

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

The current study is an investigation on past tense and future events utilized in Sherlock Holmes' stories and their respective translations using the theoretical framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics. The source language for the Sherlock Holmes' stories is the English language while the translated language is the Malay language. As Malay is considered a tenseless language, the study attempts to explore how the Malay language utilizes other grammatical resources to express time. A further investigation is also conducted on the usage of other grammatical/lexical resources in the Malay stories to indicate time.

In this introductory chapter, a general overview of the study focusing on the past tense and future events of the Sherlock Holmes' stories together with their respective translations is provided. Section 1.1 is on the focus area for this study followed by Section 1.2 on the problems involved in this area of research. Section 1.3 is regarding the objectives of conducting the study. Subsequently, Section 1.4 will provide the research questions that serve as a guide to the current study. Next, Section 1.5 is on the rationale for conducting this study. Section 1.6 then will delineate the delimitations of the study, followed by Section 1.7 on the theoretical framework and methodology establish for the purpose of this study. Section 1.8 is on the significance of carrying out the current study. Section 1.9 will describe the outline of the study and Section 1.10 presents a chapter summary.

1.1 Statement of the Research Area

In Malaysia, translation is an activity which is actively pursued since independence when the Malay language was selected as the official language. According to the National Language Act (1967), the Malay language is the official language in Malaysia while the English language receives the status of the second language in the country. In order to promote the Malay language as the medium of instruction in this country, many translations have been done on written materials from the English language to the Malay language (Gill, 2005).

Hence, it is a common scenario until today in Malaysia to find popular fiction stories being translated into the Malay language. Book publishers in Malaysia have published stories translated from best-selling stories in the English language with more recent ones such as the “Harry Potter” and “Twilight series” while the older and ever popular classic stories such as “Sherlock Holmes” are still translated and published until today.

The Sherlock Holmes stories were first published in 1891 and they remain as one of the most popular detectives, crime series of the century. The stories were republished many times in forms of print and electronic media such as books, e-books and audio recordings. Annually, the books receive a reprint of 5 million copies (Panikker, 2012). The huge success of Sherlock Holmes stories did not only stop at these forms as they were also adapted into movies and television series. The most recent successful adaption of the Sherlock Holmes stories is “Sherlock”; a television series by British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) which portray Sherlock Holmes living in the 21st century. Others include the sequel of the Hollywood production of Sherlock Holmes entitled *Sherlock Holmes: A Game of Shadows* (2011).

The worldwide fame of Sherlock Holmes was also attested by the translation of the stories into 84 languages around the world (Panikker, 2012). Hence, the detective

named Sherlock Holmes has become synonymous with the world's most famous detective adored by readers worldwide.

The current study is concerned with an analysis of past tense and future events in Sherlock Holmes short stories and their translated versions.

The importance of linguistics in translation studies has been much discussed since the 1960's until today. Many scholars have attested that the role of linguistics in translation cannot be denied. Manfredi (2008) states that "since linguistics deals with the study of language and how this works, and since the process of translation vitally entails language, the relevance of linguistics to translation should never be in doubt" (p. 31). Among the linguists who have played a role in translation studies, Halliday's work since the 1960s stands out. Catford (1956) is among the first to use Halliday's systemic grammar in translation theory (as cited in Liu, 2007). The application of Halliday's systemic functional model in translation studies became more significant in the 90's when discourse analysis was emphasized in translation studies (Munday, 2008).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The English and Malay language are both equally important in Malaysia even though both of these languages are certainly apart when it comes to linguistic features. As both of these languages are categorized under an entirely different language family, differences in linguistic features are unavoidable. In terms of language family, the English language belongs to the "West Germanic" branch of Germanic language family (Crystal, 2007, p.376) while the Malay language belongs to the "Indonesia" branch of the "Austronesian language family" (Asmah, 2003, p.35). As a result, differences will occur in their respective system of language.

One such difference is the use of past tense and future events which play an important role in the English language but it is represented differently in the Malay

language. While the English language relies mostly on the morphological changes of the verb or other syntactic means to indicate past tense and future events, the Malay verb does not inflect to show past tense or future events. Hence, due to the different linguistic features of these languages, problems might occur in translating the features of past tense and future events from English to the Malay language. As the Malay verb does not inflect to indicate past tense and future events, translators have to utilize other linguistic means available in the Malay language to convey the time of the action being carried out as in the English stories.

The role of past tense and future events in narratives especially cannot be denied as they assist the reader of these stories in following the sequence of events. Furthermore, the role of past tense and future events is crucial especially in crime solving mysteries as they keep the reader of these stories immersed in their reading and understanding of the events. However, as crucial as it sounds, linguistic studies which have been carried out on tense in stories are limited especially those utilizing functional linguistics and translated stories.

1.3 Aims of the Study

Based on the problems stated above, the current study aims to explore the past tense and future events used in the Sherlock Holmes stories and their respective translations. In other words, the objective of this study is to investigate the usage of past tense and future events in the Sherlock Holmes stories together with time expressions usage resembling past tense and future events in the translation of Sherlock Holmes stories. Thus, this study is designed to achieve a two-fold aim.

Firstly, it seeks to identify the past tense and future events used in the Sherlock Holmes stories and time expressions depicting past tense and future events in the translated Sherlock Holmes stories. Secondly, in cases where tense could not be utilized

due to the nature of the language, an attempt is made to examine the lexical/grammatical resources used in the translated stories to complement the past tense and future events found in the stories.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the aims outlined above, the investigation is expressed in the following Main Question:

How are past tense and future events utilized in Sherlock Holmes Stories and their translations into Malay?

This question is answered by answering three research questions as stated below:

Research Question 1 : **What are the past tense and future events found in the Sherlock Holmes stories?**

Research Question 2 : **What are the time expressions depicting past tense and future events in the translated Sherlock Holmes stories?**

Research Question 3(a): **What kind of grammatical/lexical resources do the translated texts use to complement the past tense found in the source texts?**

Research Question 3(b): **What kind of grammatical/lexical resources do the translated texts use to complement the future events found in the source texts?**

1.5 Rationale of the Study

In Systemic Functional Linguistics, a profusion of studies in various genres have been carried out including translation (Gandin, 2009), (Zhao, Yan & Zhou 2009) and Kim (2007). However, research in the genre of translated stories within the area of tense is limited. Hence, this study is an attempt to fill the void by exploring the past tense and future events used in the stories and also their respective translations. Moreover, the

reason for choosing past tense is also because it is well known that Watson (Sherlock Holmes' partner in solving crimes) recounts the adventures of Sherlock Holmes in the past tense (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

Furthermore, while the source texts have tense as part of their grammar system, the target texts do not share the same formal category. As observed by Asmah (2000), "the Malay language does not have a system of tense" (p.97). Therefore, the findings of the study will be able to shed some light on how past tense and future events are translated into Malay.

1.6 Delimitations of the Study

The current study will limit itself to only two stories and their respective translations taken from the Sherlock Holmes stories. Both of these stories are related to mystery solving. The first story pertains to the mystery of a Red-headed League while the second story is regarding a wife's deception towards her husband.

As for scope, this study concentrates only on the usage of past tense and future events of the stories. Hence, aspect and modality which do not fall into the category of past tense meanings and referring to future events will not be analysed. In addition, lexical or phrases expressing time in the Malay language which do not indicate past or future time will also be left out from the analysis.

1.7 Theoretical Framework and Research Methodology

The current study deploys the theoretical framework of Downing and Locke (2006) grammar on past tense and future events which is premised upon the works of Systemic Functional Linguistics, namely the works of M.A.K Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). The term Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) can be used interchangeably. However, to be consistent throughout the dissertation, the term Systemic Functional Linguistics is used.

Predominantly, Downing and Locke's (2006) work on grammar share the same philosophy as SFL. In that, meaning (functions) are identified and explained before relating it to their respective grammatical forms. In addition to functional linguistics, traditional grammar from the works of Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik's (1985) will also be consulted. The focus of the study is on uncovering how the past tense and future events are employed in the Sherlock Holmes stories' and their translations. The past tense system which is divided into basic meanings of the past tense and secondary meanings of the past tense will be explored together with future events in the source text. Subsequently, the time expressions, lexical and grammatical expressions depicting past tense and future events in the translated text will also be explored. Detailed descriptions and use of the framework are provided in Chapter 3.

Two Sherlock Holmes stories and their respective translations were selected as data. The Sherlock Holmes stories were obtained from the Project Gutenberg website (www.gutenberg.org) which are downloadable by the public for free. On the other hand, their respective translations in Malay were obtained from the book entitled "Sherlock Holmes Perunding Detektif Pertama Dunia".

The methodology involving six (6) stages encompassing codification, analyses and interpretation of the data are explicated in Chapter 3. A sample analysis is also provided in Chapter 3.

1.8 Significance of the Study

The current study explores the past tense and future events in stories and their respective translations by drawing upon the framework of Downing and Locke (2006) which is based on SFL. It is hoped that the findings of the current study are able to impart a number of contributions to the existing body of SFL knowledge particularly in the area of translation. The findings in this study will show how past tense and future

events are used to narrate the stories. Thus, an understanding of the past tense and future events usage can be achieved through the study.

As past research in the genre of stories pertaining to translation and tense analysis have been limited, the findings of the study will shed some light on the usage of past tense and future events in translated stories. Hence, it can benefit translators as it can be used as guide for the translation of stories and other genres.

1.9 Outline of the Study

On the whole, this study is composed of five chapters. Chapter 1 provides an introduction to the study. It provides insights into the focus of the study including statement of the research area, statement of the problem, aims of the study, research questions, rationale, delimitations theoretical framework and methodology and significance. Chapter 2, the Literature Review will review the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics and its relationship to translation studies. It will also review studies on tense and translation, time expressions and translation which are related to the data and framework used.

Chapter 3, the Theoretical Framework and Methodology will explicate the theoretical framework and procedures undertaken to achieve the objectives of the study. It describes the past tense and future events framework by Downing and Locke (2006) as the main research tool of this study. Following this, the data selection and description as well as steps of the design are discussed.

Chapter 4, Results and Discussions, will then present the findings of the analyses together with a discussion on the findings.

Finally, Chapter 5 brings the study to a close by summarizing the main findings, discussing the implications and suggesting some pointers for future work.

1.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter has provided an overview of the study with a brief introduction of the study and the analytical framework used. It has also shown the significance and rationale in undertaking the study in uncovering the past tense and future events used in the original English and translated versions. Hence, this chapter serves as an embarking point for the subsequent chapters which will discuss the usage of past tense and future events in much detail. The next chapter, Chapter 2 will provide a review of related literature to the study.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

Chapter 2 highlights the related literature involving theories and analysis that serve as a background to the current study. Section 2.1 will explain the relevance and involvement of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) in translation studies. Section 2.2 is on the description of past tense and future events in the English language. Section 2.3 is on the description of time in the Malay/Indonesian language. Section 2.4 follows with a synopsis of studies applying Systemic Functional Linguistics theory in translated texts from various genres. Section 2.5 provides a number of reviews conducted in the Indonesian/Malay language using Systemic Functional Linguistics. Section 2.6 then will provide a number of studies concerning tense conducted in teaching research and translated texts from various genres and languages. Finally, Section 2.7 presents the chapter summary.

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Translation Studies

The importance of linguistics in translation studies has been much discussed till today. Many scholars have attested to the fact that the role of linguistics in translation cannot be denied. According to Manfredi (2008), “since linguistics deals with the study of language and how this works, and since the process of translation vitally entails language, the relevance of linguistics to translation should never be in doubt” (p. 31).

Early works of linguistics in translation studies are concerned with ‘structural linguistics’ and subsequently followed by ‘functional linguistics’. In ‘functional linguistics’, researchers have included and placed more emphasis on the social context;

a factor which was not included in 'structural linguistics' (Hodges, 2009). One of the most prominent researchers from the category of 'functional linguistics' is Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday. The role of Halliday in 'functional linguistics' became more prominent in the 90's when Discourse Analysis was emphasized in translation studies (Munday, 2008, p.90). Many researchers have applied Halliday's systemic grammar to translation studies such as Catford (1965), Baker (1992), Hatim and Mason (1990, 1997) and House (1997).

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was developed by Halliday in the 1960's and it echoes the stance of 'functional linguistics' where language use and social context are stressed as a part of the theory. In addition, Systemic Functional Linguistics is developed as a priority for application on texts. The term 'text' here stands for both written and spoken as a unit of analysis (Halliday & Hassan, 1976, p.1).

As signified in the name of this theory, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) does not only analyse the technical aspect of grammar but also the function it represents in texts. In simpler words, the way language is used in texts. The aspect of grammar in SFL can be described using the term lexico-grammar which includes grammar and an addition of lexis in language which forms meaning or, in other words; semantics. Both of these elements play an important role in translation and the usage of lexico-grammar in analysing texts with SFL shows that it is indeed a good tool for translators and translation studies (Manfredi, 2008, p.36).

