonesia, we can find the degree of equivalence between source language and target language.

The investigations that specifically discuss the translation of the Theme Rheme in Arabic, English, and Indonesian have been carried out by many previous researchers (Biadi, 2020), (Ethelb, 2019), (Anis, 2018), (Karini, 2016), (Wang, 2014), (Kadhim & Al-shaibani, 2013), and (Bardi, 2008). However, in particular, this study has not discussed in detail the application of translation techniques to information structures, especially the impact of translation techniques in the interpersonal theme, and its impact to the quality assessment. The important thing to observe is the use of translation techniques in translating interpersonal themes.

<i>Wa</i>	<i>'in</i>	<i>ta'ayyana</i>	<i>zamanuhu li'allā yakūna dzālika qadḥan fī bashīratika wa ikhmādan linūri sarīratika</i>
Textual	Interpersonal	Topical Unmarked	Rheme
Theme			
<i>If what was promised</i>			<i>does not occur, even though the time for its occurrence had been fixed, then that must not make you doubt the promise</i>
Topical Marked			Rheme

Table 2. The Implementation of Translation Technique (paraphrase) in Al-Hikam Aphorism

Based on the data above, the interpersonal theme /in/ in Arabic which means /if/ is translated into English using paraphrasing technique. This type of technique is part of the amplification technique (a subcategory of amplification technique) (Sakulpimolrat, 2019), (Kendenan, 2018), (Callison-burch, 2007). Paraphrase technique is a translation technique that adds detailed information that is not contained in the source language text. The addition in this technique is only information that is used to help

convey the message or understanding of the reader. This addition should not change the message that is in the source language text. The application of paraphrasing techniques causes a shift in the types of themes in the target language, from interpersonal themes to “Topical Marked” themes. Topical marked themes can be determined whether in front of the subject there is other information in the form of circumstance, in other terms if the theme is in the form of "non-subject" (Emilia, 2014). The marked topical theme is non-typical theme that is characterized by other than subject such as: complement, adjunct, or predicator (Santosa, 2003). This has an impact on the quality of translation. The accuracy value in the data above is (2), this condition was caused by there was a change in the type of theme from the source language (Arabic) to the target language (English). By looking at the table 2, it can be concluded that the use of paraphrasing techniques has an effect on the quality of translation, especially in the aspect of accuracy which had been caused by the shifting types of themes. Thus, it can be concluded that the formulation of the research problems is as follows: (1) how the translation techniques applied by the translator in translating “Interpersonal Themes” in al-Hikam's aphorism text. Is the translator more inclined to the source language or target language? (2) Then how is the quality assessment of the translation of interpersonal themes in al-Hikam's aphorisms, both in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability?

The data in this study collected from the aphorisms text of Al-Hikam in Arabic (L1) which has been translated into Indonesian (L2a) and English (L2b). Data filtering was carried out by the observation method to determine the interpersonal themes that existed in al-Hikam's aphorisms text, in the form of clauses. Then, the researcher tried to determine what techniques were used by the translators in the translation of Interpersonal Theme inside the al-Hikam's aphorisms. The data are classified into several groups of interpersonal themes. The data validation used the focus group discussion (FGD) method for three days to determine interpersonal themes in al-Hikam's aphorisms. Then, the data validation ensures what techniques are used in translating interpersonal themes in al-Hikam's aphorisms. This is

one part of the domain analysis in the study of al-Hikam's translation of aphorisms. The next stage is to look at the taxonomic analysis, which is to see the quality of the translation of interpersonal themes in al-Hikam's aphorisms.

