

Style in Translation: A Comparative Corpus-Based Transitivity Analysis of Translated and Non-Translated Texts

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Abstract

Present study aims to explore and compare style of translated and non-translated texts. Style in literary translation, is referred to as kind of 'thumbprint' expressed through recurrent linguistic and nonlinguistic features (Baker, 2000). Therefore, style in the present study that consists of nine texts for three categories i.e. translated texts, self-translated texts and texts translated by other translators, is explored by analyzing recurrent transitivity process choices in respective texts. Also, present study follows the methodology proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) to represent the inner and outer experiences of real world through language which consists of six processes, where each process portrays different experience. Further, frequencies of process types for each category are calculated and compared. Moreover, most frequent verbs from each process for respective categories are also analyzed. Analysis of data reflects that comparatively non-translated texts prefer material processes more than the translated texts thus their style is more action oriented while translated texts give more importance to relational and mental processes than the non-translated texts, which reflects that they focus more on inner experiences and developing relations. This study also promotes the use transitivity model, as an effective tool of analysis for evaluating style of comparable corpus in literary translations for future researches.

Keywords: Translation, style, transitivity, non-translated texts, translated texts

1. Introduction

Language is regarded as "a network of systems or interrelated sets of options for making meaning" by Halliday (1994, p. 15). Transitivity analysis utilizes this meaning making system to portray different experiences. Writers purposefully prefer some processes over the others, i.e. they focus on portraying some experiences more than the others. Writers make meaning through their texts by focusing on different type of experiences and thus analysis of different process types can be used to investigate the patterns in the texts. Fulton (1999) links the study of style with the study of meaning. Moreover Crystal (1999) relates style with "distinctive use of language and of choices" by the social groups or individuals while using language. Therefore, analysis of transitivity processes can be used as a tool for evaluating style of different texts. This study utilizes transitivity analysis for investigating style of translated and non-translated texts.

Translation is regarded as one of the ways of "cultural interaction"; its distinctive features are analyzed by comparing them with features of source language (or text) and its culture (Huang, 2015). Previously culture and norms of translated texts were not given much importance, as it was presupposed that they reciprocate the culture and norms of source text. Lodge (1990) presented the same idea, where the language of translated text was considered to be the exact translation of source language and no translational bias was considered to be present in it.

The idea of translation as a reciprocation of original text changed with time when linguists and translational analysts focused on comparing language of source text and translated text (also known as target text). They noticed deviation in translated texts and observed a “second voice” (Folkart, 1991 & Hermans, 1996). This second voice, presented the ideas differently than the source text. Investigation of second voice led to the understanding that in translational process with the change of language meanings also change (Valle, 1993). This second voice was called translator’s style by Baker (2000). The idea of translator’s style put forward by Baker was further investigated by Bosseaux (2004). She linked style with the notion of point of view and presented a complete framework for analyzing point of view. One of the aspects of her framework was using transitivity analysis for investigating point of view embedded in different texts. Present study adopts the transitivity aspect from Bosseaux model to compare style of translated and non-translated texts. Bosseaux model of evaluating style used parallel corpus model but present study uses comparable model. It contains one category containing texts in their original form and two categories containing translated texts.

Transitivity patterns in each category are analyzed by using 350 prototypical verbs given by Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) and are then recorded in frequencies. A clause in transitivity system comprises of three parts i.e. participants, process and circumstance. Participants represent the characters involved in the narratives and are recognized by nominal groups. Process is categorized by the actions in which participants are involved and are recognized by verbal groups while circumstances are any information about the situation in which action and participants are involved. Circumstances are realized by prepositional phrases or adverbial groups.

Frequencies of different process types used in each text are combined for each category and are then compared. As this study only uses the clauses containing prototypical verbs, it can be said that limitation of the study is that it doesn’t cover all process types present in nine texts. As number of clauses for nine texts are in such a great number that the task to mark all process types requires extensive time and effort. Another limitation of the study is that it only focuses on the verbal groups of the clauses as they are main representatives of the process types, while participants and circumstantial features are ignored for analysis purposes. Frequencies of process types used by each category represent patterns of most frequently represented experiences in these categories.

This comparative analysis of process types is further supported by analyzing frequent verbs of each category. Moreover, to further highlight the difference of choices in different texts subtypes of each transitivity category are also analyzed. This study also aims to contribute towards establishment of transitivity analysis as a tool for exploring style in the field of literary translation for future researches.

2. Literature Review

Many linguists have linked translational studies with narratology (Schiavi 1996; Bosseaux 2004; Baker 2006). Earlier in exploring narratives in depth narratologists were concerned with themes and symbols used in a narrative to convey a particular message. According to Bruner (1991) central concern of narratology is not to focus on the way a text is constructed rather it focuses on the ways it “operates as an instrument of mind in the construction of reality”. Narrative model incorporates a communication model that involves narrators as an information sender and implied

readers and actual readers as recipient of messages. However, in translations narratology doesn't distinguish between original works and their translations (Bosseaux, 2004).

In narratology, it has been a common assumption that narratological structure of an original text is retained in its translation i.e. the process of translation doesn't affect it. Lodge (1990), for instance, asserts that although novel is in written medium, but all critical questions about a novel are not 'reducible to questions about language'. According to him narrative point of view of author is preserved in the 'deep structure' of the text and remains constant when the text is translated into another language.

However, another view presented by Valle (1993) was that text comprises of meanings and all the meanings are conveyed through language, so modification of language also modifies the meanings in translated texts. Folkart (1991) and Hermans (1996) argue that there is a "second voice" in translated narratives. It is translator's voice and it can be hidden behind narrator's voice but it is always present there. Baker (2000) investigates the translator's presence in the translated text by examining 'style' of individual translators. She referred to 'style' as a matter of patterning a text in a particular way by using repeatedly certain 'lexical items', 'cohesive devices' and other linguistic tools that are preferred by a translator. Huang (2015) gives three key elements of style in translation i.e. "regularity of specific linguistic patterns, frequency of specific linguistic items, and a reference taken as a norm for comparison" (p. 18). So 'Style' of a translator in translation reflects the consistent use of certain linguistic patterns by a translator. Style of one translator can be distinguished from another translator by examining these patterns in their translations.

