PROBING THE EQUIVALENCE OF MENTAL PROCESS IN A NOVEL *THE NAMELESS ONES*: AN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN ANNOTATED TRANSLATION

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Abstract
This study is an annotated on the translation of English mental processes in a novel *The Nameless Ones* into Indonesian. The study aims to examine the equivalence of English mental process, categories of mental processes, translation strategies, and translation principles. The source of data was the novel *The Nameless Ones*. It was written by John Connoly and published in 2021. The data of this study were the English mental processes and their equivalences in Indonesian. The total number of the data was 100 data. The methods applied were qualitative and quantitative. The approaches were introspective and retrospective approach. The findings show that there were four categories of mental processes found in the novel, namely cognition, perception, emotion, and volition. The highest number of mental processes was cognition, the second place was emotion, the third was perception, and the least was volition. On the other hand, there were eight translation strategies applied in translating the English mental process. They were literal translation, unit shift, distribution change, clause structure change, transposition, calque, emphasis change, and antonymy. The most used strategy was literal translation since most of the mental processes could be translated literally by using the closest equivalents. On the contrary, the least used strategy was antonymy. This study implies that in translating the source text into the target text, the translator should comprehend the translation strategies and other theories relating to translation in order to produce a good quality of translation.

Keywords— annotated, equivalence, mental process, strategies, translation

Introduction

In translating any kinds of literatures, translators find several problems. The translators might deal with components of language such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Besides, another concern might also arise due to different linguistic aspects including syntactic structures, word orders, cultural nuances, multiple meanings, etc. Therefore, a translator must have a good understanding and competence of both the source and target languages. If the translator fails to transfer the meanings contained, it will affect the result of translation as well as the quality of the text.

Proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), mental process is a part of English transitivity systems. They further explain that transitivity is used to examine how actions, events, or states are expressed in a text. In brief, it is a way of understanding the structure and dynamic of language in context. In transitivity, processes are classified as material, mental, verbal, relational, behavioural, and existential processes. However, this study only focuses on mental process. Mental process refers to actions related to thoughts, perceptions, emotions, and mental activities. It is, in conclusion, involves the activities of the mind.

In rendering mental process from English into Indonesian, certain factors should be contemplated to ensure the meaning can be translated accurately. Common problems that the translator might encounter include finding proper equivalents for the text and adapting to the

linguistic system of the target language.

Moreover, this study is considered important for the purpose of investigating the process of how the English mental processes are translated into Indonesian. Nevertheless, the contrast between English and Indonesian structure may produce some translation issues, including the translation of mental processes. In brief, translating mental processes can be quite a challenge for translators to translate since they may contain multiple meanings, different expressions, and variations in sentence structures.

Several scholars have conducted relevant studies concerning transitivity analysis. Salsabil (2014) investigated 750 clauses regarding the types of transitivity processes and found five processes, which also included the mental process. Satyawati et al. (2020), on the other hand, focused only on the mental processes in the Jessica-Mirna Indonesian court trial and indicated that verbs are concerned with the human experience of the world of consciousness. Moreover, a study conducted by Khristianto (2015) showed that changes occur in translating the mental processes, with some being turned into other processes. Another study conducted by Siahaan (2021) focused on finding six transitivity processes in Bon Jovi's selected song lyrics, which also included mental process.

This study, however, compared to the previous relevant studies, is an annotated translation that focuses on mental processes and applies a distinct strategy model. This study focuses on how mental processes are translated into Indonesian and to ensure that the translation provides clear meanings and good quality of translation. The authors have chosen a novel entitled *The Nameless Ones* as the source of data to be translated into Indonesian. The book is chosen due to its interesting plot that explores crime, dark, and detective related story. In summary, this study formulates the problems into 1) what are the categories of mental processes found in the novel *The Nameless Ones*? 2) what are the translation strategies applied in translating the mental processes in the novel *The Nameless Ones*? and 3) what are the translation principles occurred in translating the novel *The Nameless Ones*?

Literature Review
Annotated Translation

Annotated translation often referred as translation with commentaries, is a type of introspective and retrospective research (William and Chesterman, 2002). In this approach, the translator translates a text and simultaneously provides a commentary regarding the process. Moreover, this annotated translator is done in order to help others understand the process and resolution of translating of the source text. The commentary involves the analysis or explanation on how the translator solves the challenges by using the appropriate method or strategies in translating the source text to the target text.