The first study in taxonomic analysis is to measure the accuracy of the translation of interpersonal themes. Accuracy is a term used in evaluating a translation to refer to whether the source language text and the target language text are equivalent or not. The next step is to measure “the acceptability” of the interpersonal theme translation. Acceptability of interpersonal theme refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and culture applicable in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the macro level. The final stage is to measure “the readability” of the translation of interpersonal themes in al Hikam's aphorisms. In the context of translation, the term readability basically concerns not only the readability of the source language text but also the legibility of the target language text. This study ultimately finds a relationship between the translation techniques used in translating interpersonal themes in al-Hikam's aphorisms. In addition, this study also provides a direction in determining the quality assessment of aphorism translation products, where the language of aphorisms is one of the distinctive genres in literary studies. Translators should pay attention to elements that are quite important in a text, namely interpersonal themes that have the task of determining interactions between participants in a text. The determination of interpersonal themes also greatly influences the development patterns of themes and types of genres in discourse analysis. In determining the type of discourse, interpersonal themes play an important role. Therefore, the translation of interpersonal themes in a text must be taken seriously by the translator. Literary text translators should also pay attention to micro elements, such as the use of techniques so that quality in translation can be maintained properly.

2- Development

The development contains the analysis of the problematic; (1) how the translation techniques applied by the translator in translating “Interpersonal Themes” in al-Hikam's aphorism text. Is the translator more inclined to the source language or target language, in this case, it will be elaborated about the translation method, (2) then how is the quality assessment of the translation of interpersonal themes in al-Hikam's aphorisms, both in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability.

2.1 Translation Techniques of Interpersonal Themes in Aphorism

Translation technique is a special method used by translators in translating linguistic units (micro level) of the source language to the target language. This translation technique uses the theory proposed by Molina and Albir, namely there are 18 translation techniques, which consist of: (1) adaptation, (2) amplification, (3) borrowing, (4) calque, (5) compensation, (6) description, (7) discursive creation, (8) common equivalent, (9) generalization, (10) linguistic amplification, (11) linguistic compression, (12) literal translation, (13) modulation, (14) particularization, (15) reduction, (16) substitution, (17) transposition, (18) variation (Molina & Albir, 2002), (Elewa, 2016). On the other hand, (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995) had been elaborated the study of translation methodology, one of which is translation methods, such as: (1) direct and oblique translation, (2) borrowing, (3) calque, (4) literal translation, (5) transposition, (6) modulation, (7) equivalence, (8) adaptation. This study will be very useful when it becomes a micro-analysis tool in translation studies.

Before discussing interpersonal themes in al-Hikam aphorisms, it is important to look at the types of themes which had been found in al-Hikam aphorisms (Arabic, English, and Indonesian). In the following table, it is found that there are interpersonal themes, namely in the form of exclamations. This can be seen in the following table 3.

Theme Type	Arabic (Source Language)		English (Target Language 1)		Indonesian (Target Language2)	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Topical (Unmarked)	205	54,66%	189	59,43%	195	64,35%
Topical (Marked)	13	3,46%	29	9,11%	23	7,59%
Interpersonal	40	10,66%	12	3,77%	20	6,60%
Textual	117	31,2%	88	27,67%	65	21,45%
Total	375	100	318	100	303	100

Table 3. Frequency and Percentage Theme Types in Al-Hikam Aphorism

The total data in this study amounted to 435 clauses containing the thematic structure in 100 al-Hikam aphorisms, Arabic – English – Indonesian. In this chapter, the study will focus on the elaboration of the thematic structures which had been found in the Arabic – Indonesian – English al-Hikam aphorisms, especially on the study of “interpersonal themes”. The high percentage of Topical Unmarked Themes shows that textually, the distribution of information on Arabic-English-Indonesian aphorisms is organized in a coherent and systematic manner through placing the subject in front of the clause as a tool to emphasize the main issues discussed in it. Meanwhile, interpersonal theme data has the lowest frequency, especially in the target language (English and Indonesian). This condition indicates that the translated text (English and Indonesian) has a low close relationship and interpersonal interaction when this condition is compared to the source text in Arabic. In addition, the low number of interpersonal themes in the target language (English and Indonesian) is caused by the application of translation techniques. This can be seen in the following example.