Evaluation of style was linked to the point of view given in the text, point of view model was presented by Fowler and further elaborated by Simpson (1993). He identified four categories of point of view i.e. the spatial; temporal; psychological and ideological point of view. Spatial Point of view represents the story from narrator's angle, temporal point of view refers to the temporal factors involved in work of fiction. Both of these categories are summarized under spatiotemporal point of view and are identified through the system of 'deixis'. Simpson also identified another layer that constitute the notion of point of view i.e. Transitivity. He explained transitivity as a system that explains how meanings are represented in clause.

This point of view model presented by Simpson (1993) has widely been used in translation studies, particularly in corpus based studies focusing on investigating 'style' of different translators. Bosseaux (2004) based her research on Simpson's model in which she compared the style in translated versions of Virginia wolf's novels in French and compared it with the style of non-translated texts. She didn't consider the ideological plane presented by Simoson and based her study on four constituents of the notion of Point of View i.e. Deixis, Modality, transitivity and free indirect discourse. Present study focuses on investigating the point of View by utilizing the component of transitivity given by Simpson (1993) and Bosseaux (2004) in their studies. They based their transitivity components on the work of Halliday (1981).

There are three functions of clause namely the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual function (Halliday, 1981). Ideational or experiential function conveys the content and information through the use of language. Ideational function comprises of system of Transitivity. Halliday

(1981) defines the phenomenon of transitivity as 'the grammar of the clause' as 'a structural unit' for 'expressing a particular range of ideational meanings'.

Simpsons and Bosseaux model to compare the style of Chinese translators was used by Ng (2009) for comparing four translations of *Old Man and the Sea* and also to evaluate the effectiveness of Halliday's and Simpson's model for evaluating style of literary translations. Júnior (2005) also uses transitivity analysis for analyzing parallel corpus of English/Portuguese. His analysis reveals that material processes are most frequent process and are often linked with protagonists.

Present study also utilizes transitivity component from Bosseaux point of view model to analyze the style of translated and non-translated texts. While previous studies focused on using transitivity analysis for comparing style of parallel corpus, present study uses this analysis for comparing style of comparable corpus.

3. Research Methodology

3.1. Theoretical framework:

There are three major functions of language, namely: the ideational, the textual, and the interpersonal (Halliday, 1985). Ideational function focuses on the effective transfer of information. It helps in representation of inner and outer experiences of real world. Language is used to represent someone doing something. It is also referred to as experiential meaning.

The other two functions of language are the textual and the interpersonal. The textual function focuses on the text and its context. Language of a particular text is considered in relevance to the text following and proceeding the text under consideration. On the other hand interpersonal function focuses on the social relations being developed in the text through language.

3.2. Transitivity Model of Analysis

Experiential meanings of language are analyzed by Transitivity model of analysis. Transitivity is 'the grammar of the clause' and 'a structural unit' for 'expressing a particular range of ideational meanings' (Halliday, 1981:134). A clause in transitivity system comprises of three parts i.e. participants, process and circumstance. Participants represent the characters involved in the narratives and are recognized by nominal groups. Process is categorized by the actions in which participants are involved and are recognized by verbal groups while circumstances are any information about the situation in which action and participants are involved. Circumstances are realized by prepositional phrases or adverbial groups.

Transitivity system has three major processes namely *material*, *mental* and *relational*. It also consists of three minor processes i.e. *verbal*, *existential* and *behavioral*. Each process in a clause represents a different experience and comprises of three components i.e. Process, participant and circumstance. Process is mainly realized in a clause by verbal group, participant by nominal group and circumstance by prepositional phrases. This study only takes into account the verbal group of the clause. Participants and circumstances are not taken into account while comparing different clauses from each category. Different transitivity processes are subtypes are described in detail in following lines.

3.2.1 Material process

Material clauses are clauses of happening and doing. There are two major types of material processes; creative and transformative. Creative material clauses are those clauses that result in coming into being of something e.g. I made a dish. In this clause verbal group signifies creative material process as dish was not present before and comes in to existence as result of the process. On the other hand in Transformative material clauses, work is done on something that already exists e.g. he painted the house red. In this example house was already present but the process signifies modification in the state of the house.

Creative Clauses are further divided in to two subtypes i.e. general and specific. Transformative clause has been divided into three major categories, these are elaborating, extending and enhancing.

3.2.2 Mental process

While ‘material’ clauses are concerned with our experience of the material world, ‘mental clauses are 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. This process of sensing may be construed either as flowing from a person’s consciousness or as impinging on it; but it is not construed as a material act.

There are four different sub-types of sensing: ‘perceptive’, ‘cognitive’, ‘desiderative and ‘emotive.

3.2.3 Relational Clauses

Relational processes constitute clauses of being and mostly are used to develop relations between different entities. The English system operates with three main types of relation — ‘intensive’, ‘possessive’ and ‘circumstantial. Intensive relations are ‘x is a’ type of relations, possessive relations are ‘x has a’ type of relations and circumstantial relations are ‘x is at a’ type of relations.

3.2.4 Verbal Clauses

These are clauses of saying and represent the speech of the characters in the texts. They are further divided in to two categories; activity and semiosis. Activity subtype is further divided into talking and targeting and semiosis is divided into imperating, quoting and indicating.

3.2.5 Behavioral Process

These are processes of (typically human) physiological and psychological behavior, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring. They are the least distinct of all the six process types because they have no clearly defined characteristics of their own.

There are four major types of behavioral clauses i.e. 1) near material, 2) near mental, 3) Near verbal and 4) Physiological

3.2.6 Existential Process

These processes represent that something exists or happens. These clauses typically have verbs expressing *existence*, such as *exist*, and *arise*. There are three major subtypes of existential processes i.e. 1) Abstract 2) circumstantial 3) neutral. Circumstantial existent clauses are further

divided into two types namely time and place. Neutral existential clauses are further have two types i.e. exist and happen

Following table gives a summarized view of all process and their subtypes used in this research for analyzing style of translated and non-translated texts.