In SFL, language is not to be separated from context where both language and context influence each other and it is realized through the usage of language. As a result, analysing a text using SFL will unravel the meaning and social context of the text. In translation, an important element to be understood by translators is the context of the text which is expressed through the meaning. Translators who have problems in understanding the context of the text could produce a piece of translation which is

misinterpreted (Manfredi, 2008). There are two categories of social context in SFL, namely “the context of culture” and “the context of situation” (Eggins, 1994, p.32). These two categories of social context are presented visually in Figure 2.1 below:

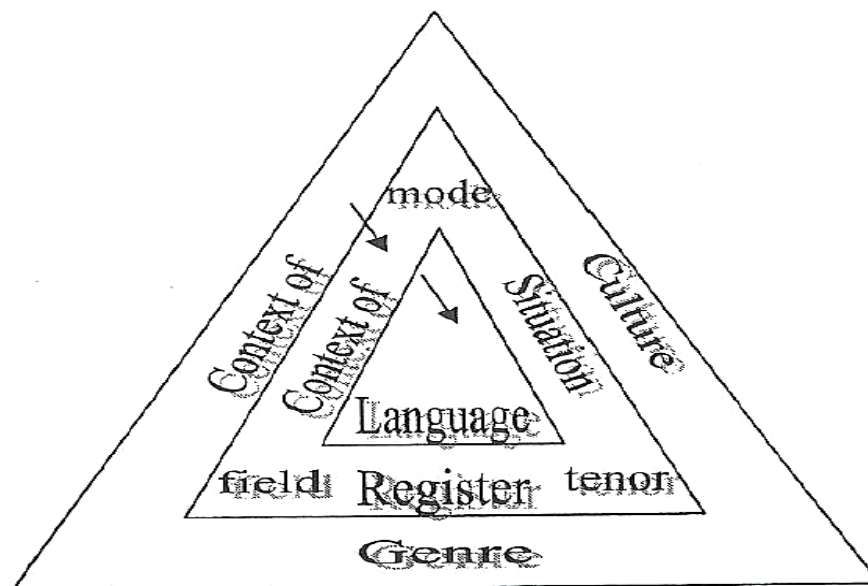


Figure 2.1: Genre and Register in relation to Language

Source: An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics (p.32), by S. Eggins, 1994, London: Pinter

The context of culture and the context of situation were first coined by Malinowski in 1923. It was further developed by J.R Firth and Halliday who was a student of Firth. Halliday, included the two categories of context into SFL (Halliday & Hassan, 1989). As seen in Figure 2.1 above, the context of culture also known as genre is the outer layer of context which encompasses the context of situation. According to Martin (1984), genre is “a staged, goal-oriented, social process in which speakers engage as members of the culture” (as cited in Thornbury & Slade, 2006, p.146). In simpler words, the context of culture involves social practices of the members in a group.

The other category of context which has to be taken into consideration is the context of situation or register. Christie and Unsworth (2000), defines context of

situation as “the immediate context in which language is used” (p.3). Hence, the context of situation is the language used by the users in their respective environments.

The context of situation can be further divided into three different parameters, namely field, tenor and mode. These three parameters of context of situation correlates with their respective metafunctions or ‘modes of meaning’ (Kim, 2007, p. 58) and is shown in Figure 2.2 below:

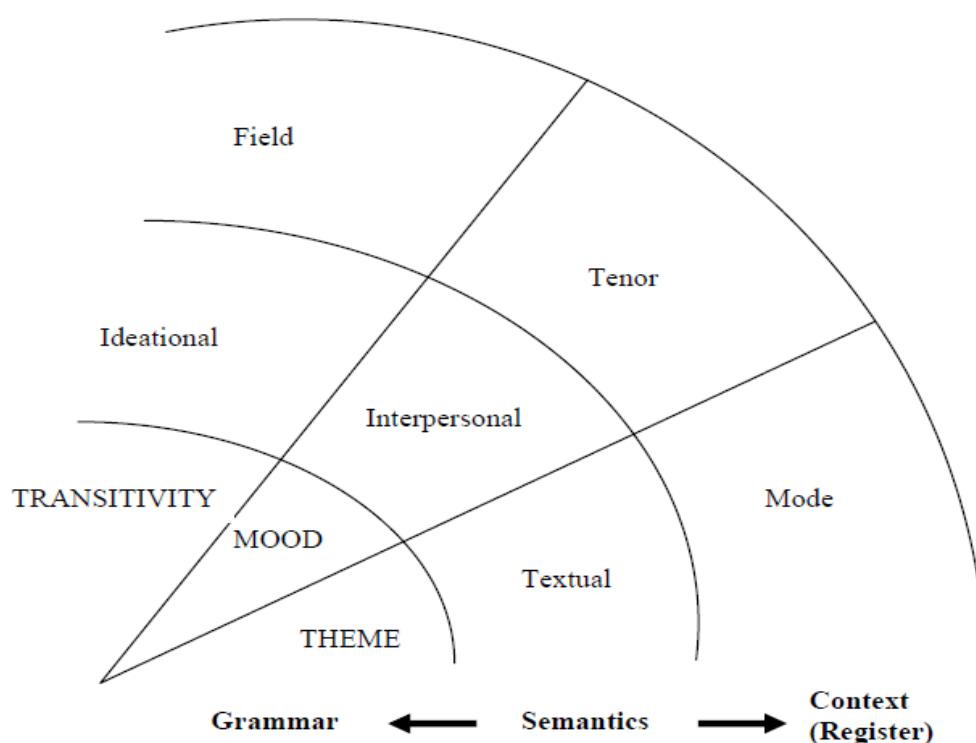


Figure 2.2: Grammar, semantics and context

Source: A discourse based study on theme in korean and textual meaning in translation (p.59)

(Unpublished doctoral dissertation), by Kim (2007), Macquarie University.

As shown in Figure 2.2, the parameter of field correlates with the ideational meaning and realized through the transitivity system while the tenor uncovers the interpersonal meaning and is realized through the mood system. On the other hand, the mode parameter is associated with the textual meaning and is realized using the theme system. In these parameters, field associates with the activity that is on-going

while tenor relates with the relationship between people and mode is the type of text used whether spoken or written.

With regard to the current study, the three parameters of the context of situation are as follows:

The field in this study is a narration of fiction stories involving detectives solving mystery cases in the English and Malay language.

On the other hand, the tenor, participants who are involved are the author and the reader(s) of the English and Malay version of the stories.

The mode is a written language form, stories written in English and translated to the Malay language.

Section 2.2 will give a description of past tense and future events in the English language.

2.2 Past Tense and Future Events Description in the English Language

According to Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985), there are two main points which define past tense. One of the key points is that the event/state described must have happened in the past with an interval period between the current moment and the time where the event/state took place as shown in the example below.

Example 1

I stayed in Africa for several months.

(Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p.183)

The second key point is concerning a 'definite time' where the state/event happened with usage of past tense together with adverbials such as in *1985*, *last two weeks* and *day before yesterday*. Example 2 shows the usage of past tense with adverbials.

Example 2

Fred *started* school in 1950.

(Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik ,1985, p.183)

However, the authors also explain that it is not necessary for the past tense to use an “overt indicator of time” as long as “the speaker should be able to count on the hearer’s assumption that he has a specific time in mind” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik ,1985, p.184).

Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985) explain that there are three meanings of past tense. The three meanings are “event past”, “state past” and “habitual past” (p.186). Event past uses dynamic verbs to refer to a definite event in the past as shown in the example below.

Example 3

The eruption of Vesuvius *destroyed* Pompeii.

(Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik ,1985, p.186)

As for state past, stative verb is used to imply a state in the past as shown in the example below.

Example 4

Archery *was* a popular sport for the Victorians.

(Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik ,1985, p.186)

Similar to event past, dynamic verb is also used in habitual past to imply that the past event happened repeatedly. An example of habitual past using a dynamic verb is shown in the example below.

Example 5

In ancient times, the Olympic Games *were held* at Olympia in Southern Greece.

(Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik ,1985, p.186)

Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985) further elaborate that the past tense can also be used to refer to other time frames than the past with the use of special meanings. These past tense meanings can result in the past tense making reference to the present and future time. The three past tense meanings which enable the past tense to make reference not only to past time includes indirect speech (or indirect thought), attitudinal past and hypothetical past. In indirect speech (or indirect thought), the subordinate clause is also in the past as the reporting verb is in the past tense. An example of indirect speech (or indirect thought) is shown as below.

Example 6

I thought you *were* in Paris.

(Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990, p.50)

On the other hand, “the attitudinal past” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik ,1985, p.188) is utilized when the speaker wants to convey politeness in his/her speech. Even though, the reference is to present time, past time is employed in order for the speaker to sound more polite to the hearer. An example of the use of attitudinal past can be seen in the example below.

Example 7

I wonder/*wondered* if you could help us.

(Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990, p.50)

The third special meaning of the past tense which is the hypothetical past is usually used in “if” clauses and to express contradictions in the belief or expectation of the speaker. Examples of the hypothetical past are shown below.

Example 8

If you *knew* him, you wouldn’t say that. (imply that you do not know him)

If she *asked* me, I would help her. (imply that she will not ask me)

(Greenbaum & Quirk,1990, p.51)

Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985) propose that as there is no future tense in the English language: “future time is rendered by means of modal auxiliaries, by semi-auxiliaries, or by the simple present or progressive forms (p.213).

There are several ways of representing future time with the use of lexical items such as will/shall, be going to and etc. Table 2.1 summarises Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik (1985) views on how future time is expressed.

Table 2.1: Means of expressing Future Time

Means	Examples
Will/shall + infinitive	He <i>will be</i> here in half an hour.
Be going to +infinitive	<u>Future fulfillment of a present intention</u> Leila <i>is going to lend</i> us her camera. <u>Future result of a present cause</u> It's <i>going to</i> rain.
Present Progressive	The orchestra <i>is playing</i> a Mozart symphony after this.
Simple Present	At this rate, the guests will be drunk before they <i>leave</i> .
Will/shall + progressive infinitive	When you reach the end of the bridge, I'll <i>be waiting</i> there to show you the way.

Adapted from Some Means of expressing Future Time (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p. 213-217)

As seen from Table 2.1, one of the means to express future time includes the usage of ‘will/shall + infinitive’. In comparison with other ways of expressing future time, the utilization of ‘will/shall’ followed by an infinitive is the most common way to express future time. However, it is to be taken into account that ‘shall’ (especially in Southern Standard British English) is only used by a speaker who is the first person subject (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p. 213).

Another way of indicating future time is by the use of ‘be going to +infinitive’. Besides making reference to future time, there are two explicit meanings correlated with the usage of ‘be going to’ follow by an “infinitive”. The first explicit meaning is where “‘future fulfilment’ of a present intention, is chiefly associated with personal subjects and agentive verbs” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p. 214). The absence

of “future fulfillment” will result in an ungrammatical sentence. The second meaning has to do with “‘future result of a present cause’, is found with both personal and non-personal subjects” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p. 214).

Besides the usage of ‘be going to +infinitive’, the present progressive can also be employed to indicate future time. The future arrangement that is indicated with the use of present progressive is not unfamiliar to the present moment but it is already expected to take place in the future.

The usage of simple present is also one of the means to make reference to future time. It is also the second most common utilized means to refer to future time apart from the usage of will/shall + infinitive. In terms of clauses, the simple present occurs more frequently in dependent clauses “after conditional and temporal conjunctions such as *if* and *when*, as well as in some *that*-clauses” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p.215). An example of the usage of simple present in a dependent clause is shown as below.

Example 9

What will you say if I *marry* the boss?

(Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p.215)

However, when the simple present is used in main clauses, it is a marked reference for future time. The reason it is marked is because it is usually related to the present and past. Examples of this marked condition can be seen from statements about the calendar and fixed events as shown below.

Example 10

Tomorrow *is* Thursday. (Statements about the calendar)

(Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990, p.58)

Example 11

When *is* high tide?

(Greenbaum and Quirk, 1990, p.58)

In addition to will/shall + infinitive construction, will/shall can also be used together with the progressive to make reference to future time. The future period of time here refers to a possible “period of time within which another situation occurs” (Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990, p.58). In addition to reference of future time, the usage of will/shall + progressive can avoid “the interpretation (to which *will*, *shall*, and *be going to* are liable) of volition, intention, promise, etc” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p.216). An example of the usage of will/shall + progressive to avoid these implications can be seen below.

Example 12

We'll be flying at 30 000 feet.