Arabic	<i>yā ‘ajaban ..</i>	<i>Kaifa</i>	<i>yazh-harl-wujūdu fīl- ‘adami?</i>
	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
Indonesian	<i>Sungguh aneh</i>	<i>bagaimana mungkin</i>	<i>keberadaan (wujud) bisa tampak dalam ketiadaan (‘adam) ?!</i>
	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked	Rheme

	(established equivalence)	Theme	
English	<i>It</i>		<i>is a marvel how being has manifested in nonbeing</i>
	Topical Unmarked Theme (paraphrasing techniques effect)		Rheme

Table 4. The Application of Paraphrasing Techniques in Interpersonal Themes in al-Hikam Aphorisms

In table 4 above, it is found that there are interpersonal themes in the form of exclamations, *ta`ajjub* or the form of exclamation in Arabic is to look at things that seem special for an unknown reason (Hasanah, 2013). The exclamative form /yā 'ajaban/ had been translated into Indonesian 'sungguh aneh' /really strange/. In this data, there is no the shift of translation between Arabic – Indonesian. This is because, the translator uses the established equivalence technique (Molina & Albir, 2002) or recognized translation (Newmark, 1988). It occurs when the translator uses a generally or officially recognized translation of any institutional term (Elewa, 2016, p. 55).

The established equivalence technique is to translate terms in the source language with terms that are already common in the target language. The terms in the source language are generally based on dictionaries or everyday expressions. The form /yā 'ajaban/ had been translated into Indonesian as /*sungguh aneh*/ or /*really strange*/ using the established equivalence technique. This is a form that is common or that is often used daily by both Arabic speakers and Indonesian speakers. Thus, the accuracy value in the data above is 3, this is because the level of accuracy refers to the parameter that most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts have been accurately transferred into the target language, the acceptability value in the data above is 3, and the readability value in the data table 4 above is 3. This issue will be discussed in detail in the third sub-chapter. Finally, it can be concluded that the translation technique has a significant influence on the quality of translation. In addition, it can also be concluded that the established equivalence technique or recognized translation does not change the

thematic structure of the source and target languages, thus there is no significant effect on the quality of translation.

On the one hand, it can be seen in table 4 above that the use of paraphrasing techniques has changed the thematic structure. The exclamation /yā 'ajaban/ can be translated into English becomes /wow/ or (How wonderful!), (how astonishing!), (how strange!), (how odd!). In this case, the translator prefers to use the paraphrasing technique. The impact of the paraphrasing technique is that the subject in English becomes /it/, although basically, the essence of the exclamative is in the word *it is a marvel*, in this case (in English), the translator does not maintain the structure of the text in the source language. In Arabic the thematic structure is in the form of interpersonal themes, but in the target language (English), the thematic structure changes to "topical unmarked theme". This will have an impact on the quality of the translation. The fundamental thing that has changed is the movement in the thematic structure (from interpersonal to unmarked topical themes). This condition shows that there is a reduction in interpersonal relationships carried out by translators in English. Because in essence, the interpersonal theme shows a strong interaction relationship. The application of the paraphrasing technique has an impact on aspects of accuracy with a score of 2, readability with a score of 3, and acceptability with a score of 3. Score 2 occurs because the translator has changed the thematic structure from the source language (Arabic) into the target language (English). This causes a reduction in the element of interpersonal interaction in the clause. But on the one hand, the clause has a good score in readability and acceptability. People can still read the text easily and not difficult, both in Arabic and English. In addition to paraphrasing techniques, it is also found in al-Hikam's aphorism data that several techniques change the thematic structure. The reduction technique has replaced the thematic structure by eliminating it. Compensation techniques have replaced the thematic structure by changing the position of information elements. For more details, this can be seen in the following data.

Arabic	<i>fa</i>	<i>inna</i>	<i>dzālika</i>	<i>yaqtha'uka 'an wujūdil-murāqabati lahu fīmā huwa muqīmuka fīhi</i>
	Textual Theme	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
Indonesian	<i>karena</i>	<i>hal itu</i>		<i>dapat membuatmu lupa akan adanya pengawasan Allah atas ahwāl yang telah ditetapkan-Nya untukmu</i>
	Textual Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme		Rheme
English	<i>for</i>	<i>that</i>		<i>is indeed what cuts you off from vigilant attention to Him in that very state He has assigned to you</i>
	Textual Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme		Rheme