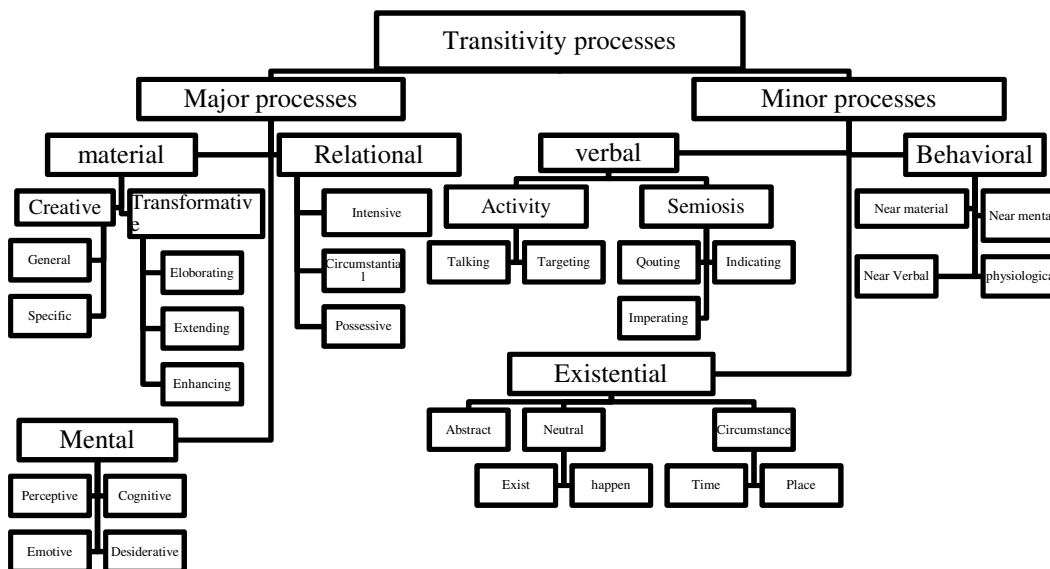


Figure3.1:Types and subtypes of transitivity processes

3.3. Corpus

Corpus used in this study comprises of three categories i.e. from Urdu to English translated texts by other translators and self-translators and non-translated texts by Pakistani English Writers. “Other translators” category consists of the texts that are translated by translators other than the one who wrote the original version. This category contains novels named *Godavary*, *Umrao Jaan Ada*, and *The sea lies ahead*. Non-translated texts category contains texts in their original form. Texts included in this category are *Blasphemy*, *The stone woman* and *Ice Candy Man*. Self-translated texts contain the texts that are translated by the writers who wrote original versions. This category contains three novels named *The Sun That Rose from the Earth*, *Weary Generation* and *River of Fire*.

3.4. Method of Analysis

All the nine texts were converted into the machine readable format. Transitivity analysis process types for each text were tagged. For tagging particular process type for each text, distinctive 350 verbs given by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) were used and these prototypical verbs were converted in the form of a formula to be used in software called AntConc 3.4.4. These verbs were then used along with their lemmas e.g. for “run” following formula [run*|ran] was used.

By using the above mentioned formula clauses for different process types were generated in excel sheet. For each process the clauses were screened by keeping in mind the properties of each category given by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). Only the relevant clauses were kept for final consideration as due to repetition of one verb in several categories required the deletion of irrelevant clauses from the excel sheet of respective category. For process representation the verbs were proceeded and followed by “<” symbol. After putting symbols, all the words with < symbol (verbs) for each category were aligned. After tagging of all process types for each text, frequencies of all process for respective texts are generated. All the frequencies for each category are combined and are then compared to analyze and compare style of each category.

4. Results and Discussion

Frequencies of verbs for each category were generated by using 350 prototypical verbs given by Halliday and Mathiessen (2014). Results reveal that total 14606 clauses containing prototypical verbs for translated and non-translated texts were identified. After normalization the number of total clauses was reduced to 1442.

All six processes for nine novels belonging to three different categories were analyzed thoroughly. Following chart reveals the distribution of transitivity processes among these categories (frequencies given are normalized frequencies).

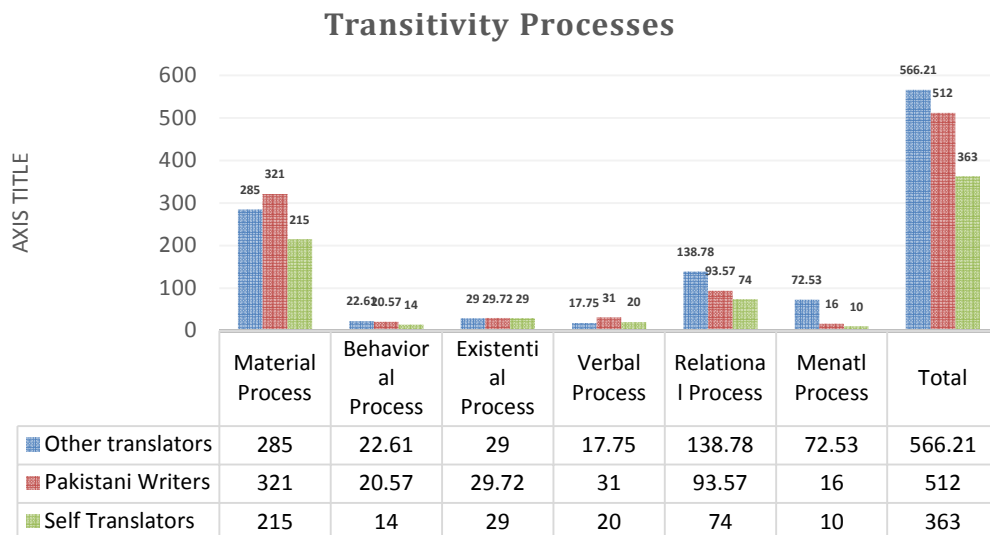


Figure 4.1: Normalized frequencies of all transitivity process types in different categories

Graph given above reveals that material clauses were the most used clauses by the writers of texts of all types, while behavioral clauses were least preferred clauses. Non-translated texts utilize greater number of material clauses i.e. 321 clauses which constitutes 39% of total material clauses. Other-translators category contains 285 material clauses which are 34% of total material clauses used in all categories. Least amount of material clauses were present in the category of “self-translators” i.e. 215 clauses that form 26 % of the total clauses.