(Greenbaum & Quirk, 1990, p.58)

A pilot who says that “*We'll be flying* at 30000 feet” implies that is normal for them to be flying at this height. In comparison with “*We'll fly* at 30000 feet”, the pilot implies that he is making changes to the height that they are flying. Hence, the usage of will/shall + progressive can express “future as a matter of course” (Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech & Svartvik, 1985, p.216).

2.3 Time in the Malay/Indonesian Language

The Indonesian and Malay language originates from the same language family (See Section 1.2) and do have similarities in their language system. Hassan (2008) states that the Indonesian language is a variation of the Malay language as the Indonesian language has the same grammar system with the Malay language and it is intelligible to Malay speakers. Thus, the concept of time in the Indonesian language will also be discussed in this section together with the Malay language.

Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar and Ewing (2010) use the term “adjuncts of time” to describe the notion of time in the Indonesian language (p.220). They explain further that these types of adjuncts can be used to indicate both specific and relative time. The specific time is not related to the time of speech and as suggested by its name, it makes reference to a specific time such as clock times, days of the week and etc. Conversely, in relative time, the occurrence of the state or event described is related to the time of speech or other event. Relative time can be represented using a “temporal marker” (p.220). As the Indonesian language like Malay is a tenseless language, other linguistic elements are employed to indicate time. Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar and Ewing (2010) explain that as the Indonesian verb does not inflect to indicate tense or aspect, “temporal markers” are used to indicate time (p.204).

One of the prominent temporal markers “sudah” has been a subject of discussion by Gonda (1954), Minde and Tjia (2002). As stated by Gonda (1954), “sudah” carries the meaning of “accomplished, finished, over” (p.250). Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar and Ewing (2010), state that when “sudah” is used with verbs which imply states, “sudah” can be used to “indicate that the action is complete” (p.205).

An example of the usage of “sudah” is shown below.

Example 13

Dia *sudah* duduk.

He is seated.

(Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.205)

In addition to “sudah”, “telah” is said to be able to perform the same function as “sudah”. However, there is a difference in terms of usage between “sudah” and “telah”. “Sudah” can be used for both formal and informal communication while “telah” can only be used in formal situations (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.205).

The example of the usage of “telah” can be in Example 14.

Example 14

Dia *telah* makan.

He has eaten.

(Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.205)

In implying time for a future event or state, “akan” can be used (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.206). An example of the usage of “akan” can be seen as below.

Example 15

Kami *akan* makan nanti.

We will eat soon.

(Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.206)

In addition to temporal markers, adjuncts to indicate specific time consist of prepositional phrases. One of the prepositions used in these prepositional phrases is “pada”. Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar and Ewing (2010), state that “the preposition pada usually precedes noun phrases indicating specific time” (p.224). The preposition “pada” can function to imply a definite time as the example below shows.

Example 16

Anaknya lahir *pada* tanggal dua Oktober.

Her child was born on the second of October.

(Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.224)

Other than “pada”, prepositions which are included in adjuncts to indicate time are “sebelum” and “sesudah”. “Sebelum” means “before” while “sesudah” means “after”.

Examples of the usage of “sebelum” are as below.

Example 17

Para calon harus melapor *sebelum* jam dua.

The candidates must report before two o'clock.

(Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.225).

On the other hand, in expressing relative time relevant to the present moment or some other event, some of the adjuncts of time as shown in Table 2.2 below can be used.

Table 2.2: Adjuncts of Time (Relative Time)

Adjuncts of Time	English Translation
dulu, dahulu	earlier, previously
tadi	recently, a short while ago
sekarang	now
nanti	soon, shortly
kelak	later

Adapted from Adjuncts of Time (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.225)

As seen from Table 2.2, the adjuncts of time “tadi” and “nanti” can be used to indicate relative time. Besides relative time, the adjuncts of time “tadi” and “nanti” can also be used with nouns “identifying parts of the day to indicate past or future within the twenty-four hour period” (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.226). Hence, the usage of these time adjuncts can imply a past or future time. The placement of these adjuncts can be before or after the noun. However, the usage of adjuncts after the noun is perceived as more formal (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.226). Examples of the usage of “tadi” and “nanti” can be seen as below.

Example 18

tadi malam, malam *tadi*

last night

nanti sore, sore *nanti*

this evening

(Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.227)

In distinguishing between the usage of “tadi” and “nanti”, “tadi” is utilized when the time reference is to the past while “nanti” is for a later time period (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p. 227).

Besides relative time, adjuncts of time can also be utilized to indicate “specific days before or after the present, optionally followed by an indication of the part of the day” (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p. 226). The adjuncts of time which can indicate a particular day before or following the present can be seen in Table 2.3 below.

Table 2.3: Adjuncts of Time (Specific Days)

Adjuncts of Time	English Translation
kemarin	yesterday
kemarin dulu	the day before yesterday
besok	tomorrow
lusa	in two days' time
kelmarin pagi	yesterday morning

Adapted from Adjuncts of Time (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.226)

In the Indonesian language, time expression also includes clauses of time. Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar and Ewing (2010) state that clauses of time “say something about when the action of the main clause occurs” (p.350). These clauses which indicate time utilizes time conjunction to talk about the time where the main action happens. Table 2.4 below shows the time conjunctions that are used in clauses of time.

Table 2.4: Time Conjunctions

Adjuncts of Time	English Translation
kemarin	yesterday
kemarin dulu	the day before yesterday
besok	tomorrow
lusa	in two days' time
kelmarin pagi	yesterday morning

Adapted from Time Conjunctions (Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.350)

As seen from Table 2.4, time conjunctions are utilized in clauses of time. Among all of the time conjunctions, there are those which can be employed to express past. According to Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar and Ewing (2010), “ketika”, “waktu” and “tatkala” can be used to “refer to a specific event in the past” (p.350). Hence, when either of the words “ketika”, “waktu” and “tatkala” is employed, the events which are

described in the main clause occurred in the past. An example of the usage of “ketika/waktu/tatkala” can be seen as below.

Ketika/waktu/tatkala mereka tiba di tanah seberang, keluarga Pak Idris dan para transmigran lain harus membuka hutan.

When they arrived in the outer island, Mr Idris’s family and the other transmigrants had to clear the forest.

(Sneddon, Adelaar, Djenar & Ewing, 2010, p.350)

Asmah (1992) examined the story telling of classical Malay stories. She points out that the events are narrated in a “straight line” (p.96) due to the absence of the tense system in the Malay language. The definition of straight line here is related to the narration of the stories from the beginning to the end without the back and forth reference to the past or present as in English stories. Thus, the current study will look at how the Malay language narrates stories translated from the English language which contains reference to the past and present.

Minde and Tjia (2002) examined “su” and “suda” as TMA (Tense, Modality, Aspect) markers in Ambonese Malay from their field data collection comprised of narrative texts, daily conversations and elicited data. The researchers find that “su” and “suda” are related to forms of “sudah” in the Malay language of Malaysia and Indonesian which is said to be a loan word from the Sanskrit language indicating completion. They argue that “su” has moved away from their Sanskrit origin while “suda” retains more of the original meanings. The marker “suda” can function as a sign of completion and to express conditions which cannot be altered. In their study, Minde and Tjia (2002) also highlight that tense is not part of the Malay grammar and various adverbs of time and extensive adjuncts are used in place of tense to indicate a time frame.

2.4 Systemic Functional Linguistics and Translation

A considerable amount of literature has been published on translation which utilizes the theory of functional linguistics. The theories are used to explore the thematic structures and cohesion in diverse genres. Studies which utilized the thematic structure include: short story (Munday, 2008), classical texts (Ye and Wang, 2006), proposals, draft opinions and other legal documents (Gandin 2009). Meanwhile, studies which investigated cohesion in translated texts include: Shi (2004), investigated on teaching cohesion for translation purposes, text books (Zainal Arifin, 2008) and parallel corpus of medical texts (Zhao, Yan and Zhou 2009).

Munday's (2008) study explored the theme system in Spanish and English by making a comparison of the original and translated short story. His findings reveal that it is difficult to apply the English thematic structure on Spanish due to different language systems. He further explains that most of the topical themes in the English language are subject pronouns. On the contrary, Spanish uses more of the verb as the topical themes as it carries the subject inflection in the verb. In addition, adjuncts are often left out in the translation of the source text which resulted in changes of perception in the narrative. His findings concur with Ye and Wang (2006), that despite SFG/SFL having been designed for the English language; it is still feasible to be used in translation studies that include texts from languages other than English.

Analysing the thematic structures of a classical text (Mencius), Ye and Wang (2006), demonstrate that there are difficulties in applying the theme and rheme system to the Chinese language which is 'topic-prominent' (p.78) as compared to the English language which is 'subject-prominent' (p.78). However, the researchers stress that even though there could be difficulties in maintaining the theme structure of the source text, the target text should have similar thematic structure as the source text. This is because

the researchers believe that there are significant reasons for the author to arrange the marked and unmarked theme in a particular way.

Gandin (2009), conducted a study on translated texts from English to the Italian language in law proposals, draft opinions and other legal documents issued by the European Parliament and the European Council from 2001 onwards. The components which were analysed in the texts include definition, description, presentation, labels and the protection of geographical indications of spirit drinks. Her study highlights that the changes of theme in translated text in comparison with source text can convey a different meaning altogether to readers of the translated text. Hence, she emphasizes that, it is important to maintain the theme of the source text in translation tasks.

Besides theme and rheme, cohesion analyses related to translation were also carried out by Zainal Arifin (2008) and Zhao, Yan and Zhou (2009) whilst Shi (2004), investigated the impact of teaching cohesion to translation students.

The next two studies by Zainal Arifin (2008) and Zhao, Yan and Zhou (2009) showed how cohesion can be applied to analyse translated text books.

With a focus on the textbook, Zainal Arifin (2008) examined the translation of 'it' as a 'pronominal reference cohesion device' to the Indonesian language. He further supported his findings by conducting an interview with informants to determine the accuracy of the translation. His findings reveal that the translation of the pronoun 'it' is inaccurate when 'it' functions as a subject. On the contrary, when the pronoun 'it' functions as the object, the translations are more accurate. He explains that when the translation of 'it' is inaccurate; the translated text will not be able to achieve equivalence with the source text. As a result, the informants found it difficult to grasp the reference meaning of the pronoun 'it' in the text. Thus, when the translated text was able to translate 'it' accurately, the informers were able to understand 'it' better as it is more natural in the translated language. In the current study, the Malay language used in

the translated texts belongs to the same language family as the Indonesian language. Hence, the same problems are expected to occur in the Malay language.

Using Halliday and Hassan's (1976) cohesion theory, Zhao, Yan and Zhou (2009) investigated the cohesive device found in the English medical texts and the translated version in Chinese via a parallel corpus. In this study, they identify the three most frequent cohesive device found in both of the English and Chinese texts. These are: lexical cohesion, reference and conjunction. Similarly in both versions of the text, they find that the lexical cohesion is the most predominantly used cohesive device.

Shi (2004) in his study choosed to examine the benefit of teaching cohesion to a group of students in a translation course. In his teaching, he adopted the categories of Halliday and Hassan's cohesion theory as a tool for translating texts. To illustrate his claims, he made a comparison of the students' test results before and after learning cohesion. Through the test results, it was discovered that the students perform better in the translation test after learning the cohesion theory.

Thus, the discussion so far has revolved around the application of various areas from SFG/SFL theory on translated texts. In relation to the current study, Section 2.5 below will review studies conducted on the Malay/Indonesian language using the theory of SFL.

2.5 Systemic Functional Linguistics and Malay/Indonesian Language

Analytical studies using systemic functional linguistics, specifically on the Malay language are fairly scarce especially when related to the purpose of the current study. Hence, in addition to studies on the Malay language, studies on the Indonesian language will also be discussed. This section presents an overview of the research carried out on the Malay/Indonesian language using the theory of functional linguistics.

The next two studies show the utilization of functional linguistics by Sujatna (2012), and Susanto (2009) in the analysis of the Malay/Indonesian language.

With a focus on the Indonesian Language, Sujatna (2012) investigated clauses from the language using Systemic Functional Linguistics. The researcher aims to uncover the similarities and differences of the English Language and Indonesian Language using SFL. It was found that similar to the English language, the Indonesian Language does adhere to the Ideational and Textual metafunction. However, the clauses in the Indonesian Language could not be analysed for the Interpersonal metafunction due to the language's absence of the finite verb. The finite verb which carries tense in the English language is an important element in the analysis of the Interpersonal metafunction. In contrast, as discussed by the researcher using examples of clauses, the Indonesian language does not have a verb which indicates tense. Adverbs of time such as “tadi”, “besok” and “sekarang” are used in place of tense to indicate time. Similar to this study, the concept of tense is absent from the Malay language which is from the same language family as the Indonesian language.