Table 5 The Application of Reduction and Compensation Techniques in the Target Language (English and Indonesian)

Interpersonal theme show a certain interaction between speaker and listener (vocatives /*nida'*/– identifying the addressee) or through which the speaker makes an evaluating comment on the subject discussed (comment/modal Adjuncts) (Bardi, 2008). Based on table 5 above, it can be concluded that the form /*inna*/ in Arabic as a form of emphasis is one type of interpersonal theme. Meanwhile, the particle /*fa*/ occupies the position of the textual theme. Interpersonal theme and textual theme do not play a part in the experiential meaning of the clause. They are foregrounded elements (Bardi, 2008). The particle /*inna*/ is often used at the start of a sentence and has the meaning of “verily” or “indeed.” This particle shows the interpersonal interaction between the reader and the writer. The particle /*inna*/ is not found in the target language (Indonesian). This is because the translator uses a reduction technique. Reduction technique is a translation technique that tries to compress the information contained in the source

language into the target language. The matching of information between source language and target language must not change the message in the source language text (Molina & Albir, 2002). The particle */inna/* in this case is not translated into the target language (Indonesian), because if the translator adds the word */actually/* ‘*sesungguhnya*’ in Indonesian, this will make the translation inflexible (unnatural). This reduction technique has an orientation on the target language. This will be discussed in more detail in the chapter on translation methods. The application of reduction techniques in the target language results in reduced elements of interpersonal interaction. This makes the translation accuracy score 2. However, in terms of readability and acceptability, it can be calculated with a score of 3 because it has a level of readability and acceptability in the target language (Indonesian).

Meanwhile, the particle */inna/* does not appear in the target language (English). This is because the translator uses compensation techniques. The compensation technique is oriented to the target language. Thus, the methods used, both reduction and compensation techniques, have the same translation method, which is oriented towards the target language. compensation technique is a translation technique that replaces the position of information elements or stylistic effects in the source language on another part of the target language because it cannot be realized in the same part in the target language. From the data in table 5 above, it can be concluded that the particle */inna/* which was originally the starting point of the utterance and was in the position of the interpersonal theme (source language) changed its position to “Rheme” (target language) (*is indeed what cuts you*). This is because the translator uses compensation techniques in translating the data in table 5 above. The stylistic element */inna/* in Arabic which was originally an interpersonal theme changed to new information (Rheme) in the target language. This makes the translation accuracy score 2. However, in terms of readability and acceptability, it can be calculated with a score of 3 because it has a level of readability and acceptability in the target language (English).

2.2 Translation Methods of Interpersonal Themes in Aphorism

The translation technique refers to the process of translating sentences and smaller units of translation. It is different with the translation method that leads to the whole text translation process. The material object of the translation technique is the handling of text at the micro level, namely sentences that become small units in syntax while in the translation method, it is in the form of discourse. Approaches in the field of translation relate to the theoretical principles of translation, methods relate to procedural steps in the translation process, while techniques are strategies used by translators to overcome the difficulties encountered in obtaining equivalence in translation. To find out the application of the method of translating interpersonal themes in al-Hikam's aphorisms, it can be seen in the following clause data.

Source Language	Target Language	Translation Technique	Translation Orientation/ Method
fa inna dzālika Teks Int Top Unmrk yaqtha‘uka ‘an wujūdil-murāqabati lahu fīmā huwa muqīmuka fīhi Rheme	karena hal itu Teks Top dapat membuatmu lupa akan adanya pengawasan Allah atas ahwāl yang telah ditetapkan-Nya untukmu Rheme	Established Equivalence (EQ)/ Reduction/ EQ/ EQ/EQ/ explicit/ EQ	Target Text Orientation
	for that Teks Top Unmrk is indeed what cuts you off from vigilant attention to Him in that very state He has assigned to you Rheme	EQ/ Compensation/ EQ/EQ/EQ/EQ/EQ	Target Text Orientation
Yā ‘ajaban .. kaifa Int Theme	Sungguh aneh, bagaimana mungkin Int Topikal Unmarked	EQ/EQ/EQ/EQ/EQ/ addition	Target Text Orientation

yazh-harl-wujūdu fīl-‘adami? Rheme	keberadaan (wujud) bisa tampak dalam ketiadaan (‘adam)?! Rheme		
	It Top Unmarked is a marvel how being has manifested in nonbeing, Rheme	paraphrase	Target Text Orientation