Translation Strategies

Translation strategies are divided into three categories, namely syntactic strategy, semantic strategy, and pragmatic strategy (Chesterman, 2016). Firstly, syntactic strategies deal with syntactic changes of one kind or another, and are referred to as manipulating the form. The strategies are literal translation, loan, calque, transposition, unit shift, phrase structure change, clause structure change, sentence structure change, cohesion change, level shift, and scheme change. Secondly, semantic strategies mainly change the lexical semantics, but can also include aspect of clause meaning, commonly known as manipulating the meaning. The strategies consist of synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, converses, abstraction change, distribution change, emphasis change, paraphrase, and trope change. Furthermore, pragmatics strategies primarily deal with the selection of information in target text, or manipulating the message itself. The strategies are cultural filtering, explicitness change, information change, interpersonal change, illocutionary change, coherence change, partial translation, visibility change, and trans-editing.

Mental Process

Mental process is "concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness. They are clauses of sensing: a 'mental' clause construes a quantum of change in the flow of events

taking place in our own consciousness" (Matthiessen & Halliday, 2004, p. 197).

Moreover, Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) also explain that the form of mental process includes senser, process, and phenomenon. Further, senser acts as the subject who does the mental action, process is a verb related to mental activities (cognition, perception, emotion, volition), and phenomenon acts as the thing that is perceived or sensed by the sensor.

In addition, mental process can be categorized into four categories, namely cognition, perception, emotion, and volition. Further explanation, cognition process relates to the intellectual activities, while perception process involves the sensory experiences. Besides, emotion process involves the emotional experiences, and volition process relates to the will or decision-making. Each mental process includes the category to which the verb belongs.

Research Method

The method of this study was mixed method which involved quantitative and qualitative. The quantitative method depended on the result which involved the measurement of quantity, while the qualitative method depended on the process which paid attention to data variables and their relationship to the context in which the data existed (Kothari, 1990). Moreover, in this study, the qualitative also involved analysing and providing commentaries regarding the authors' own translation of the process.

The approaches implemented in this study were introspective and retrospective. According to Chesterman and William (2000), the approaches required the translator not only translating the text but also providing commentaries on their own translation process simultaneously. Nunan (1992) explained that introspective study focused on observing and reflecting one's thoughts, emotions, motives, and mental states to understand how these processes and states influence their behaviour. Introspective, in addition, involved determining how the authors translate certain words or phrases to ensure the intended meaning can be conveyed. On the other hand, retrospective study involved an after-translation analysis, where the translator reviewed and reflected on their completed work. Nunan (1992) noted that this approach examined mental processes by relying on the researcher's initial memory right after the translation process. In brief, after finishing the translation, the authors identified whether the process of rendering was accordance with the strategies proposed by Chesterman (2016), the principles proposed by Duff (1990), and other translation theories proposed by scholars to ensure that the chosen equivalents are accurate.

The source of data was the English novel entitled _The Nameless Ones_ written by John Connolly. The data of this study consisted of a collection of words or phrases categorized as mental processes in the novel _The Nameless Ones_ and its Indonesian translation.

Results and Discussion

The authors translate clauses with 100 data of mental processes from _The Nameless Ones_ novel. Out of 100 data, the authors categorize each of the mental processes into 4 types: cognition, perception, emotion, and volition. The further result can be looked up in Table 1.

Table 1. Categories of mental processes found in translating _The Nameless Ones_ Novel

No.	Category of Mental Process	Amount
1	Cognition	55
2	Perception	8
3	Emotion	23
4	Volition	14
TOTAL		100

Table 1 explains that out of four categories, cognition is the most dominant category found in mental processes, with 55 data. Moreover, the second most dominant category is emotion, with 23

data. The third is volition with 14 data. Lastly, perception is the least common category found in mental processes, with only eight data.

The cognition category involves thinking and intellectual activities, such as knowing, believing, understanding, etc. For instance, the sentence "He ***wondered*** if he ever thought of the people in the houses and the factories before he released the bombs" is classified as cognition type. Moreover, the perception category refers to sensing or interpreting sensory activities. For example, the word misheard in "I was hoping I ***misheard*** that" is categorized as perception since the word involves the sensory activity of hearing. On the contrary, emotion relates to feelings and affective state in mental process. Take an example of the word amuses in "It ***amuses*** me, and one must be amused", the word amuses is the emotion category which involves a feeling process that expresses a positive emotional state. Lastly, volition involves will, decision, and intention activities. The sentence "He ***needed*** another child's life to drain" is one of the examples of the volition category, as the word needed relates to activity of wanting something. In summary, each mental process includes the category to which the verb belongs.