Based on the experiential and logical structures of the Systemic Functional Linguistics theory, Susanto (2009) examined the verbal groups in Indonesian. His findings show that the Indonesian verbal group can function only as Predicator if Finite is not available, as Finite plus Predicator, as Finite only if Predicator is realized by another word class other than verb. The Indonesian verbal group can be finite or non-finite. When there is finite in the group, it indicates tense like “akan” literally meaning “will” for future tense. However, when there is no finite in the verbal group, the tense of the clause is uncertain. Alternatively, it can be signified by temporal circumstance such as “sekarang” literally meaning “now” for the present moment or “kemarin” literally meaning yesterday for past time. Thus, the researcher concludes that tense and fuse does

not have a place in the Indonesian verbal group. His findings concur with Sujatna's (2012) study that the Indonesian language does not have a tense system.

Thus, the discussion so far has revolved around the application of SFL theory in translated texts and Malay/Indonesian language. In relation to the current study, Section 2.6 below will review studies with a focus on detective fiction and language usage.

2.6 Detective Fiction and Linguistic Studies

Similar to the fairly scarce studies on the Malay language texts using systemic functional linguistics, little research has been done on Sherlock Holmes or other detective fiction in relation to the use of language. One study found to be conducted on the language use of Sherlock Holmes stories or detective fiction is carried out by Lu (2009). Other linguistic studies in the detective genre are by Linder (2010), examining the translation of slang in detective fiction and Martin (2011), undertaking a text-oriented approach on Sherlock Holmes stories.

Lu (2009), in his study selected a collection of Sherlock Holmes stories written by Arthur Conan Doyle to be examined. The purpose of his study is to point out that Sherlock Holmes is not only a scientific deducing detective but he is also an emotionally influenced detective. This examination is grounded mainly on stylistics and Halliday's functional linguistics was also integrated as minor tools. His findings demonstrate that the usage of passive sentences and nominalization by Sherlock Holmes creates the impression to readers that he is a scientifically objective type of detective. However, his findings also reveal that with the usage of narrative report of a speech act, grammatical metaphors with verbs belonging to the relational process and thematic structures which place the focus on the characters indicates that Holmes's language use is similar to romantic narratives.

Similar to Lu's study, Martin (2011) selected Sherlock Holmes stories as objects of study. Three of Sherlock Holmes short stories were the narrative choice for analysis. This examination is particularly to show the links between the plot and lexical choices using a text-oriented approach (Klarer, 2007) which combines stylistic and structural methods. The analyses reveal that the author of these stories used similar plots for the three different stories. However, the choices of lexical for the plots of the stories are different to suit the theme of these stories.

Linder (2010) selected one detective fiction 'The Big Sleep' (1939) by Raymond Chandler and its respective translations in Spanish namely 'Carney Demonio' (1955) and 'El sueño eterno' (1958, 1972) to uncover the translation of slangs into Spanish. He states that the translators had difficulties in translating the slang as the Spanish language does not have the equivalent term for the particular slang and the hard-boiled slang used are not known to public. His findings suggest that in the translations of these slang terms, the translators tend to neutralize or not translate the slang terms. However, slang terms are added at different lines from the original text with definition of turns to compensate for the absence of the original slang terms.

The above reviews have shown the linguistic studies on stories belonging to the detective genre. In relation to the current study, Section 2.7 below will provide a review of studies on tense in translated texts.

2.7 Tense and Translation

The studies on the concept of tense in translated works from the English language to languages which have a different representation of tense altogether and to languages which are tenseless have been conducted in both academic and non-academic field. Section 2.7.1 will review studies pertaining to tense in academic settings while Section 2.7.2 will review studies concerning tense/time concept and translated texts.

2.7.1 Review of Research on Tense in Academic

Some difficulties in translating tense from the English language to other languages have been described in academic settings by Mohaghegh, Zarandi and Shariati (2011), Dong (2009), Wee (2009), Boroditsky, Ham & Ramscar (2002) and Baker (2002).

Mohaghegh, Zarandi and Shariati's (2011) quantitative study explored the frequency of grammatical errors produced by English majors comprising of literature and translation students. In order to examine the students' proficiency in using tense, the students were given a test taken from Mollanazar (2001) where they have to translate the English tense into Persian. As there are English tenses where Persian does not have an equivalent, the students' skills were put to a test. The findings of this study show that, the English majors did not have tense errors in their translated texts based on the result of the frequency of tense errors. However, in comparison within the students of English majors, translation students made more errors in the test compared to literature students. In terms of categories within the tense, the students made most errors in translating the past future perfect continuous tense while the least errors are the simple present and present continuous tense. Similarly in the current study, the language used in the translated texts does not have an equivalent with the English tenses.

Examining the impact of a proposed teaching method for English tense usage on a group of Chinese fourth-year students of news translation and interpreting course, Dong (2009) found that the quantitative results show that these students showed improvement in the correct usage of the tense after a 10 week teaching of the 'temporal frame' concept. The test results of these students were compared to another group of students who were not given the training. Prior to the training, students did have difficulties in using the correct tense to report news due to interference from their mother tongue, the Chinese language which does not have tense.

In her study, Wee (2009) used essays written by 50 Malay students learning English as a Second Language (ESL) to uncover the tense errors made by ESL learners. In her interpretation of the error categories, she used Dulay, Burt and Krashen (1982) scheme which include categories of omission, addition, misformation and ordering. It is found that among the type of essays written, the ESL learners committed the most errors in narrative. On the other hand, the ESL learners made the highest number of errors in the usage of past tense in all essays. From the analyses, she deduces that the students experience confusion in the usage of tense as their native language which is the Malay language does not inflect for tense. Thus, in this study, the analysis will show how tenses are translated from English to the Malay language where its verb does not change to indicate time.

In contrast, Boroditsky, Ham & Ramscar (2002) examined the relation between language and event perception with a particular interest on English and Indonesian speakers. Four different studies were conducted on native English speakers, monolingual Indonesian speakers and bilingual Indonesian speakers. These speakers were given pictures showing actors with actions in present, past and future tense and were asked to comment according to what they remember. The results show that native English speakers associated pictures with similar tense while the Indonesian speakers ignored the similarity of tense but associated pictures with similar actors. On the other hand, bilinguals tend to respond similarly to Indonesian speakers when they were given instructions in Indonesian and their responses were also similar to English speakers when instructions were given to them in English. These researchers conclude that English speakers tend to emphasize the use of tense in events while in languages where tense is not found, emphasis are given to different aspects. However, bilinguals tend to think and respond according to the language used at that moment.

Baker (2002) discusses the difficulties faced by Thai learners in learning past tense. In his study, he explains the reason Thai learners up to advance level are finding it difficult to grasp the tense concept. He points out that as Thai is a tenseless language, time adverbials such as “muer wan nee” meaning “yesterday” can be used to indicate past time. In addition, auxiliaries verbs such as “dai”, “laew” and “pen” are employed to express past time action. As the tense concept is a foreign concept to the Thai learners, they are confused with its usage. As a result, these learners omitted the usage of verbal inflections and also resort to using time adverbial instead of tense for temporal expressions in their learning.

2.7.2 Review of Research on Tense/Time Concept using Translated Texts

Several studies on the translation of Malay novels to other languages have revealed that there are problems in deciding the tense that has to be used when translating from a language where tense does not have a role to languages where the concept of tense plays an important role in the language (Zawiyah, 2009 and Khong, 2009). Other linguistic studies in the genre of narratives related to tense/time concept are by Herriman (2001), Kolawole and Salawu (2008), Xiao and McEnery (2002). These studies revolved around the translation of the narratives in the English language to other language or from other language to the English language.

Zawiyah (2009) in her study choosed a Malay novel translated to English. She finds that the translation of this novel requires the decision to use the correct English tense in relating the story line that has many flashbacks. Her findings concur with Khong (2009) that as the concept of tense is absent in the Malay language, it is crucial for novel translators to decide on the tense to be used in the translated novels without affecting the storyline.

Khong (2009) began his inspection by looking at a Malay novel translated to Spanish. Through his examination, he claims that as the Malay language is tenseless, it

is a problem to translate the novel to a language with a diverse tense system -- Spanish. Hence, the translator has to be able to choose the tense in Spanish which is suitable for the context of the story. It is found that as the Malay novel is written from a third person perspective, simple past tense is used throughout the translated novel. Conversely, simple present tense is used for dialogues in the translated novel. However, in the current study, the texts studied are a translation from a language which has a tense system (English) to a language where the concept of tense is absent (Malay).

Using parallel corpus, Herriman (2001) analyzed tense in narratives texts translated from Swedish to English. Her findings reveal that a majority of the tense forms in the Swedish text are translated to their equivalent in the English language. However, there are also a minority of the Swedish tense forms in the narrative texts which are not translated to their compatible tense forms in the English language. This minority number comprises of the Swedish present tense used “to create a dramatic effect” and is known as the “historic” or “dramatic present” tense form (Herriman, 2001, p.209) in the narratives.

Kolawole and Salawu (2008) choosed an African novel; *L'Enfant Noir* which is translated to the English language as the data of their study. Grounded in the theory of interpretative method, the purpose of their study is to analyse the attainability of the ‘fidelity’ concept in the translated novel. It was found that for translation of tense, the translator has managed to translate the tense from the source text to translated text using similar tense to achieve the concept of ‘fidelity’. As a result, the researchers conclude that the English novel’s readers will be able to relate and imagine the same experiences as the French novel’s readers.

Xiao and McEnery (2002), choosed a parallel corpus consisting mostly of narratives for their study. The purpose of their study is to analyse the translation of temporal system from English to Chinese. The researchers state that while the English

language contains both tense and aspect, the Chinese language has aspect but not tense in its grammar. It is found that when the simple present in the English language is translated to the Chinese language, more than 80% of the simple tense is represented by the “LVM (lack-viewpoint morpheme)” (p. 24). Simple past tense in the English language is translated as perfective viewpoint in the Chinese language and over three quarters of the simple future is depicted by the usage of adverbs or modals.

Guo (2011) explored the English translation of chapter titles from the Chinese story of ‘Hong Lou Meng’ with the aim of exposing explicitation within the texts. In contrast with Xiao and McEnery’s (2002) findings that aspect is part of the Chinese language grammar structure, Guo (2011) noted that the Chinese language does not have categories of tense and aspect in its grammatical meaning. He explains that this type of grammatical meaning is realized through word order, function words or derivation of meaning from the word itself. His findings also reveal that even though the Chinese language is tenseless, the translated texts in English has utilized tense to convey the meaning of the chapter titles of the Chinese story. In addition, the meaning that was conveyed with the usage of the English tense was in accordance with the Chinese titles.

2.8 Chapter Summary

The reviews on the relevant literature reveal that not many studies have been conducted on translated texts with a focus on the tense system using the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics. Most of the linguistic studies that have been carried out in the area of tense are predominantly teaching research or conducted on translated texts from languages other than Malay. Hence, the current study is undertaken to investigate the usage of tense in the source (English) and translated texts (Malay) of the Sherlock Holmes stories. Chapter 3 will outline the theoretical framework and methodology employed in this investigation.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter aims to highlight the theoretical framework and methodology used in this study. Section 3.1 provides a discussion of the theoretical framework of the Past Tense and Future Events by Downing and Locke (2006). In line with this, Section 3.2 illustrates the Past Tense framework followed by Section 3.3 which illustrates the Future Events framework. The research methodology which is the key analytical component for this chapter will be presented in Section 3.4. The main discussions in this section are data selection, data description and research design of the study. Finally, Section 3.5 presents the summary of the chapter.

3.1 Theoretical Framework

The current study utilizes Downing and Locke's (2006) grammar which is premised upon the works of the Systemic Functional Linguistics pioneer, M.A.K Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). According to Butler (2006), Downing and Locke's book on grammar has "broke(n) new ground by offering to advanced students of English a comprehensive course, based on Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar" (p.xi). Functional linguistics has played a key role in Downing and Locke's (2006) grammar in terms of relating meaning (function) of a grammatical category before associating it with their respective grammar structure. In other words, Downing and Locke's grammar fuses the role a grammatical structure plays in a context together with their traditional grammar structures. Among the notable traditional grammar which have influenced Downing and Locke (2006) are Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech and Svartvik

(1985). Hence, the integration of functional linguistics together with traditional grammar by Downing and Locke (2006) is certainly a comprehensive grammar description.

Tense is the directing point between the experience of a speaker to the time where the experience happened, in other words the relation of an event happening to its time (Downing & Locke, 2006). There are two main tenses in the English language which is the present and the past. As there are no morphological inflections to refer to future time, the future is not referred to as future tense but “future events” (Downing & Locke, 2006, p. 352).

As Downing and Locke’s grammar is based on the works of functional linguistics, the two main components involve in the explanation of tense consist of the usage and structure of tense in the discourse itself. Hence, this study will present findings related to the use and structure of the past tense and future events in the source and translated texts.