Relational clauses were second most frequent process types in all categories. Total 306 relational clauses were found in all nine texts. Writers from other translator's category used the highest amount of relational clauses. They used 45% of relational clauses whereas use of relational category in other two categories is almost similar

Mental clauses are third most used type of clauses. Mental clauses represent the inner experience of the characters. It is one of the major process types given by Halliday. Use of mental clauses by "other translators" is 73% of total mental clauses while Non-translated texts and "self-translators" use only 16 % and 10% respectively these clauses.

Minor process types were least used types. After mental clauses most used clause type is existential clauses mostly used by all categories. Results given above reveal that all categories almost use these clause types in the same proportion, so these clauses don't contribute much in indicating the difference of style between these categories. Analysis of frequencies of verbal clauses reveal that non-translated texts use more verbal devices than the writers of other categories, 45% of total verbal clauses are used by them. On the other hand, other uses of verbal clauses by the writer of other categories are almost similar. Behavioral clauses are least used clause type. Non-translated texts make the most use of it as they contain 23 clauses containing behavioral clauses, "other translators" use 20 behavioral clauses while self-translated texts only contain 14 behavioral clauses.

To establish the difference of style between the categories of translated and non-translated texts the frequencies in subtypes of each process type in respective categories were also analyzed. Following table shows the normalized frequencies of subtypes of three major transitivity process types for texts translated by *other-translators*, *non-translated* texts and *self-translated* texts.

Table 4.1: Normalized frequencies of subtypes of major transitivity processes for translated and non-translated texts.

| Major Process Types | | | Other-Translators | | Non-translated Texts | | Self-Translated texts | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Material | Creative | General | 21 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 13 | 6 |
| | | Specific | 24 | 8 | 24 | 8 | 11 | 5 |
| | | Total | 45 | 15 | 47 | 15 | 24 | 11 |
| | Transformative | Elaborating | 74 | 26 | 107 | 33 | 62 | 29 |
| | | Extending | 65 | 23 | 92 | 29 | 66 | 31 |
| | | Enhancing | 101 | 36 | 75 | 23 | 63 | 29 |
| | | Total | 240 | 85 | 274 | 85 | 191 | 89 |
| Total | | | 285 | 100 | 321 | 100 | 215 | 100 |
| Relational | Circumstance | | 42 | 30 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 24 |
| | Intensive | | 79 | 57 | 60 | 64 | 40 | 54 |
| | Possessive | | 18 | 13 | 18 | 19 | 16 | 22 |
| | Total | | 139 | 100 | 94 | 100 | 74 | 100 |
| Mental | Emotive | | 18 | 25 | 4 | 25 | 1 | 10 |
| | Cognitive | | 25 | 35 | 6 | 37 | 5 | 50 |
| | Perceptive | | 12 | 17 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 20 |
| | Desiderative | | 17 | 23 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 20 |
| | Total | | 72 | 100 | 16 | 100 | 10 | 100 |

Analysis of subtypes of material clauses reveals that transformative material type is the most used subtype by all categories. "Other translators" contribute most to transformative material clauses as they use 240 transformative material clauses. Non-translated texts contain 167 transformative material clauses and self-translated texts contain 127 such clauses. Total creative clauses used by "other translators" are 45 that are 38 % percent of total creative clauses. Non-translated texts used 47 creative clauses which constitutes 40 % of total. On the other hand Self translators used only 24 creative clauses that form 20 % of total creative clauses. Above mentioned table clearly shows that categories of Non-translated texts and "other translators" use more creative clauses than the category of "self-translators".

Moreover, further analyzing the subcategories of the transformative and creative material clauses reveal that all subtypes of creative clauses are least used subtypes in texts of all categories. Most used subtype by original translators is elaborating transformative subtype which makes 33% of all material clauses used by this category. "Other translators" on the other hand focus more on enhancing transformative subtype as they constitute 35% of all material clauses used by this category. Self-translated texts contain all transformative subtype in almost similar proportions.

Trends in the use of relational clauses show that "other translators" use them more than non-translated texts and "self-translators". They use 45% of total relational clauses on the other hand non-translated texts and "self-translators" use 31% and 24% of the relational clauses respectively. Moreover, the deeper analysis of the use of subtypes reveals that "other translators" distinctly have different pattern of utilizing the relation processes. Intensive relational clause type is most used type of relational clause by all three categories. However, out of all intensive relational clauses 44% are used by "other translators" and non-translated texts and "self-translators" use 33% and 23 % respectively. After intensive relational clauses most used subtype by "other translators" is circumstantial Relational clauses which are 30 % of the total relational clauses in text translated by "other translators" while possessive subtype constitute only 13 %. On the other hand no such trend is present in "self-translators" and non-translated texts as they use circumstantial and possessive relational clauses almost in same proportion.

"Other translators" category also dominate in the use of mental clauses, they use 73% of total mental clauses. After other-translators, mental clauses are mostly used by non-translated texts, they utilize 16% of total mental clauses. On the other hand "self-translators" make least use of it by contributing only 10%. Writers of all three categories utilize those clauses more that reflect cognition of the characters. These include 68% used by other-translators" while non-translated texts and "self-translators" use 17% and 14% respectively of total cognitive clauses. After cognitive clauses most used type of mental clauses by "other translators" are emotive clauses while non-translated texts and "self-translators" use emotive and desiderative clauses respectively. Least used mental clauses by "other translators" and "Non-translated texts" are perceptive clauses, while least used mental clauses by "self-translators" are emotive clauses.