Aside from the categories, the authors use eight strategies in translating the mental process. Moreover, the result of the analysis is synthesized in Table 2.

Table 2. Translation strategies found in translating *The Nameless Ones* Novel

No.	Category	Translation Strategy	Amount
1	Syntactic Strategy	Literal Translation	29
2		Transposition	15
3		Unit Shift	9
4		Clause Structure Change	9
5		Calque	7
6	Semantic Strategy	Distribution Change	18
7		Emphasis Change	9
8		Antonymy	4
TOTAL			100

Table 2 shows that literal translation is the most applied strategy with 29 data, followed by distribution change with 18 data, and then transposition with 15 data. On the other hand, unit shift, clause structure change, and emphasis change have the same number of data applied, which is nine data each. The calque strategy is used in seven data. Lastly, the least strategy applied is antonymy, with only four data. This, in addition, is similar with Khristianto's study, the change occurring in translating mental processes is triggered by transposition strategy (Khristianto, 2015). However, in this study, although literal translation is dominantly applied, transposition also influences the changes, with 15 data according to the Table 2.

Furthermore, throughout the process of translating the sourcebook, the authors apply two principles for analyzing the data. The principles are called meaning and form. Moreover, the result of the analysis can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Translation Principles found in translating *The Nameless Ones* Novel

No.	Translation Principle	Amount of Strategy
1	Meaning	91

2	Form	9
TOTAL		100

Table 3 views that meaning is dominantly found with 91 data. This happens since most of the mental processes are translated accurately without any changes, such as addition or deletion. However, the least frequently found principle is form, which consists only nine data. Moreover, all of the changes in form are caused by the result of converting the sentences from active voice into passive voice, or vice versa.

Furthermore, the authors encounter several problems during the translation of the mental process from the source text to the target text. These are the further analysis for those data concerning the four categories of mental processes, eight translation strategies, and two translation principles found in the novel.

Categories of Mental Processes
Example 1: Cognition
>ST: He **considered** his options.
>TT: *Dia **menimbang-nimbang** beberapa pilihan yang ada.*

In the context of mental processes in Example 1, cognition connects to activities involving thinking, knowing, and understanding. The mental process "considered" is classified as cognition that relates to thinking. The verb "considered" refers to an intellectual activity where the subject engages in thoughtful deliberation. This is, in addition, similar with the verb "*menimbang-nimbang*" in the target text, which also refers to the same meaning. Therefore, its category is cognition.

Example 2: Perception
>ST: I **perceive** flaws in your criteria.
>TT: *Aku **bisa merasakan** kekurangan dalam kriteriamu.*

Example 2 shows that "perceive" is one of the instances of perception. In this context, "perceive" reflects an action of identifying flaws through mental ability. Similarly, the in the target text, the words "*bisa merasakan*" have the same meaning as "perceive". Thus, it is classified as perception category, as this category involves sensory activities or sensing.

Example 3: Emotion
>ST: He **regretted** that he could not be more precise, but memory always betrays us.
>TT: *Dia **amat menyesal** karena tidak bisa mengingat jumlahnya dengan tepat, tetapi ingatan memang selalu mengkhianati kita.*

In Example 3, the mental process "regretted" is classified as emotion, relating to a negative emotional response to a situation happened to the subject. The verb "regretted" indicates a feeling of sorrow or remorse for an inability to be precise. This emotional state is similarly conveyed in the target text with "*amat menyesal*," which has similar meaning of deep regret or sorrow. The phrase perceives the same affective experience, emphasizing the intensity of the emotion. Thus, the translation effectively included as emotion category.

Example 4: Volition
>ST: She **did not wish** to own a gun.
>TT: *Dia **tidak ingin** memiliki senjata.*

The mental process "did not wish" is classified as volition type since it relates to showing intention. The verb "wish" in the source text refers to the subject's desire or intention not to own a gun.

Moreover, this volitional state is similarly reflected in the target text with "*ingin*," which means to want or desire. The phrase "*tidak ingin memiliki senjata*" views the same sense of intention and desire as the source text. Therefore, "did not wish" is considered volition category.

Translation Strategies
Example 5: Mental Process (Literal Translation)
> ST: Spiridon **will decide** what's to be done with them once he gets here.
> TT: *Spiridon yang **akan memutuskan** nasib mereka setelah dia tiba di sini*.