Table 6 Translation Methods and Clause Orientations Containing Interpersonal Themes

Some order of interpersonal themes in a clause: (1) at the beginning of the clause (interpersonal + topical unmarked), (2) between textual themes and topical unmarked themes (textual + interpersonal + topical unmarked). Based on the above study, it can be concluded that the interpersonal theme in Arabic is translated using several technical variants in the target language (English and Indonesian).

3. The Quality Assessment of the Translation of Interpersonal Themes

3.1 The Accuracy of Interpersonal Themes in Aphorism

Accuracy is a term used in evaluating a translation to refer to whether the source language text and the target language text are equivalent or not. The aspect of accuracy is a very important aspect and has the highest weight among other aspects (Nababan et al., 2012). An accurate translation is a translation in which the content of the message or intent conveyed in the source language (Arabic) is the same as the intent of the target language (English and Indonesian). The parameters for assessing the accuracy of the translation of interpersonal theme will be explained in the following table.

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	The meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts are accurately transferred into the target language; there is absolutely no distortion of meaning

Less Accurate	2	Most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language texts have been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there are still meaning distortions or double meaning translations or meanings are omitted, which disrupts the integrity of the message.
Not Accurate	1	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language texts is inaccurately transferred into the target language or deleted.

Table 7 parameters of translation accuracy (Nababan et al., 2012)

Based on the study of al-Hikam's aphorisms, studies related to clauses containing interpersonal themes get a score of 3 and 2 for translation accuracy. 80 clauses contain interpersonal themes. 67 data are in a less accurate position (83,75 %). 13 data are in accurate position (16,25 %). Meanwhile, 0 data on position is not accurate. One of the main causes of "less accurate" conditions in the translation of interpersonal themes is the use of several themes oriented to the target language. Reduction technique is the most dominant technique used by translators in translating interpersonal themes. This causes the score on the translation accuracy to be "less accurate" (score 2). Meanwhile, the established equivalence (EQ) technique or recognized translation resulted in the translation of interpersonal themes being "accurate" (score 3). Thus, it can be concluded that the interpersonal theme is translated accurately by using the established equivalence technique. This can be seen in the following data 7a (Arabic – Indonesian) and 7b (Arabic – English).

Arabic	<i>rubbamā</i>	<i>kunta</i>	<i>musī'an, fa arākal-ihsāna minka shuḥbatuka man huwa aswa'u ḥālan minka</i>
	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
Indonesian	<i>Bisa jadi</i>	<i>perbuatan burukmu</i>	<i>tampak baik di matamu karena persahabatanmu dengan orang yang lebih buruk daripada dirimu</i>

	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
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Table 7a. accuracy data in the translation of interpersonal themes (Arabic - Indonesian)

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the interpersonal theme in Arabic /*rubbamā*/ is translated accurately with a score of 3. The translation of interpersonal theme can be seen when the word /*rubbamā*/ in Arabic is translated into ‘bisa jadi’ /possible/ in Indonesian using the established equivalence technique. The form and function of the word /*rubbamā*/ are preserved by the translator, so that the essence of the word /*rubbamā*/ can be preserved in the target language (Indonesian). In addition to the data on the Arabic – Indonesian translation, data on the Arabic – English translation was also found (Accurately translated interpersonal theme translation data).

Arabic	<i>Fa innahu</i>	<i>mā fataḥahā</i>	<i>laka illā wa huwa yurīdu an yata'arrafa ilaika</i>
	Textual + Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
English	<i>For, in truth</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>has not opened it for you but out of a desire to make Himself</i>
	Textual + Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme

Table 7b. accuracy data in the translation of interpersonal themes (Arabic - English)

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the textual themes and interpersonal themes in the source language (*fa + innahu*) are translated accurately into the target language (*for, in truth*) by using the established equivalence technique. The essence of the form and the emphasized function of the particle (*inna*) is accurately translated into (*in truth*) in the target language. On the other hand, the use of reduction techniques can cause the translation results to be less accurate. This can be seen in the following 7c data.