The difference of style, taking into account the frequencies of subtypes of minor transitivity processes is explored through following table:

Table 4.2: Normalized frequencies of subtypes of minor transitivity processes for translated and non-translated texts.

| Minor Process Types | | | other translators | | Non-translated Texts | | Self-Translated texts | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|----------------------|------------|-----------------------|------------|
| | | | Freq | % | Freq | % | Freq | % |
| Verbal | Activity | talking | 7 | 37 | 16 | 52 | 11 | 55 |
| | | targeting | 2 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Total | 9 | 47 | 17 | 55 | 12 | 60 |
| | Semiosis | Quoting | 4 | 21 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| | | Imperating | 3 | 16 | 5 | 16 | 3 | 15 |
| | | Indicating | 3 | 16 | 6 | 19 | 4 | 20 |
| | | Total | 10 | 53 | 14 | 45 | 8 | 40 |
| Total | 19 | 100 | 31 | 100 | 20 | 100 | | |
| Behavioral | Near material | | 2 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| | Near Mental | | 8 | 35 | 10 | 47 | 2 | 14 |
| | Near Verbal | | 3 | 13 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| | Physiological | | 10 | 43 | 6 | 29 | 8 | 57 |
| | Total | | 23 | 100 | 21 | 100 | 14 | 100 |
| Existential | Abstract | | 1 | 3 | 1.21 | 4 | 0.44 | 2 |
| | Circumstantial | Time | 0.32 | 1 | 0.1 | 0.33 | 0.13 | 0.44 |
| | | Place | 12 | 40 | 16 | 93 | 13 | 46 |
| | | Total | 12 | 41 | 17 | 53 | 14 | 47 |
| | Neutral | Exist | 10 | 33 | 7 | 23 | 7 | 24 |
| | | Happen | 7 | 23 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 28 |
| | | Total | 17 | 56 | 13 | 43 | 15 | 51 |
| Total | | 30 | 100 | 30 | 100 | 29 | 100 | |

Results above reveal that all subtypes of minor process do not play significant role in the overall frequencies of the process types. Most used subtype is existential and all three categories use this type of clauses almost in equal proportion. All categories make most use of neutral subtype. In non-translated texts use neutral subtype makes 43% of existential clauses, in "other translators" 57% of such clauses are used and in self-translated texts 52% of these clauses contribute to total existential clauses in this category. All of the categories focus on representing existence of characters in spatial circumstance. After Neutral subtype most used subtype in all of these categories is circumstantial existential clauses. In non-translated texts clauses representing spatial circumstance make 53% of total existential clauses for this category on the other hand "other translators" and "self-translators" use 40 % and 46% respectively of these clauses. Abstract clauses are least used subtypes in all categories.

Verbal clauses are most frequent in texts written by Non-translated texts. Verbal clauses used by Non-translated texts make 45 % of total mental clauses used. After Non-translated texts, "self-translators" make most use of mental clauses as 29% of these are used by them. On the other hand "other translators" make least use of it by contributing 25% to these clauses. Among the two major types of mental clauses mentioned above, most used type by texts of all categories is Activity type mental clauses, they constitute 53% of total mental clauses. On the other hand semiosis type mental clauses constitute 48% of total mental clauses. Non-translated texts use 43% and 45% of

activity and semiosis type mental clauses respectively, while percentages for the two categories in texts belonging to the category of “self-translators” are 33% and 26%. On the other hand “other translators” use 25% semiotic mental clauses and 20% of activity mental clauses.

Least used clauses are behavioral clauses. Most highly used subtypes of behavioral process in non-translated texts are near mental and physiological clauses that are 48% and 28% of all the behavioral clauses used by this category. “Other translators” focus more physiological behavioral clauses and on near mental clauses which are 43% and 35% respectively of total behavioral clauses used by this category. On the other hand “self-translators” mostly focus on physiological behavioral clauses and near verbal clauses, they make up 57% and 22% respectively of total behavioral clauses used by this category.

To discuss the difference of style in translated and non-translated texts, each transitivity process is discussed thoroughly. Trends significant in distinction of style between non-translated texts and texts translated by “other-translators” and “self-translators” are discussed below:

4.1 Material Process

Material clauses represent the outside experiences often known as physical experiences of happening and doing (Ong’onda, 2016). They are further divided in two categories i.e. *creative material clauses and transformative material clauses*. Creative material clauses involve bringing something into existence e.g. He built a house. The result i.e. house is brought into existence by the actor on the other hand, transformative material clauses work on already existing outcome e.g. *he painted the house red*.

Creative clauses are further divided into two categories i.e. *general and specific creative clauses*. On the other hand transformative clauses are further divided into three types; (a) those that help in *elaborating* an already existing outcome e.g. *she trimmed her long hair*, (b) those that help in *extension* of an already existing outcome e.g. *she sold her house last week*, and (c) those that play role in *enhancement* of entities involved in the process e.g. *she arrived at the airport an hour ago*.

From the results given above it can be said that non-translated texts present outer experiences of the characters more than the translated texts. Moreover trends from analyzing subtypes further reveal the difference of choices made by translated and non-translated texts. Comparatively “other translators” use more transformative material clauses than non-translated texts. This shows that texts translated from “other translators” work more on broadening the already existing experiences. Also that non-translated texts contain more creative process than translated texts, which shows that non-translated texts introduce new experiences more than translated texts. Analysis of subcategories further differentiates the style of three categories among all categories non-translated texts focus more on elaborating already existing experiences, while “other translators” focus more on enhancing such experiences. This difference of style presented in texts of different categories can further be elaborated by analyzing the most frequent material verbs in these categories that are given below:

Table 4.3: Most frequent material verbs in different categories

| Other translators | | Non-translated texts | | Self-translators | |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|------------------|------|
| Verbs | Freq | Verbs | Freq | Verbs | Freq |
| Take | 187 | Take | 185 | Take | 186 |
| Walk | 120 | Walk | 164 | Get | 152 |
| Leave | 72 | Give | 83 | Walk | 145 |
| Found | 61 | Leave | 78 | Give | 134 |
| Get | 51 | Get | 72 | Come | 89 |
| Run | 51 | Make | 63 | Run | 84 |
| Dress | 50 | Run | 60 | Open | 77 |
| Return | 47 | Find | 56 | Go | 71 |
| Walk | 46 | Dress | 51 | Run | 66 |
| Give | 44 | Grow | 48 | Join | 65 |

The Table reveals that the most frequent verbs used by non-translated texts are “take”, “walk” and “give”. Most used verbs “take” and “give” belong to transformative extending material type. On the walk belongs to transformative enhancing clause type. Same trend is followed in texts translated by “other translators”. “Self-translators” mostly use verbs “take” “get” and “walk”. Prototypical examples of these verbs in different categories are given below.

Examples:

Non-translated texts:

- We walk past a Muslim family
- Apa gives us the keys before Rajaji gets them.
- Ma takes me home.