Example 5 shows that the mental process "will decide" is translated literally into "*akan memutuskan*" in the target text. The authors' approach involves translating the source text with the closest equivalent found in the target text. Therefore, the translation strategy is considered literal translation. Further, the words "will decide" is classified as mental process since it is related to volition type that involves decision-making.

Example 6: Mental Process (Transposition)
> ST: After all, he **reasoned**, if anyone was likely to be in difficulties, it was the private detective.
> TT: *Lagipula, menurut **pertimbangan**nya, jika ada yang mungkin menghadapi kesulitan, sudah*
> *pasti detektif swasta*.

The mental process in Example 6 is categorized as transposition strategy. The word "reasoned" by the authors is translated into "*pertimbangan*" in the target text, which changes the part of speech from verb to noun. Moreover, the word "reasoned" is a part of mental process since the verb contains the activity of the mind, including this cognition activity. Transposition, in addition, is a strategy that involves the change of word class in a sentence. Consequently, the strategy is transposition.

Example 7: Mental Process (Unit Shift)
> ST: 'God, I hope not,' he said softly, but Mrs Bondarchuk **misheard**, or decided to give the impression of it.
> TT: *"Tuhan, semoga tidak," ungkapnya pelan, tapi Ny. Bondarchuk **salah dengar**, atau memang memutuskan untuk memberikan kesan seperti itu.*

The mental process in Example 7 shows the change of unit shift from the source text to the target text. The word "misheard" in the source text is changed by the authors into "*salah dengar*", which changes the unit shift from word into phrase. Therefore, the changes occur in the Datum is classified as unit shift strategy. Moreover, the word "misheard" is a mental process that is classified as perception since it involves the sensory activities.

Example 8: Mental Process (Clause Structure Change)
> ST: Now that she was leaving him at last, he **desired** only for her to stay.
> TT: *Sekarang bahwa sang istri akhirnya meninggalkannya, yang **diinginkan**nya hanyalah agar dia tetap tinggal.*

The strategy uses in Example 8 is clause structure change. The authors translate the word "desired" into "*diinginkan*" in the target text. This strategy occurs since it includes the modification of the structure construction within a clause, which is a change from active to passive. In addition, the word desired is a part of mental process that expresses wanting or wishing for something.

Example 9: Mental Process (Distribution Change: Compression)
> ST: Perhaps, she thought, she **had been mistaken**, until she noticed a small figure moving by a hedgerow, watching.

TT: *Mungkin, pikirnya, dia **keliru**, sampai dia melihat sesosok tubuh kecil yang bergerak di dekat pagar tanaman, mengawasi.*

Example 9 shows that the words "had been mistaken" is translated into "*keliru*" in the target text. The words "had been mistaken" is considered a mental process since the verb engages with cognitive situation, including understanding. In the source text, the mental process consists of three words, however, it is then compressed to only consists of one word in the target text. This, in other words, involves the reduction of a text into a more concise form. Therefore, the appropriate strategy is compression.

Example 10: Mental Process (Antonymy)
ST: Perhaps a long time ago, so long ago that you **have almost forgotten** the details, someone hurt you, and now you hurt others in return.
TT: *Mungkin sudah lama sekali, begitu lama hingga kau **hampir tidak ingat** detailnya, seseorang pernah menyakitimu, dan sekarang kau menyakiti orang lain sebagai gantinya.*

The mental process in Example 10 views that the words "have almost forgotten" is translated into "*hampir tidak ingat*" in the target text. The opposite of the word "forgotten" is "remember", in which the Indonesian translation is "*ingat*". Moreover, the word "*ingat*" is then added with a negation "*tidak*" and becomes "*tidak ingat*". Therefore, it uses antonymy strategy. In addition, "have almost forgotten" is considered mental process since it includes a cognition activity of forgetting something.

Example 11: Mental Process (Calque)
ST: They **manipulate** us, all of them.
TT: *Mereka **memanipulasi** kita, semuanya.*

In Example 11, the authors translate the mental process "manipulate" in the source text into "*memanipulasi*" in the target text. This, in addition, uses calque strategy since the authors naturalize the target text word according to the original word. Further, the word "manipulate" represents a cognitive process involving a feeling of control over something without conscious awareness. In summary, the authors use equivalent that has been adjust accordingly to the target text to translate the mental process. Therefore, it is classified as calque.