3.2 Past Tense

Past Tense situations are events/states which happened at some point in time before speech time and can be morphologically represented by inflected verbs (Downing & Locke, 2006). The basic meanings of the past tense are discussed in section 3.2.1 and followed by a discussion of secondary meanings of the past tense in section 3.2.2.

3.2.1 Basic Meanings of the Past Tense

The basic meanings of the past tense are events/states which are known to have happened but cannot be observed at the current moment or in other words, moment of speaking. There are two key points in the discussion of basic meanings in the past tense according to Downing and Locke (2006). One of the key points is concerning with a

“specific time” where the event/state is portrayed to have happened in the past (Downing & Locke, 2006, p. 358). Example 1 depicts the basic meaning of the past where the event occurred at some specific point in time.

Example 1

James Joyce *was born* in Dublin in 1882. (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.358)

The other key point is a ‘time frame that is separated’ between the current moment and the time where the situation/event happened (Downing & Locke, 2006, p. 358). Example 2 illustrates the basic meaning of past tense where the event is wholly located in the past, separated from the present.

Example 2

Generations of writers *were born* who imitated Joyce’s style of writing.
(Downing & Locke, 2006, p.358)

In the past tense it is not necessary that an “adjunct” (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.358) is used. One reason is that the listener would be able to derive the period and specific time the event happened from the “situational context” and lexical verbs used (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.358). Hence, the speaker does not need to utilize adjuncts to indicate past tense. Example 3 shows a sentence in the past tense without the usage of an adjunct.

Example 3

I *spoke* to a dancer from the Bolshoi ballet. (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.358)

The following section, 3.2.2 continues the discussion of past tense with the secondary meanings of the past tense.

3.2.2 Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense

The past tense can also be used to refer to other time frames besides the past. In order to be able to refer to the present and future time, the past tense is used in closed conditionals and other hypothetical subordinate clauses. Table 3.1 below summarises

Downing and Locke's (2006) description of secondary meanings of the past tense with relevant examples.

Table 3.1: Secondary Meanings of Past Tense

Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense	Examples
In 'Closed Conditionals' and Other Hypothetical Subordinate Clauses	He talks as if he <i>owned</i> the place. (presupposes he doesn't own the place)
In Reported Speech or Thought	She <i>said</i> she <i>prefers/preferred</i> vanilla ice cream.
In Polite Requests and Enquiries	<i>Did</i> you want to speak to me now?

Adapted from Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.359)

The purpose of using the past tense by the speaker in closed conditionals and other hypothetical subordinate clauses is to show "counterfactual belief" and "presupposition" as the time frame is in the present (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.358). In addition, the event or situation mentioned by the speaker has not been witnessed by the listener yet. It is only an assumption by the speaker that the event or situation will take place (Herriman, 2011).

Another usage of past tense is in reported speech or thought. The past tense of the reporting verb results in a reported verb in the dependent clause which is also in the past tense. Downing and Locke (2006), suggests that "after a reporting verb in the past tense, the reported verbs in the dependent clause are also in the past" (p.359). Although past tense can be used in reported speech or thought, the present tense is also acceptable as long as the information given is still considered as true. The past tense is also used in polite requests and enquiries where it refers to other time frame other than in the past. The usage of past tense by the speaker creates a distance between the speaker and the listener. Hence, it results in a less direct confrontation with the listener.

3.3 Referring to Future Events

The expressions of future events are unlike the use of present and past tense which express facts. As present and past events are already known and can be seen

happening at a point of time, future events can only be predicted. As a result, future events are not facts but occurrences which are planned at the current moment. Downing and Locke (2006) postulate that “ We can predict with more or less confidence what will happen, we can plan for events to take place, express our intentions and promises with regard to future events” (p.359). The English language’s use of syntactic means to describe future events are discussed in the following sections from 3.3.1 to 3.3.4.

3.3.1 ‘Safe’ Predictions

‘Safe’ predictions are predictions which do not need willingness from the subject and it also includes repeated events, happenings and facts. Examples 4 and 5 depict ‘safe’ predictions in future events using ‘will’+ ‘infinitive’.

Example 4

Susie *will be* nineteen tomorrow. (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.359)

Example 5

You *’ll* find petrol more expensive in France. (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.359)

In expressing safe predictions, ‘will/shall’+ ‘progressive’ is use when there is a need to avoid “the implication of promise associated with *will* when the subject is ‘I’ or ‘we’ ” (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.359). Example 6 illustrates the use of safe prediction where there is no implication of a commitment to a promise.

Example 6

We *shall* (we *’ll*) be studying your application shortly. (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.359)

3.3.2 Programmed Events

These are events which are confirmed as changes are not possible. Table 3.2 below summarises Downing and Locke’s (2006) description of programmed events referring to future events together with relevant examples.

Table 3.2: Programmed Events Adapted from Referring to Future Events

Syntactic Means of Programmed Events	Examples
Present Tense + Time adjunct	The sun <i>sets</i> at 20:15 hours tomorrow.
By will	Next year's conference <i>will</i> be held in Milan.
Lexical Auxiliaries be due to + Infinitive	He <i>is due</i> to <i>retire</i> in two months' time.
Be to (simple forms only)	She <i>is to</i> marry the future heir to the throne.

Adapted from Referring to Future Events. (Downing and Locke, 2006, p.359 & 360).

3.3.3 Intended Events

Intended Events are events where the possibilities of these events taking place in the future are uncertain. These events may or may not take place in the future time. Table 3.3 below summarises Downing and Locke's (2006) description of intended events referring to future events together with relevant examples.

Table 3.3: Intended Events

Syntactic Means of Intended Events	Examples
Be + Going to + Infinitive	I am <i>going to try</i> to get more information about this.
Progressive (be + ing)	Pete <i>is thinking</i> of changing his job.
Past forms refer to an event intended at some time in the past to occur in some future time	I <i>was going</i> to leave a note but there was no-one at Reception.

Adapted from Referring to Future Events (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.360)

Theoretical Framework of the Past Tense System

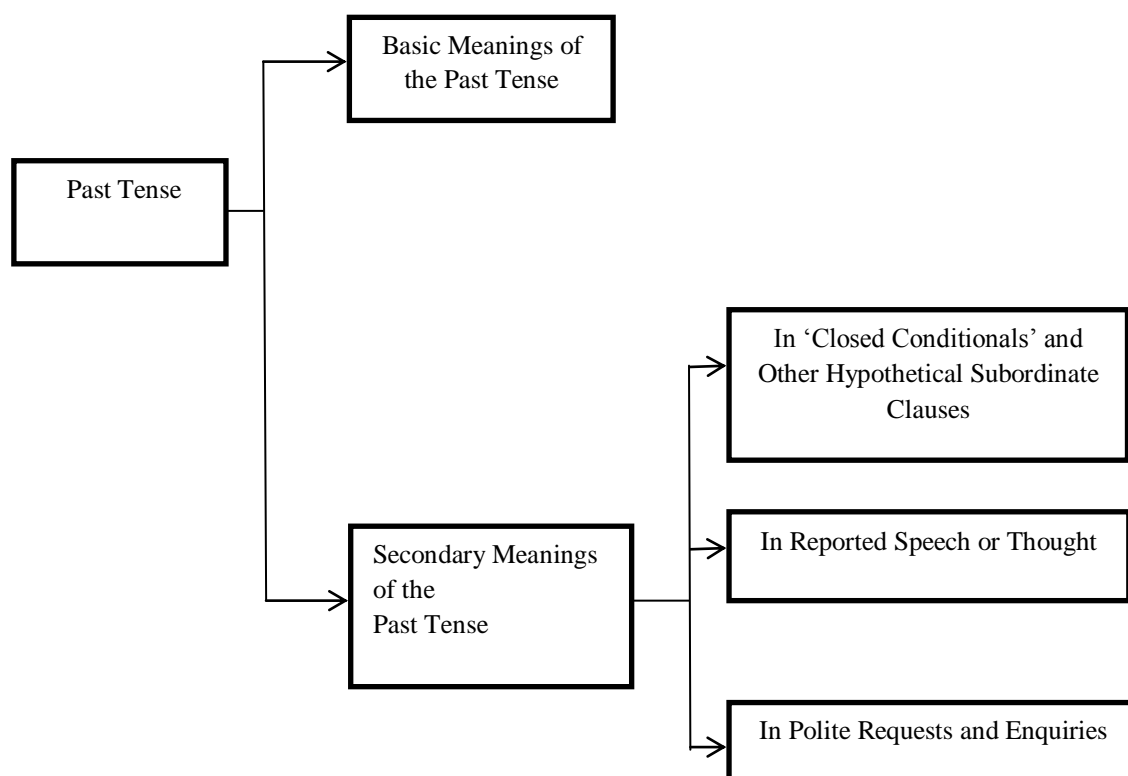


Figure 3.1: Theoretical Framework of the Past Tense System

Adapted from Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (Downing & Locke, 2003, p.359)

Theoretical Framework of Future Events System

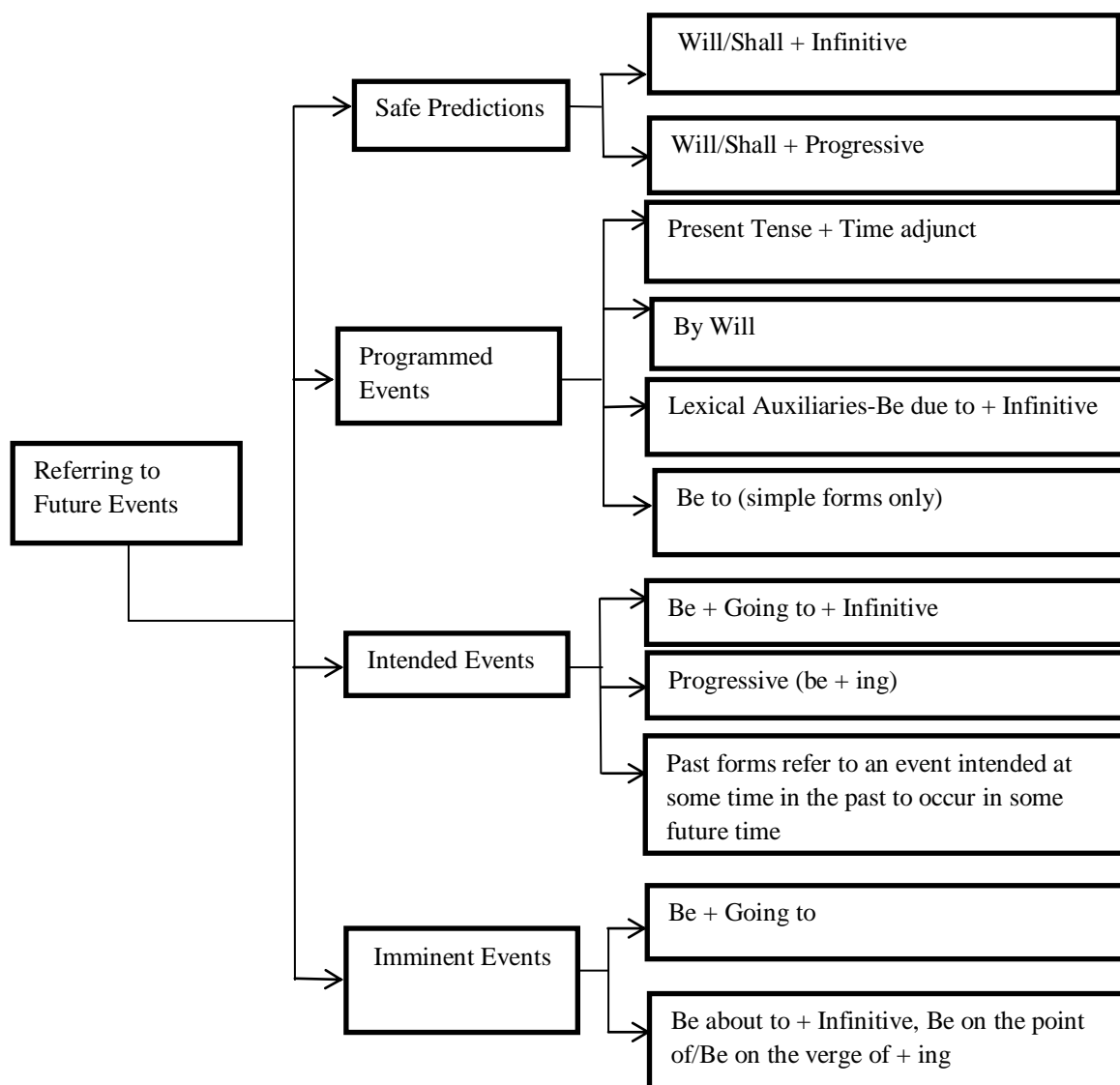


Figure 3.2: Flowchart of the Future Events System

Adapted from Referring to Future Events (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.360)

3.3.4 Imminent Events

Imminent Events are events which will occur soon in the future. In addition, there would be signs already to indicate that the event will take place in the nearing future time. Table 3.4 below summarises Downing and Locke's (2006) description of imminent events referring to future events together with relevant examples.