Self-translated texts:

- We can take it down
- He walked back to his house
- I will get ten rupees a month.

Texts translated by “other translators”:

- Ma would take the children for a walk
- Ma walked towards Usha’s house
- Every day I leave my room

Examples given above reveal that the trend being followed by all categories regarding the use of verbs is almost similar. All categories most frequently use verbs that belong to transformative elaborating and extending type.

4.1.1. Relational Process

Relational process constitutes the clauses of being, and mostly they are used to develop relations between different entities. The English system operates with three main types of relation namely; ‘intensive’, ‘possessive’ and ‘circumstantial. Intensive relations are ‘x is a’ type of relations,

possessive relations are 'x has a' type of relations and circumstantial relations are 'x is at a' type of relations.

These statistical results of relational clauses show that stylistically, texts translated by "other translators" tend to focus more on linking and relating different entities present in the text than the texts in their original forms and those translated by writers themselves. It can also be said that 'x is a' relations are preferred by the writers of all categories but its use is more frequent in texts translated by "other translators", also that trends of using other subtypes by "other translators" is different from trends followed by non-translated texts and those translated by the writers themselves. "Other translators" prefer circumstantial relational clauses over possessive relational clauses but non-translated texts and self-translated texts give equal importance to these type of relations.

Analysis of the most frequent verbs in three different categories shows following patterns:

Table 4.4: Most frequently used relational verbs in each category:

| Other translators | | Non-translated texts | | Self-translators | |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|------------------|------|
| Verbs | Freq | Verbs | Freq | Verbs | Freq |
| Become | 129 | Become | 117 | Have | 177 |
| Look | 88 | Have | 114 | become | 139 |
| Felt | 56 | Felt | 38 | Seem | 82 |
| Seem | 40 | Seem | 32 | Look | 62 |
| Think | 32 | Need | 31 | contain | 30 |
| Have | 30 | Look | 70 | Prove | 27 |
| Prove | 17 | Think | 16 | Felt | 25 |
| consider | 12 | Contain | 13 | Consider | 22 |

From the verbs given above it can be observed that "non-translated" texts make most use of verb become, have, felt and seem. Verb "become" belongs to intensive subtype of relational clauses and presents phase or time of the entity it is used with. The verb "have" belongs to possessive subtype of relation clauses and is used to show what is possessed by the entity it is linked with. The verb "felt" belongs to intensive subtype and portrays the sense or perception of the entity it is attached with. Prototypical examples of these verbs from texts written by Non-translated texts are:

- My daughter has become a widow in her youth.
- I don't have the money...
- The clay felt soft

"Other translators" use "become", "look" and "felt" most frequently. All of these verb belong to intensive subtype and mostly represent state or attribute of the entity it is used with. Prototypical examples of these verbs from this category are given below:

- Burhki's became wide-eyed.
- Tayyeb Bhai looked sad and grief-stricken
- Mas face felt soft and fresh

On the other hand most frequently used verbs by self – translators are “have”, “become” and “seem”. The most frequent verb “have” belongs to intensive subtype while “become” belongs intensive category representing phase or time and “seem” also belongs intensive relational clause type and represents appearance of the entity it is related with. Prototypical examples of these verbs from self-translated texts are:

- I have no home, no hope, no friend
- You seem very angry with me, for some reason
- I became a regular student-learner at the assemblies

4.1.2. Mental Process

Mental clauses are 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” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014)

Mental process is further divided into four categories i.e. emotive, cognitive, perceptive and desiderative. Mental clauses for nine novels belonging to three different categories i.e. “other translators”, non-translated texts and “self-translators” were analyzed thoroughly.

Results given in table (1) can be effectively used to differentiate style of writers of different categories. Results reveal that the texts translated by “other translators” contain more mental clauses than the texts that don’t involve translation. On the other hand it can also be seen that texts that are translated by writers themselves (here termed as “self-translators”) contain least amount of mental clauses.

The category of non-translated texts involves texts that are original and are not translated. So from the data given above we can assume that from the perceptive of inner experience “other translators” have a style that represents inner experiences of the characters more than the non-translated texts and those translated by the writers themselves. Moreover, according to Caili (2005) mental clauses are used to make a narrative more descriptive as they aid the narrator to intrude into the consciousness of the characters and thus help in providing the detail account of the story. So, we can say that texts translated by “other translators” are more descriptive than the non-translated texts and the one translated by writers themselves. This difference can further be elaborated by analyzing most frequently used verbs by all categories.

Table 4.5: Most frequently used mental verbs used by all categories:

| Other translators | | Pakistani Translators | | Self-translators | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Verbs | Frequency | Verbs | Frequency | Verbs | Frequency |
| Want | 46 | Feared | 5 | Know | 14 |
| Know | 34 | Feel | 5 | Want | 9 |
| Think | 26 | Know | 5 | Think | 7 |
| Decided | 24 | Refused | 4 | Understand | 6 |
| See | 22 | Think | 5 | Believe | 6 |
| Love | 17 | Want | 4 | Wondered | 5 |
| Feel | 11 | Believed | 3 | Feel | 5 |
| Reminded | 11 | Fear | 3 | Taste | 5 |
| Imagine | 10 | Hear | 3 | See | 4 |
| Enjoyed | 5 | Determined | 2 | Fear | 3 |

Table above reveals that most frequent verbs for translated texts are “want”, “know” and “think”. “Want” belongs to desiderative mental clauses and is used to present desires of the characters while think and know belong to cognitive mental clauses. Prototypical examples containing these verbs in translated texts are given below:

Self-Translated texts

- I think these Sufis are crazy.
- Allah knows best
- She wanted to buy all the saris in India.
-

Texts translated by “other translators”:

- She began to think, ‘
- Do you know what is the Muslim Prayer?
- They do not even want to be our friends

On the other hand most frequently use verbs by non-translated texts are “fear”, “feel” and “know”. “Fear” and “know” are cognitive mental verbs but “feel” is a perceptive mental verb. Prototypical examples containing these verbs in texts in their original form are given below:

- I feared that if he could abuse me so openly,
- My body feels drained of strength.
- I did not know how to avoid the danger

From the examples given above it can be said that translated texts mostly preferred to use verbs belonging to desiderative and cognitive mental subtypes while texts in their original form prefer verbs that belong to cognitive and perceptive subtype.