Arabic	<i>fa + inna</i>	<i>dzālika</i>	<i>yaqtha ‘uka ‘an wujūdil-murāqabati lahu fīmā huwa muqīmuka fīhi</i>
	Textual + Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
Indonesian	<i>karena</i>	<i>hal itu</i>	<i>dapat membuatmu lupa akan adanya pengawasan Allah atas ahwāl yang telah ditetapkan-Nya untukmu</i>
	Textual Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
English	<i>for</i>	<i>that</i>	<i>is indeed what cuts you off from vigilant attention to Him in that very state He has assigned to you</i>
	Textual Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme

Table 7c. less accuracy data in the translation of interpersonal themes (Arabic – Indonesian - English)

Based on the data above (table 7c), it was found that there was “less accurate” data in the translation of interpersonal themes from Arabic into English and Indonesian. This can be seen when the particle /inna/ in Arabic is not translated into Indonesian. The translator uses the reduction technique. The translator uses the reduction technique. The quality of translation in this clause has a score of 2, because there are still meaning distortions or meanings are omitted /inna/ in Arabic, which disrupts the integrity of the message. On the other hand, the translator uses a compensation technique in English, so the particle /inna/ changes its position to /indeed/ in the "rheme" column. The quality of the translation in this clause has a score of 2, because the personal interaction element in the clause has been moved.

3.2. The Acceptability of Interpersonal Themes in Aphorism

Acceptability of interpersonal theme refers to whether a translation has been disclosed in accordance with the rules, norms and culture applicable in the target language or not, both at the micro level and at the

macro level (Nababan et al., 2012). Translation does not only transfer one language to another, but also transfers culture. Therefore, the acceptability aspect must always be adapted to the social context in target language. A translated text can be said to be acceptable, if the text can be read by the target reader without any obstacles, or like reading the original text. The parameters of the translation acceptability assessment will be explained in the following table.

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Acceptable	3	Translation feels natural; technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader. phrases, clauses and sentences used are in accordance with the rules of the target language
Less Acceptable	2	In general, the translation feels natural; however, there is a slight problem with the use of technical terms or a few grammatical errors.
Not Acceptable	1	Unnatural translation, technical terms used are not commonly used and not familiar to the reader. Phrases, clauses and sentences used are not in accordance with the rules of the Indonesian language

Table 8 parameters of translation acceptability (Nababan et al., 2012)

Based on the study of clauses containing interpersonal themes, it was found that 80 data (100 %) had a score of 3 for the acceptability aspect. This condition proves that the translation of interpersonal theme feels natural, commonly used and familiar to the reader. In the other hand the translation of interpersonal theme is in accordance with the rules of the target language (English and Indonesian). This can be seen in the following data (table 8a).

Arabic	<i>rubbamā</i>	<i>'a'thāka</i>	<i>famana'aka</i>
	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
Indonesian	<i>Bisa jadi,</i>	<i>Allah</i>	<i>memberimu (kesenangan dunia), namun menghalangimu (dari taufik-Nya).</i>
	Interpersonal Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme

English	<i>Sometimes</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>gives while depriving you</i>
	Topical Marked	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme

Table 8a. acceptable data in the translation of interpersonal themes (Arabic – Indonesian - English)

Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the “acceptable” aspect in the translation of Arabic and English interpersonal themes has a score of 3. This can be seen from the use of recognized translation techniques on the Indonesian side. The word (*rubbamā*) had been translated by the word ‘bisa jadi’ (could be). This is a natural thing in Indonesian, familiar to the reader. It is also in accordance with the rules of the target language (Indonesian). Likewise in English, the word (*rubbamā*) is translated into (*sometimes*), this is a commonplace (common use) in English. Although the type of theme shifted, namely from the position of the interpersonal theme to the marked theme, the word (*sometimes*) can still be understood easily by the reader.