Example 12: Mental Process (Emphasis Change)
ST: Also, Radovan was an Austrophile who **loved** the writings of Stefan Zweig and the motets of Anton Bruckner.
TT: *Selain itu, Radovan juga merupakan seorang Austrofil yang **sangat menyukai** tulisan-tulisan Stefan Zweig dan karya-karya Anton Bruckner.*

Based on Example 12, the word "loved" is translated into "*sangat menyukai*" in the target text. Moreover, in the target text, the authors add the word sangat which emphasizes the degree of liking, and also emphasizes a strong sentiment towards something. Further, due to the word "*sangat*" being used to emphasize the word loved, the strategy used is classified as emphasis change. Moreover, emphasis change is used when the translator wants to add or alter the emphasis of the sentence. Consequently, the datum uses emphasis change. In mental process, the word "loved" belongs to the category of emotion which relates to the emotional experience of loving something.

Translation Principles

Example 13: Meaning
ST: Frend **imagined** her body as a veritable petri dish of cancers.
TT: *Frend **membayangkan** tubuhnya seperti cawan petri yang penuh dengan kanker.*

The mental process "imagined" in Example 13 is accurately translated into "*membayangkan*" in the target text without any addition or deletion. The verb "imagined" refers to the act of forming a mental image or concept, which is a mental process of meaning-making. This is mirrored in the target text by "*membayangkan*," which conveys the same act of forming a mental image. Therefore, the translation effectively views the mental process of imagination, maintaining the original meaning.

Example 14: Form
      ST: He was someone, Louis ***recognized***, who valued the trappings of politeness, if only for their usefulness in disguising whatever reality they, like his smile, were trying to conceal.
      TT: *Dia adalah seseorang, yang **diakui** Louis, yang begitu menghargai norma kesopanan, walaupun hanya untuk kegunaannya dalam menyembunyikan kenyataan apa pun yang mereka, seperti senyumnya, berusaha untuk sembunyikan.*

In Example 14, the mental process "recognized" is in active form, however, in the target text, it changes into the passive form "*diakui*" and clearly change the position of the subject. Therefore, it is classified as form change since it deals with the change of form from active into passive. Moreover, the mental process "recognized" completely has similar meaning with "*diakui*" since both involve the same act of acknowledgement or realization.

Furthermore, this study aims to discover the categories of mental processes, translation strategies, and translation principles. The findings show that the most dominant category is cognition with 55 data and the least dominant category belongs to perception with only eight data. Further, the most applied strategy is literal translation with 29 data and the least applied strategy is antonymy with four data. Lastly, the translator uses meaning the most in this study with 91 data, meanwhile form is only used for nine data.

This, in addition, supports the studies of relevant research from Salsabil (2014) and Satyawati et al. (2020). Based on Salsabil, S (2014), the findings are shown to be similar to the four categories found in translating the source text, namely cognition, perception, emotion, and volition. This study also supports the finding by highlighting cognition as the most dominant category. Moreover, Satyawati et al. (2020) show that cognition is the most frequently found category in the court trial, which is in line with the findings of this study.

The study discovers the difficulties of translating the mental processes in term of finding the closest equivalence without entirely change the context. This, however, could be solved by using appropriate strategies in translating those mental processes. Moreover, the authors are most likely to use literal translation to ensure the meaning can be transferred closely, and to ensure the readers gain a good understanding of the text.

Conclusion

In summary, there are four categories of mental processes found in the novel *The Nameless Ones*, namely cognition as the most dominant, with 55 data. the second one is emotion with 23 data, followed by volition with 14. The least frequent is perception, with only eight data. Moreover, out of all the translation strategies proposed by Chesterman (2016), only several strategies used in translating the mental process. The authors found eight strategies with literal translation as the most used strategy in this study. Additionally, the authors state that literal translation is used in 29 data, followed by distribution change with 18 data. The third most used strategy is transposition with 15 data. Unit shift, clause structure change, and emphasis change happen to be the same with nine data. Furthermore, calque is used in seven data, and antonymy is used in four data. The reason why literal translation strategy is mostly used is because the authors are able to translate the mental processes literally according to the closest meaning of the source text. Moreover, the strategies are applied based on the problem faced by the authors. However, the translation principles are not all used, only two principles out of six principles, namely meaning and form.

In addition, the dominant category of mental process is cognition. This is because most of the mental processes are related to intellectual process, such as thinking, understanding, and knowing

something. On the other hand, the most dominant strategy is literal translation with 29 data since most of the mental processes can be translated literally or word for word by using the closest equivalents and without changing the grammatical structures. Lastly, the most dominant principle is meaning. This happens because the authors translate the mental process accurately according to the original meaning in the source text.

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