4.1.3. Verbal process

These are clauses of saying, and represent various kinds of discourse in narratives.

They contribute to the creation of narrative by making it possible to set up dialogic passages. Verbal clauses have combined properties of material and relational processes.

Verbal clauses are divided in to two categories i.e. those used for performing activities like targeting and talking and those clauses that represent semioses and are used for quoting, imperating and indicating. Act of saying in a narrative is represented through verbal processes in two ways i.e. either by directly presenting physical act of speaking by the characters or by relating a spoken act with the characters involved. As representation of physical act of speaking is something that is done by a character, it is similar to material processes on the other hand semiotic process of linking a spoken act through quoting or indicating creates a relation between two entities; it is similar to the relational processes. Activity types of mental clauses are the clauses that are near to material clauses while clauses falling into semiotic subtype are the ones more nearer to relational clauses.

Table 4.5 containing the frequencies of subcategories of minor process for translated and non-translated texts reveal that stylistically non-translated texts focus on speech processes more than

non-translated texts. Among non-translated texts, “self-translators” use more verbal processes than “other-translators”.

The analysis of the subtypes reveals that all categories utilize verbal clauses for representing the talk of the characters more than other purposes. In semiotic type of verbal clauses non-translated texts use verbal clauses mostly for imperative and indicating purposes on the other hand “other translators” use it for quoting purposes.

From the above discussion we can assume that regarding the use of subcategories of verbal clauses style of non-translated texts (containing texts in original form) and translated texts is similar in focusing more on representation of talking activity of characters. For further analyzing the use of verbal clauses for different categories, most frequent verbs for each category are given below:

Table 4.6: Most frequently used verbs in different categories:

| Other translators | | Non-translated texts | | Self-translators | |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Verbs | Frequency | Verbs | Frequency | Verbs | Frequency |
| Speak | 56 | Say | 44 | Talk | 120 |
| Explain | 29 | Talk | 31 | Speak | 55 |
| Order | 28 | speak | 29 | Beg | 23 |
| Talk | 25 | Tell | 10 | Order | 21 |
| Say | 22 | Beg | 6 | Announce | 14 |
| Tell | 14 | explain | 6 | Explain | 14 |
| Announce | 12 | Praise | 5 | Say | 14 |
| Report | 7 | Blame | 3 | Argue | 11 |
| Argue | 4 | Persuade | 3 | Tell | 10 |
| Command | 4 | Promise | 3 | Report | 8 |

Most frequently used verbs by non-translated texts are “say”, “talk” and “speak”. Talk and speak belong to talking activity while “say” belong to quoting subtype. Prototypical examples using these verbs in non-translated texts are:

- I began to talk to my children.
- He was speaking again
- I talked to Iskander Pasha that evening

“Other translators” most frequently use “speak”, “explain” and “order”. Explain belongs to the indicating subtype, speak belongs to talking subtype and “order” belongs imperating semiosis subtype. Prototypical examples using these verbs in other translated texts are:

- Burhki was speaking in English
- she explained to the girl
- She ordered Burhki,

Most frequently used verbs in self-translated texts are “talk”, “speak” and “beg”. Talk and speak belong to talking activity while “beg” belongs to imperating subtype. Prototypical examples using these verbs in self-translated texts are:

- Let me speak to him.
- You talk to my son.
- I beg your pardon.

Examples given above show that original text prefer mostly verbs belonging to talking and indicating subtype on the other hand translated texts prefer texts belonging to talking and imperating subtypes.

4.1.4. Behavioral Process

These are processes of (typically human) physiological and psychological behaviour, like breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming and staring. They are the least distinct of all the six process types because they have no clearly defined characteristics of their own; rather, they are partly like the material and partly like the mental. There are four major types of behavioral clauses i.e. near material, near mental, near verbal and physiological.

Behavioral clauses and their subtypes for nine novels belonging to three different categories were analyzed thoroughly and from the results given in table (2) it can be seen that texts in their original form focus more on “near mental” type of behavior. On the other hand texts translated by “other translators” and “self-translators” focus more of physiological type of behavior. Physiological behavior means normal functions of living organisms and their parts. So, it can be said that stylistically translated texts show behavior of character differently from the texts in their original form. This difference can further be elaborated from the table below containing most frequent verbs of all categories.

Frequency table of highly recurrent verbs given below further elaborates the results given above.

Table 4.7: Frequencies of highly recurrent verbs in each category

| Other translators | | Non-translated | | Self-translators | |
|-------------------|------|----------------|------|------------------|------|
| Verb | Freq | Verb | Freq | Verb | Freq |
| Think | 42 | Think | 72 | Smile | 51 |
| Laugh | 34 | Talk | 24 | Laugh | 43 |
| Talk | 28 | Smiled | 16 | Talk | 37 |
| Sleep | 9 | Laugh | 12 | Think | 19 |
| Dance | 7 | Sleep | 5 | Sing | 12 |
| Look | 7 | Argue | 4 | Sleep | 10 |
| Smile | 6 | Look | 4 | Nod | 9 |
| Sit | 3 | Cry | 3 | Breathe | 7 |
| Cry | 2 | Sing | 3 | Argue | 5 |

From the table above, it can be seen that “think”, “talk” and “smile” are most frequently used verbs by texts in their original forms. “Think” belongs to the near mental behavioral type and talk

belongs to near verbal behavioral clause type. On the other hand, smile belongs to physiological behavioral type. Prototypical examples containing these verbs form this category are given below:

- Who did not think herself fit to ever reach the Kabba,
- You talk of princes and poets?
- He smiles down at me

Texts translated by “other translators” use mostly frequently verbs “think”, “laugh” and “talk”. “Think” belongs to near mental subtype, “laugh” belongs to physiological subtype and “talk” belongs to verbal subtype. Prototypical examples containing these verbs form this category are given below:

- she laughed at her foolishness
- Did all the Muslims think that the cow was bad?
- He talked about some Godavari Mai

Most frequent verbs used by “self-translators” corroborate the results given above as they use the verbs “smile”, “laugh”, and “talk”. Smile and laugh belong to physiological subtype and talk belongs to near verbal subtype. These subtypes have the highest frequency in this category. Prototypical examples containing these verbs form this category are given below:

- Four men playing cards laughed loudly
- They talked in whispers.
- She smiled with some pleasure or approval.