3.3 The Readability of Interpersonal Themes in Aphorism

In the context of translation, the term readability basically concerns not only the readability of the source language text but also the legibility of the target language text. The meaning of the readability aspect is representative of the translated text that can be easily understood by the reader. The parameters of the translation readability assessment will be explained in the following table.

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
High Readability	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or translated texts can be easily understood by readers.
Moderate Readability	2	In general, the translation can be understood by the reader; but there are certain passages that must be read more than once to understand the translation.
Low Readability	1	Translation is difficult for readers to understand.

Table 9 parameters of translation readability (Nababan et al., 2012)

Based on the study of clauses containing interpersonal themes, it was found that 80 data (100 %) had a score of 3 for the readability aspect. This condition proves that interpersonal theme in al-Hikam aphorism can be easily understood by the readers. This can be seen in the following data (table 9a).

Arabic	<i>syattāna + baina</i>	<i>man yastadillu</i>	<i>bihi au yastadillu ‘alaihi:</i>
	Interpersonal Theme + Textual Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
Indonesian	<i>Betapa jauh bedanya + antara</i>	<i>orang yang berdalil</i>	<i>bahwa adanya Allah menunjukkan adanya alam dan orang yang berdalil bahwa adanya alam menunjukkan adanya Allah.</i>
	Interpersonal Theme + Textual Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme
English	<i>What a difference + between</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>who proceeds from God in his argumentation and one who proceeds inferentially to Him!</i>
	Interpersonal Theme + Textual Theme	Topical Unmarked Theme	Rheme

Table 9a. high readability data in the translation of interpersonal themes (Arabic – Indonesian - English)

The data in table 9a above is data (high readability). This can be seen when the interpersonal theme in the source language (Arabic) is translated equivalently in English and Indonesian. The interpersonal theme in the source language has a pattern (Interpersonal + Textual + Topical Unmarked) translated appropriately in the target language (Interpersonal + Textual + Topical Unmarked). The formation of (*syattāna + baina + man yastadillu*) had been translated into Indonesian (*Betapa jauh bedanya + antara + orang yang berdalil*) and English (*What a difference + between + one*). Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the “high readability” aspect in the translation of Arabic and English interpersonal themes has a score of 3. This

pattern (Interpersonal + Textual + Topical Unmarked) can be easily understood by readers, both in English and Indonesian.

4- Conclusion

Based on the results of the above data analysis, textually, the distribution of information on Arabic-English-Indonesian aphorisms is organized in a coherent and systematic manner through placing the subject in front of the clause as a tool to emphasize the main issues discussed in it. This can be seen from the relatively high percentage of unmarked topical themes in the aphorisms of al-hikam, Arabic, English and Indonesian. Meanwhile, interpersonal theme data has the lowest frequency, especially in the target language (English and Indonesian). This condition indicates that the translated text (English and Indonesian) has a low close relationship and interpersonal interaction when this condition is compared to the source text in Arabic. In addition, the low number of interpersonal themes in the target language (English and Indonesian) is caused by the application of translation techniques. Some translation techniques that change the thematic structure are: (1) paraphrasing techniques, (2) reduction techniques, and (3) compensation techniques. Meanwhile, the established equivalence or recognized translation technique does not replace the thematic structure. Based on the translation technique used in translating the interpersonal theme, it can be concluded that the dominant translation method is a target language-oriented translation method. Some order of interpersonal themes in a clause: (1) at the beginning of the clause (interpersonal + topical unmarked), (2) between textual themes and topical unmarked themes (textual + interpersonal + topical unmarked). In the aphorism al-Hikam, it was been investigated that there was 80 clauses containing interpersonal themes. 67 data are in a less accurate position (83,75 %). 13 data are in accurate position (16,25 %). Based on the study of clauses containing interpersonal themes, it was found that 80 data (100 %) had a score of 3 for the acceptability aspect. Based on the study of clauses containing interpersonal themes, it was found that 80 data (100 %) had a score of 3 for the readability aspect.

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