Table 3.4: Imminent Events

Syntactic Means of Imminent Events	Examples
Be + Going to	It looks as if there 's <i>going</i> to be a storm.
Be about to + Infinitive, Be on the point of/Be on the verge of + ing	This company is <i>about to be/on the verge of being taken over</i> by a multinational.

Adapted from (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.360)

The tense system used in this study is conceptualised in the system network diagrams from Page 42 to Page 43.

3.4 Research Methodology

Following the theoretical framework for this study, the research methodology section proceeds with a discussion of data selection, data description and description of stages in the research design.

3.4.1 Data Selection

The Red-Headed League and *The Yellow Face* stories from the Sherlock Holmes' series and their translated versions in the Malay language are chosen as the data of this study. There are four reasons for selecting these texts. Firstly, although the source texts (Sherlock Holmes stories) were written over 100 over years ago, its popularity has never waned. These stories have been reprinted and adapted into plays and movies (British Broadcasting Corporation, 2010). Hence, these texts which have captivated readers for many generations are worth analyzing. The current study analyses them for their system of tense from the systemic functional linguistic point of view. Redmond (2009) has noted that the *Red-Headed League* story is one of the "best known and, by general acclaim, the best of Holmes tales" (p. 16).

Secondly, the translated texts were translated by a certified translator from Institut Terjemahan Negara Malaysia which is a company administered by the Ministry of Education Malaysia (ITNM, 2010). Thus, the translated texts have more credibility in comparison with other translated texts. Thirdly, the translated texts are also popular among readers as they were republished again in year 2010 and were given 5 star ratings by readers (PTS, 2010). Fourthly, permission was sought from the translator of both of the stories for her work to be used as objects of the study. (See Appendix E). Thus, the two sources and translated texts of Sherlock Holmes stories were selected to be explored for the tense system. In addition, this study also explores any grammatical/lexical resources used in the translated texts to complement the tense system found in the source texts.

3.4.2 Data Description

The Red-Headed League (see Appendix A1) was written by Arthur Conan Doyle and it is one of the 12 short stories found in the book ‘The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes’. The book was first published in 1982 by “George Newness Ltd., the proprietors of the *Strand*” (Redmond, 2009, p.16). *The Yellow Face* (See Appendix A3) was also written by Arthur Conan Doyle and it is one of the short stories found in the book ‘The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes’.

The translation of the same stories in the Malay language carries the title *Liga Si Rambut Merah* (see Appendix A2) and *Si Wajah Aneh* (See Appendix A4) are included in the book Sherlock Holmes ‘Perunding Detektif Pertama Dunia’. The data which will be used for this study are summarized in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Summary of the data

Data/Text	Title of Story	Author/ Translator	Publishers/ Websites	Textual Form	Length (words)
Source Texts	The Red-Headed League (ERH) The Yellow Face (EYF)	Arthur Conan Doyle	Project Gutenberg E-book	Short Story	9157 7505
Translated Texts	Liga Si Rambut Merah (MRH) Si Wajah Aneh (MYF)	Juneta Zawawi (Trans)	PTS One Sdn Bhd	Short Story	7127 6500

A brief account of each story is provided in Table 3.6 below:

Table 3.6: Brief Account of the Stories

Title	Brief Account
The Red-Headed League (ERH)	The story begins with Watson finding Sherlock Holmes engrossed in a conversation with a red-headed client. The client is Jabez Wilson who recalls the mysterious Red-Headed League where he was selected to fill a vacancy. The position of the vacancy was advertised in the newspaper and was made known to Jabez Wilson by his pawn shop's assistant known as Vincent Spaulding. Jabez Wilson was paid a lucrative amount of money for copying the Britannica's Encyclopedia. After copying numerous pages of the encyclopedia, the Red-Headed League was abolished. In the end, it is revealed that the Red-Headed League was a conspiracy to rob a bank adjunct to Jabez Wilson's pawn shop.
The Yellow Face (EYF)	Grant Munro, a troubled husband suspecting that his wife (Effie) is cheating on him comes to Sherlock Holmes for help. The "yellow face" refers to a face that Grant Munro saw on the window of a cottage nearby to his home. His suspicion grew as he saw his wife leaving the same cottage one day. It turns out that the "yellow face" that Grant Munro saw on the window was Effie's daughter with her former husband. Effie was married before in Atlanta to a black man named John Hebron. However, her husband died in a yellow fever epidemic. Effie's daughter survived the epidemic and was under the care of a former servant. All this while, Effie had been hiding her daughter from the knowledge of Grant Munro.

3.4.3 Research Design

This study will focus on the tense system found in the source and also their respective translated texts. The identification of the tense system found in the source and translated texts will be done at the sentence level. Hence the unit of analysis is the sentence. All the sentences in the texts will be coded and analyzed for its tense system.

However, titles, subtitles, caption, illustrations and sentences in languages other than English and Malay will be left out from the analysis. Thus, the analysis involves six stages as shown in Figure 3.3.

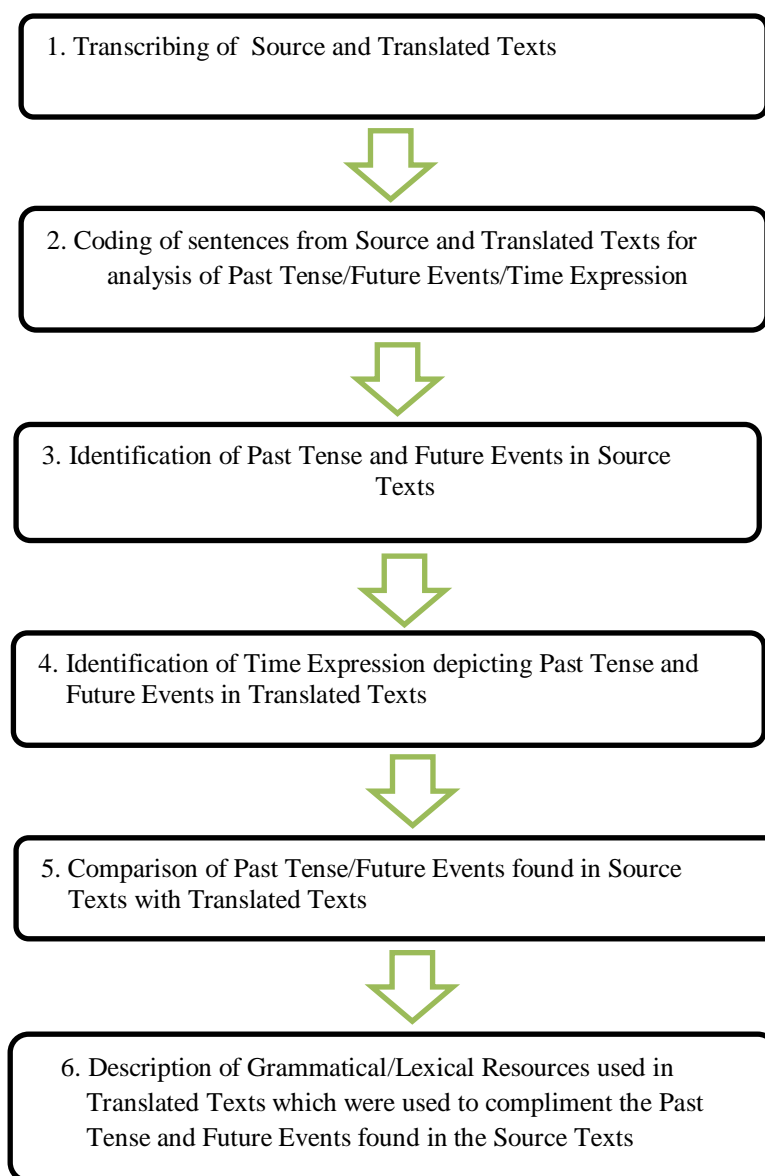


Figure 3.3: Stages in the Methodology

These stages will be described in Subsection 3.4.3.1 to Subsection 3.4.3.6 and the analysis using these steps will result in answering the Main Question below:

How are past tense and future events utilized in Sherlock Holmes Stories and their translation into Malay?

The Main Question of the study is answered by considering the following parallel questions:

Research Question 1: **What are the Past Tense and Future Events found in the Sherlock Holmes stories?**

Research Question 2: **What are the time expressions depicting past tense and future events in the translated Sherlock Holmes stories?**

Research Question 3(a): **What kind of grammatical/lexical resources do the translated texts use to complement the past tense found in the source texts?**

Research Question 3(b): **What kind of grammatical/lexical resources do the translated texts use to complement the future events found in the source texts?**

3.4.3.1 Stage 1: Transcribing of Source and Translated Texts

The first step of the research design involves transcribing the raw texts. Hence, the source and target texts from e-books and books were transcribed. Figure 3.2 shows an extract of a transcription from the source and translated texts of *The Red-Headed League* story.

Sample Transcription

<p style="text-align: center;">SOURCE TEXT: THE RED-HEADED LEAGUE</p> <p>I had called upon my friend, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, one day in the autumn of last year and found him in deep conversation with a very stout, florid-faced, elderly gentleman with fiery red hair. With an apology for my intrusion, I was about to withdraw when Holmes pulled me abruptly into the room and closed the door behind me. "You could not possibly have come at a better time, my dear Watson," he said cordially. "I was afraid that you were engaged." "So I am. Very much so."</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TRANSLATED TEXT: LIGA SI RAMBUT MERAH</p> <p>Satu hari, pada musim luruh yang lalu, saya melawat teman saya, Sherlock Holmes. Dia tampak begitu asyik berbual dengan seorang lelaki pertengahan umur, berbadan gempal, berwajah cerah kemerah-merahan dan berambut merah bara. Ketika saya meminta maaf kerana menerpa masuk dan berkira-kira mahu berundur, Holmes menyentap tangan saya dan menarik saya masuk lalu menutup pintu. "Tuan Watson, tuan ini memang langkah kanan," kata Holmes mesra.</p> <p>"Saya tidak mengganggukah? Tuan nampak sedang berbincang tadi." "Memang, memang kami sedang berbincang."</p>
--

Figure 3.4: Sample of Transcription

3.4.3.2 Stage 2: Coding of Source and Translated Texts

In the second stage, following the transcription of both source and translated texts, coding was done on the texts. This process involved the coding of each sentence for ease of reference.

For the source texts, *The Red-Headed League* story was coded starting from ERHS1 while *The Yellow Face* story was coded starting from EYFS1. On the other hand, for the translated texts, *Liga Si Rambut Merah* was coded from MRHS1 and *Si Wajah Aneh* was coded from MYFS1. Table 3.6 shows the description of code for each text according to the name of the story and sentence. Following the description of coding, Table 3.7 shows a sample of five sentences coded for the story *The Red-Headed*

League while Table 3.8 shows a sample of five sentences for the story *Liga Si Rambut Merah*.

Table 3.6: Description of Coding

ERHS1	English (Source Text)	The Red-Headed League, Sentence 1
MRHS1	Malay (Translated Text)	Liga Si Rambut Merah, Sentence 1
EYFS1	English (Source Text)	The Yellow Face, Sentence 1
MYFS1	Malay (Translated Text)	Si Wajah Aneh, Sentence 1

Table 3.7: Sample of Coding for *The Red-Headed League*

E/RH/S1	I had called upon my friend, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, one day in the autumn of last year and found him in deep conversation with a very stout, florid-faced, elderly gentleman with fiery red hair.
E/RH/S2	With an apology for my intrusion, I was about to withdraw when Holmes pulled me abruptly into the room and closed the door behind me.
E/RH/S3	“You could not possibly have come at a better time, my dear Watson,” he said cordially.
E/RH/S4	“I was afraid that you were engaged.”
E/RH/S5 (i) E/RH/S5 (ii)	“So I am. Very much so.”

Table 3.8: Sample of Coding for *Si Rambut Merah*

M/RH/S1	Satu hari, pada musim luruh yang lalu, saya melawat teman saya, Sherlock Holmes.
M/RH/S2	Dia tampak begitu asyik berbual dengan seorang lelaki pertengahan umur, berbadan gempal, berwajah cerah kemerah-merahan dan berambut merah bara.
M/RH/S3	Ketika saya meminta maaf kerana menerpa masuk dan berkira-kira mahu berundur, Holmes menyentap tangan saya dan menarik saya masuk lalu menutup pintu.
M/RH/S4	“Tuan Watson, tuan ini memang langkah kanan,” kata Holmes mesra.
M/RH/S5 (i) M/RH/S5 (ii)	“Saya tidak mengganggukah? Tuan nampak sedang berbincang tadi.”