From the analysis of most frequently used verbs given above it can be said that most frequently used verbs for “other translators” and texts in their original form are “think”, “laugh” and “talk” while for self-translated texts most frequently used verbs are “laugh” and “smile”.

4.1.5. Existential Process

These represent that something exists or happens, while existential’ clauses are not, overall, very common in discourse — of the order of 3–4 percent of all clauses are ‘existential’, they make an important, specialized contribution to various kinds of text. For example, in narrative, they serve to introduce central participants in the placement (setting, orientation) stage at the beginning of a story (Hasan, 1984). According to Hancock (2005), existential process is a clause that presents an entity as existing without predicating anything additional about it.

There are three major subtypes of existential processes i.e. abstract, circumstantial and neutral. Circumstantial existential clauses are further divided into circumstance of time and place. Neutral subtype is further divided into two subtypes i.e. exist and happen.

Existential for nine novels belonging to three different categories were analyzed thoroughly and it can be observed from table (2) that stylistically all categories make similar kind of choices to represent existence of characters. To further investigate the use of this process in the categories most frequently used verbs in these categories were evaluated and results are given in the following table:

Table 4.8: Frequencies of most frequently used verbs in different categories:

| Other-translators | | Non-translated texts | | Self-translators | |
|-------------------|------|----------------------|------|------------------|------|
| Verb | Freq | Verb | Freq | Verb | Freq |
| Remain | 59 | Sit | 69 | Sitting | 115 |
| Sit | 34 | remain | 49 | Happen | 100 |
| Happen | 24 | happen | 34 | Remain | 96 |
| Stand | 15 | standing | 26 | Stand | 49 |
| Exist | 8 | emerge | 12 | Occur | 27 |
| Stand | 8 | exist | 11 | Emerge | 13 |
| Emerge | 7 | occur | 8 | Hanging | 11 |
| Take | 6 | Lie | 7 | Exist | 5 |
| Arise | 6 | Hang | 5 | Take | 5 |
| Lie | 5 | Rose | 5 | flourishing | 5 |

It can be seen from above table that most used verbs in all categories are “sit”, “remain” and “happen”. “Sit” belongs to circumstantial subtype representing place, “remain” and “happen” belong to neutral existential subtype. Prototypical examples containing these verbs from non-translated texts are given below:

- I was sitting by a river
- ...as long as she remained in the Haveli.
- It’s a story that happened long before the one you’ve heard

Prototypical examples containing these verbs from texts translated by “other translators” are given below:

- We sit in our little nests.
- They remained in one party.
- Something that had happened earlier in the evening
-

Prototypical examples containing these verbs from self-translated texts are given below:

- Shaikh sahib sitting on the divan
- His eyes remained fixed on the scene
- Something that had happened earlier in the evening.

It can be said from the analysis of most frequent verbs in all categories that these categories don’t differ significantly in using existential clauses so the point of view represented regarding the existence of characters is almost similar in all categories.

5. Conclusion

The discussion above reveals that the text translated by “other translators” contains more clauses than the non-translated texts and self-translated texts. It corroborates with Leviosa (1993) translational universals idea that translated texts are lengthier as translator explains everything in detail and explicitly. Pym (2005) explains this explicitation as strategy used by translator to ensure successful communication by original writer and target language reader and also eliminate misunderstandings.

Style represented in texts that are translated by “other translators” or by writers themselves and non-translated is analyzed by comparing the frequencies of different types of processes in respective categories. Results of different researches show that material process are most commonly occurring process types in literary texts (Caili 2005; Ezzina 2016; Díaz,2012), present study also shows similar trends as analysis reveals that most used clauses by all categories are material clauses.

Analysis of the process types shows that all categories mostly use material clauses. Material clauses represent outer experience and represent happening and doing processes. Non-translated texts contain more material clauses than translated texts. From the discussion above it can be said that non-translated texts present outer experiences of the characters more than the translated texts. Moreover, trends from analyzing subtypes reveal that comparatively “other translators” use more transformative material clauses than non-translated texts. This shows that texts translated from “other translators” work more on broadening the already existing experiences. Also that non-translated texts contain more creative process than translated texts, which shows that non-translated texts introduce new experiences more than translated texts. Analysis of subcategories further differentiate the style of three categories among all categories non-translated texts focus more on elaborating already existing experiences, while point of view presented by “other translators” focus more on enhancing such experiences.

Second most frequently used clauses are mental clauses. Mental clauses represent inner experiences. “Other translators” contain more than two third of these process while non-translated texts and other translators use less than one third combined of total mental processes. Analysis of subcategories reveals that all categories give preference to cognitive subtype. So, from the data given above we can assume that from the perceptive of inner experience “other translators” have a style that focus on inner experiences of the characters more than the non-translated texts and those translated by the writers themselves.

Third most used subtype is relational clauses. Texts translated by “other translators” use highest number of these clauses, while self-translated texts make least use of them. Intensive i.e. “x is a” type of relations are preferred by all categories.

Existential, verbal and behavioral clauses are least used processes. Existential processes are equally used by all categories while verbal clauses are preferred in non-translated texts. On the other hand, behavioral clauses are preferred by texts translated by “other translators” and texts in their original forms.

It can be concluded from comparative analysis of transitivity processes for non-translated, self-translated texts and texts translated by other translators, that style of non-translated texts present outer experiences and speech of characters more than translated texts while texts translated by “other translators” focus more on linking entities and presenting inner experience more than translated texts. Also that, as compared to other categories translated texts represents particularly those outer experiences more that elaborate and extend ready existing experiences. Moreover, they prefer “x is a” and “x has a” relations and focus more on emotive and cognitive inner experiences. In the style of texts translated by “other-translators”, representation of outer experiences is focused more on enhancement and elaboration of already existing experiences. Cognitive and emotive types of inner experiences are mostly used and intensive and possessive relations are mostly developed in the texts. Texts translated by “self-translators” don’t have any distinctive style, they make least use of every clause type. They mostly mirror the trends followed by the non-translated texts and don’t usually show style of their own.

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