3.4.3.3 Stage 3: Identification of Past Tense and Future Events in Source Texts

Corresponding to Stage 2 where coding of sentences are applied on the texts, Stage 3 concerns the identification of past tense and future events with relevant category of meanings in the source texts (See Appendix B1 and B3 for past tense, Appendix C1 and C3 for future events). The identification of past tense and future events in the texts

begin from the first sentence coded from the texts. These sentences from the text are analyzed for past tense and future events.

Examples 7 and 8 below derived from the data illustrates the identification of two sentences; one for Past Tense in the text of ERH (English Text of The Red-Headed League) and the other for Future Events in the text of EYF (English Text of The Yellow Face).

Example 7

A sample of the Basic Meanings of the Past Tense in Text ERH (English Text of The Red-Headed League)

E/RH/S18	Our visitor bore every mark of being an average commonplace British tradesman, obese, pompous, and slow. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> bore
----------	--

In Example 7 above, “bore” [E/RH/S18] suggests basic meanings of the past tense as the “visitor” who is Sherlock Holmes’ client was described by Sherlock Holmes as “an ordinary British tradesman who is overweight, egoistic and slow” at one point of time in the past.

Example 8

A sample of the Future Events (Safe Predictions) in Text EYF (English Text of The Yellow Face)

E/YF/S254 (i) E/YF/S254 (ii)	"Have seen the face again at the window. Will meet the seven o'clock train, and will take no steps until you arrive." SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)
---------------------------------	---

Example 8 is a note sent by Sherlock Holmes’ client; Mr. Grant Munro to Sherlock Holmes. In [E/YF/S254(ii)], “will meet” and “will take” signify “safe predictions” of future events. The usage of the two “will” in the sentence reveal that

“the writer” of these words is making a prediction that in the future “at seven o’clock”, he will meet the reader and he is not taking any action until the reader arrives.

The data analysis will be discussed in detail in Chapter 4.

3.4.3.4 Stage 4: Identification of Time Expression depicting Past Tense and Future Events in Translated Texts

Likewise in Stage 4, the identification of time expression depicting past tense (See Appendix B2 and B4) and future events (See Appendix C2 and C4) in the translated texts begins from the first sentence coded from the texts. Hence, these sentences will be examined for expressions depicting past time in the Malay language such as “sudah, telah” and future events such as “akan”. However, analyses involving “akan” which is used preceding a noun (referring to humans) and following an adjective will not be analysed. The role of “akan” here is as a preposition and not as a marker of a future event. Two expressions of past time in the text of MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) are shown in Examples 9 and 10 while an example for future time from MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh) is shown in Example 11 as below.

Example 9

A sample of Time Expression “sudah” depicting Past Time in Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

M/RH/S147	Tepat pukul dua, dia memungut semua salinan yang sudah saya buat.
-----------	--

In Example 9, the usage of “sudah” [M/RH/S147] carries the meaning of completed actions similar to the word “already”. Thus, the usage of “sudah” with the word “buat” literally meaning ‘do’, carries the implication of an action which is “done and completed” (Asmah, 2000, p. 37).

Example 10

A sample of Time Expression “telah” depicting Past Time in Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

M/RH/S386 (xiii)	Semasa Tuan memandu pulang selepas konsert itu, saya menghubungi pihak polis dan pengerusi lembaga pengarah bank dan menerangkan kepada mereka apa yang telah saya temui.”
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In Example 10, the usage of “telah” [M/RH/S386(xiii)] is also another way of depicting past time as it signifies an action which is done. In [M/RH/S386(xiii)], “temui” literally means “discover” and the usage of “telah” with “discover” indicates that the act of discovering something is y done at a point of time in the past.

Example 11

A sample of Time Expressions “akan” depicting Future Time in Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

M/YF/S295 (i) M/YF/S295 (ii)	“Sekiranya begitu, saya akan datang esok dan kita akan bincang hal ini. Tuan pulang dulu, tapi ingat, jangan marah-marah sehingga tuan rasa tuan memang perlu marah.”
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As for Example 11, the usage of “akan” [M/YF/S295] by the speaker implies that the act of “datang” literally meaning “come” and “bincang” literally meaning “discuss” will happen at a future time and the act cannot be observed at the moment. The future time here refers to “esok” literally meaning “tomorrow” as stated in [M/YF/S295(i)].

3.4.3.5 Stage 5: Comparison of Past Tense/Future Events found in Source Texts with Translated Texts

Stage 5 concerns comparing the past tense and future events identified in the source texts with relevant translated texts. The past tense and future events which are identified in Stage 3 will be compared with their translation in the Malay texts (See Appendix D1 and D2). Examples 12 and 13 below are samples of the comparison for

ERH (The Red-Headed League) with MRH (Malay Translation of the Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) and EYF (The Yellow Face) with MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh) for past tense meanings derived from the data.

Past Tense Meanings

Example 12

A sample of Comparison of Past Tense found in the Source Text (ERH) with the Translated Text (MRH)

E/RH/S15	The portly client puffed out his chest with an appearance of some little pride and pulled a dirty and wrinkled newspaper from the inside pocket of his greatcoat. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> puffed pulled
M/RH/S18	Pelanggan kami yang gempal ini menghela nafas lega dengan gaya bangga sambil mengeluarkan helaian akhbar, yang comot dan berkeronyok dari saku kotnya.

In Example 12, the verb “puffed” and “pulled” [E/RH/S15] implies past tense. Hence, this sentence is compared with its equivalent sentence in the translated text [M/RH/S18] to source for any lexical/grammatical resources which depict past tense in the Malay text.

Example 13

A sample of Comparison of Past Tense found in the Source Text (EYF) with the Translated Text (MYF)

E/YF/S62	We are estranged , and I want to know why. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> estranged
M/YF/S97	Kami seperti orang asing dan saya mahu tahu mengapa dia jadi begitu.

As for Example 13, the verb “estranged” in [E/YF/S62] indicates past tense. This sentence is then compared with its equivalent sentence in the translated text as seen above in [M/YF/S97] to source for any depictions of past tense in the Malay text.

While Examples 12 and 13 above showed the comparison of past tense identified in the source texts with their translation equivalent, Examples 14 and 15 below show the comparison for ERH (The Red-Headed League) with MRH (Malay Translation of the Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) and EYF (The Yellow Face) with MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh) for future events derived from the data.

Future Events

Example 14

A sample of Comparison of Future Events found in the Source Text (ERH) with the Translated Text (MRH)

E/RH/S84	“ ‘This is Mr. Jabez Wilson,’ said my assistant, ‘and he is willing to fill a vacancy in the League.’ INTENDED EVENTS (PROGRESSIVE: BE+ING)
M/RH/S99	“ ‘Ini Tuan Jabez Wilson’ kata pembantu saya, ‘dan dia mahu mengisi kekosongan dalam Liga Rambut Merah.’

In Example 14, “is willing” in [E/RH/S84] indicates a future event in the source text. Hence, this sentence which carries the future event is compared with the respective translated sentence in [M/RH/S99] to source for depiction of a future event in the Malay text.

Example 15

A sample of Comparison of Future Events found in Source Text (EYF) with the Translated Text (MYF)

E/YF/S323	"Watson," said he, "if it should ever strike you that I am getting a little over-confident in my powers, or giving less pains to a case than it deserves, kindly whisper 'Norbury' in my ear, and I shall be infinitely obliged to you." INTENDED EVENTS (PROGRESSIVE: BE+ING) SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)
M/YF/S391	“Watson,” katanya, “lain kali, sekiranya kamu rasa saya ini terlalu yakin dengan apa yang saya percaya dan kurang bersungguh-sungguh menyelesaikan satu-satu kes, tolong bisikkan ‘Norbury’ ke telinga saya, dan saya pasti akan mendengar bisikan kamu.”

As for Example 15, the usage of “am getting” and “shall be” in [E/YF/S323] imply events that will take place in the future. Thus, it is compared with the equivalent translated sentence in [M/YF/S391] to source for any depictions of the future event in the Malay text.

3.4.3.6 Stage 6: Description of Grammatical /Lexical Resources used in Translated Texts which were used to compliment the Past Tense and Future Events found in the Source Texts

Stage 6 involves giving the description of grammatical/ lexical resources used in the translated texts to complement the past tense and future events identified in the source texts. As Stage 5 is concerned with a comparison of past tense and future events identified in the source texts, Stage 6 will elaborate on the kind of grammatical/lexical resources that were used in the translated texts to complement the past tense and future events that were found in the source texts. Hence, for each of the past tense and future events used, the grammatical/lexical resources used in the target texts are described and the sentences are shown concurrently with each other. Example 16 below is a description of the grammatical/lexical resources used in the translated text to complement the past tense meanings identified in the source text. This example is taken from the text of EYF (The Yellow Face) /MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh).

Example 16

E/YF/S198	Tingling with anger, I rushed down and hurried across, determined to end the matter once and forever. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> rushed hurried determined
M/YF/S244	Darah panas menyirap di seluruh tubuh saya.
M/YF/S245	Sakit hati dan geram, itulah yang saya rasa waktu itu .
M/YF/S246	Tanpa berlengah, saya meluru turun dan terus ke banglo itu.

In Example 16, basic meanings of the past tense are indicated by the verbs “rushed”, “hurried” and “determined” [E/YF/S198]. At one point of time in the past, these actions were performed by “I”. When it is translated to Malay, “waktu itu” in [M/YF/S245] literally meaning “at that point of time” is added to the translation to give a sense of past time to the description.

Following Example 16 for grammatical/lexical resources used in the translated text to complement the past tense meanings, Example 17 below is the sample for grammatical/lexical resources used in the translated text to complement future events. The sample is taken from ERH (The Red-Headed League)/MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah).

Example 17

E/RH/S241	“I shall be at Baker Street at ten.” SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)
M/RH/S267	“Saya akan berada di Baker Street pada pukul 10 nanti.”

As for Example 17, the safe predictions in [E/RH/S241] for a future time is indicated by “shall be” implying that “I” will be at Baker Street at a future time stated by “ten”. In the Malay translation, “akan” in [M/RH/S267] carrying a similar meaning with “will” shows that “Saya akan berada di Baker Street pada pukul 10 nanti” [M/RH/S267] literally meaning “I will be at Baker Street at 10 o’clock later”. Hence, the usage of “akan” shows that “I” was not at Baker Street at that time but I will be at Baker Street at a future time, indicated by “pada pukul 10 nanti” [M/RH/S267] literally meaning “at 10 o’clock later”.

3.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter has explained the theoretical framework underpinning the analysis of the data. Following that, procedures undertaken to carry out the research were also

expounded. For the analysis, the past tense and future events framework of Downing and Locke (2006), will be drawn upon as a major analytical tool. The following chapter will present the findings of the current study.

CHAPTER 4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter will present the results and discussion of the study on past tense and future events utilized in the stories of Sherlock Holmes and their respective translations. Section 4.1 will present the findings related to Research Question 1 on identification of past tense and future events found in the Sherlock Holmes stories consisting of ERH (The Red-Headed League (English)) and EYF (The Yellow Face (English)). Section 4.2 will present findings related to Research Question 2 on the time expression depicting past tense and future events in the translated texts consisting of MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) and MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh). A discussion of the findings will be provided in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 focussing on the utilization of lexical and grammatical resources to denote past tense and future events pertaining to Research Question 3(a) and 3(b) respectively. Section 4.5 is on the discussion of findings from both the English and Malay texts. Finally, Section 4.6 will give the chapter a closing.

4.1 Past Tense and Future Events

This section answers the Research Question 1 of this study. The research question is concerned with identification of past tense and future events in ERH (The Red-Headed League (English)) and EYF (The Yellow Face (English)). At the end of this section, a summary on the past tense meanings and future events is provided.

4.1.1 Past Tense

In expressing past tense, verbs inflect morphologically to demonstrate events or states which happened before the present moment. Hence, these events/states do not happen at the current moments. (See Subsection 3.2). The subsections below will illustrate the findings related to the basic meanings and secondary meanings of the past tense (See Subsections 3.2.1 and 3.2.2) in both of the texts.

4.1.1.1 Basic Meanings of the Past Tense

The basic meanings of the past tense show that an event/state took place in the past. When the basic meanings of the past tense are used in narration, it gives the reader an impression that the event/state described in the story took place sometime in the past. In the category of basic meanings of the past tense, a majority of the verbs change morphologically to signify past event/state.

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

In narrating and describing the event or state in ERH, the most utilized tense among the categories of the past tense in ERH are the basic ones. This shows that a large number of events/states narrated in the story happened at a point of time in the past and the event does not take place at the present moment as shown in Examples 1-4.

Example 1-ERH

E/RH/S15	The portly client puffed out his chest with an appearance of some little pride and pulled a dirty and wrinkled newspaper from the inside pocket of his greatcoat. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> puffed pulled
----------	---

In Example 1, the verbs “puffed” and “pulled” are in the past tense indicating that the client (Mr. Jabez Wilson) in the story performed the actions of “puffed” and “pulled” in the past.

Example 2-ERH

E/RH/S207	Sherlock Holmes stopped in front of it with his head on one side and looked it all over, with his eyes shining brightly between puckered lids. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> stopped looked
-----------	---

Similarly in Example 2, “stopped” and “looked” are verbs showing acts in the past.

Example 3-ERH

E/RH/S225	The roadway was blocked with the immense stream of commerce flowing in a double tide inward and outward, while the footpaths were black with the hurrying swarm of pedestrians. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was blocked were
-----------	--

As for example 3, the verb “was blocked” refers to a roadway filled with people buying and selling things while “were” refers to footpaths that are black in colour with many pedestrians walking hurriedly at a point of time in the past.

Example 4-ERH

E/RH/S243	He waved his hand, turned on his heel, and disappeared in an instant among the crowd. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> waved turned disappeared
-----------	---

In Example 4, the verbs “waved”, “turned” and “disappeared” are verbs which indicate past tense.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

Similar to ERH, the majority of the past tense meanings in EYF belong to the basic meanings of the past tense. The usage of past tense in their basic meanings indicates that most of the states/events narrated in the storyline happened in the past and not at the current moment as depicted in Examples 5-8.

Example 5-EYF

E/YF/S41	He passed his hand over his forehead like a man who is half dazed, and then fell rather than sat down upon a chair. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> passed fell sat
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In Example 5, “He” in the story sentence refers to a client who came to Sherlock Holmes for help in solving a mystery. The verbs, “passed”, “fell” and “sat” indicates that the client performed these actions in the past. Hence, this shows that this event occurred at some specific time in the past.

Example 6-EYF

E/YF/S267	We turned a corner in the lane as he spoke , and there was the building close beside us. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> turned spoke was
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Similarly, in Example 6, the verbs “turned”, “spoke” and “was” indicate past time reference. In the example, “We” refers to Sherlock Holmes and Watson while “he” refers to their client who has requested for their help to solve a mystery. The verbs used indicate past time and shows that this event involving the characters took place in the past.

Example 7-EYF

E/YF/S311	I sent a hundred pounds to the nurse, and I gave her instructions about this cottage, so that she might come as a neighbor, without my appearing to be in any way connected with her. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> sent gave connected
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As for Example 7, “I” here refers to the client’s wife in the story. The usage of the verbs “sent”, “gave” and “connected” indicate past tense and show that these actions performed by “I” took place in the past.

Example 8-EYF

E/YF/S315	She clasped her hands and waited for an answer. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> clasped waited
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In Example 8, “she” is the doer of these actions “clasped” and “waited”. The verbs “clasped” and “waited” show that these actions are completed in the past and not performed at the current moment.

4.1.1.2 Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (In Reported Speech or Thought)

Secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) are identified by the usage of reported verbs such as said, told and suggested in the past tense. In these stories, the usage of this particular past tense is mainly expressed by the characters using reported verbs.

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

The secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) account for the second most dominant past tense meanings found in ERH. Generally, the reporting verbs in ERH are in the past forms followed by verbs also in the past tense in the dependent clause as shown in Examples 9-11.

Example 9-ERH

E/RH/S184 (i) E/RH/S184(ii)	“Yes, sir. He told me that a gipsy had done it for him when he was a lad.” <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)</u> told
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Example 10-ERH

E/RH/S153	He answered that the name was new to him. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)</u> answered
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Example 11-ERH

E/RH/S151	He said that he had never heard of any such body. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)</u> said
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In Example 9, according to the storyline, Mr. Jabez Wilson reported that his assistant had his ear pierced by a gypsy when he was younger using the reporting verb in the past tense, “told”.

As for Example 10, based on the storyline, Mr. Jabez Wilson reported that the accountant is unfamiliar with the name mentioned using a reporting verb in the past tense, “answered”.

Example 11 shows a usage of reported speech with the verb “said” uttered by an accountant in the storyline who “said” that he didn’t recognize the person with the name that was mentioned to him.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

In contrast with ERH, secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) are the least past tense meanings used in EYF. In EYF, these reported verbs are subsequently preceded by past tense verbs in dependant clauses. Example 12 shows the secondary meanings of the past tense found in EYF.

Example 12-EYF

E/YF/S101	I have stood many a time and thought what a neat little homestead it would make. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)</u> thought
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In Example 12, the verb “thought” was used by Mr. Grant Munro to express his opinions regarding a cottage.

4.1.1.3 Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (‘Closed Conditionals’ and other Hypothetical Subordinate Clauses)

Secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) “express a counterfactual belief or presupposition in the part of the speaker” (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.359). The secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) express contradiction in belief together with shared assumptions or presuppositions. As these are only assumptions, the time frame for secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) is in the present. In the text, these ‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses are uttered by the characters in the story in a conversation with each other.

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

The secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) are used sparingly in ERH. The usage of secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) is shown in Example 13.

Example 13-ERH

E/RH/S74	<p>“Now, it is a fact, gentlemen, as you may see for yourselves, that my hair is of a very full and rich tint, so that it seemed to me that if there was to be any competition in the matter I stood as good a chance as any man that I had ever met.</p> <p><u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (‘CLOSED CONDITIONALS’ AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u></p> <p>if...was</p>
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In Example 13, “if there was to be any competition in the matter I stood as good a chance as any man that I had ever met” presupposes that there isn’t a competition for a particular hair colour as suggested by the speaker.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

The secondary meanings of the past tense ('closed conditionals' and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) are the second most employed past tense meanings in EYF. The sentences which depict such connotations are shown in Examples 14-15.

Example 14-EYF

E/YF/S176 (iii)	You know that I would not have a secret from you if it were not for your own sake. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...were
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In Example 14, the character who spoke these words “if it were not for your own sake” in [E/YF/S176 (iii)] is the client’s wife while “you” in the story refers to the Mr. Grant Munro who needed Sherlock Holmes’ help to investigate a mystery. The reference time for this secondary meaning is the present time as the Mr. Grant Munro’s wife presupposes that she kept the secret for the sake of Mr. Grant Munro.

Example 15-EYF

E/YF/S214	"I am sorry that I broke my promise, Jack,' said she; 'but if you knew all the circumstances I am sure that you would forgive me.' <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...knew
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Similarly in Example 15, the character who spoke these words “if you knew all the circumstances I am sure that you will forgive me” is Mr. Grant Munro’s wife while “you” refers to the Mr. Grant Munro who came to Sherlock Holmes for help to investigate a mystery. She presupposes that her husband will forgive her.

4.1.2 Future Events

In contrast with the past tense, future events are not realities and they are merely predicted. As described in Chapter 3 in Subsection 3.3, future events are realized through the usage of syntactic means (See Subsections 3.3.1 to 3.3.5) such as

‘will/shall+infinitive’, ‘be+ing’ and ‘be+going to’. The subsections below show how these syntactic means realize future events in both of the stories.

4.1.2.1 Safe Predictions

Safe predictions are “predictions which do not involve the subject’s volition, and include cyclical events and general truths” (Downing and Locke, 2006, p.359). These are predictions by the speaker himself/herself which include general facts, repetitive events and do not involve the subject in decision making.

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

In ERH, the findings reveal that the most future events referred to in the text are safe predictions (will/shall+infinitive) / (will/shall+progressive). The majority of these references occur during conversations by the characters of the story in the text and are shown in Examples 16-20.

Example 16-ERH

E/RH/S7 (ii)	<p>This gentleman, Mr. Wilson, has been my partner and helper in many of my most successful cases, and I have no doubt that he will be of the utmost use to me in yours also.”</p> <p><u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u> will be</p>
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In the quote in Example 16, Sherlock Holmes is talking to his client known as Mr. Wilson while “he” refers to Watson. The usage of “will be” in [E/RH/S7(ii)] shows that Sherlock Holmes predicts that Watson would be able to help him solve the mystery mentioned by Mr. Wilson.

Example 17-ERH

E/RH/S14 (i)	<p>“You did, Doctor, but none the less you must come round to my view, for otherwise I shall keep on piling fact upon fact on you until your reason breaks down under them and acknowledges me to be right.</p> <p><u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+PROGRESSIVE)</u> shall keep on piling</p>
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Example 17 is a quoted speech with safe predictions using the syntactic means of shall+progressive “shall keep on piling” in [E/RH/S14(i)]. The safe predictions in

this example refers to predictions made by Sherlock Holmes who is speaking to Watson. He is predicting that if Watson does not agree with his point of view, he will keep on convincing Watson till he agrees with his view.

Example 18-ERH

E/RH/S238 (i)	“A considerable crime is in contemplation.
E/RH/S238 (ii)	I have every reason to believe that we shall be in time to stop it.
E/RH/S238 (iii)	But to-day being Saturday rather complicates matters.
E/RH/S238 (iv)	I shall want your help to-night.”
	<u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u>
	shall be

As for Example 18, Sherlock Homes is talking to Watson. The usage of “shall be” in [E/RH/S238(ii)] shows that Sherlock Holmes predicts that he and Watson would be in time to stop a crime from happening.

Example 19-ERH

E/RH/S190 (i)	“That will do, Mr. Wilson.
E/RH/S190 (ii)	I shall be happy to give you an opinion upon the subject in the course of a day or two.
E/RH/S190 (iii)	To-day is Saturday, and I hope that by Monday we may come to a conclusion.”
	<u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u>
	shall be

In Example 19, Sherlock Holmes is talking to Mr. Wilson. The usage of “shall be” [E/RH/S190(ii)] in the conversation shows that Sherlock Holmes predicts that he will be able to give his view on the mystery proposed by Mr. Wilson in a day or two. In addition, he is also glad that he is able to give his point of view on the case.

Example 20-ERH

E/RH/S241	“I shall be at Baker Street at ten.”
	<u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u>
	shall be

In Example 20, this quoted speech was spoken by a character in the story known as Watson. The usage of “shall be” indicates that Watson makes the prediction with truth in it that at ten o’clock, he will be at a Sherlock Holmes’ residence at Baker Street.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

Similarly in EYF, the safe predictions (will/shall+infinitive) (will/shall+progressive) are also widely used in comparison with other future events. These predictions are made by the characters of the story in conversations and are shown in Examples 21-24.

Example 21-EYF

E/YF/S176 (v)	If you come home with me, all will be well.
E/YF/S176 (vi)	If you force your way into that cottage, all is over between us.'
	<u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u> will be

Example 21 shows the syntactic means “will be” in [E/YF/S176(v)] is used to indicate safe predictions made by the speaker of this quoted speech. The speaker predicts that if “you” in the story follows him home, everything will be fine once again.

Example 22-EYF

E/YF/S179 (i)	'It is that this mystery comes to an end from now.
E/YF/S179 (ii)	You are at liberty to preserve your secret, but you must promise me that there shall be no more nightly visits, no more doings which are kept from my knowledge.
E/YF/S179 (iii)	I am willing to forget those which are passed if you will promise that there shall be no more in the future.'
	<u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u> shall be shall be

In Example 22, “shall be” are the syntactic means for safe predictions referring to future events. The utterance of “shall be” twice in [E/YF/S179(ii)] and [E/YF/S179(iii)] by the speaker implies that he predicts that the listener shall not repeat the act in the future time.

Example 23-EYF

E/YF/S236 (vii)	We shall be with you within an hour of receiving it, and we shall then very soon get to the bottom of the business.”
	<u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u> shall be

In Example 23, safe predictions referring to future time are represented by the syntactic means of “shall be” in [E/YF/S236(vii)]. The usage of “shall be” shows that the speaker made a prediction to meet the listener in a future time “within an hour of receiving it”.

Example 24-EYF

E/YF/S246 (i)	"Yes, a provisional one.
E/YF/S246 (ii)	But I shall be surprised if it does not turn out to be correct.
E/YF/S246 (iii)	This woman's first husband is in that cottage."
	<u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u>
	shall be

In Example 24, “shall be” is the safe prediction (will/shall+infinitive) in [E/YF/S246(ii)] referring to future events. The speaker predicts that he will be surprised if his predictions do not come true.

4.1.2.2 Intended Events

The possibilities of intended events (progressive: be+ing) / (be+going to+infinitive) happening is uncertain. These intended events are also mainly expressed by the characters in the story in a conversation.

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

With regard to the current study, ERH has a minimum usage of intended events (progressive: be+ing) / (be+going to+infinitive) in referring to future events as shown in Example 25.

Example 25-ERH

E/RH/S195	“What are you going to do , then?” I asked. <u>INTENDED EVENTS (BE+GOING TO+INFINITIVE)</u> are you going to do
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In Example 25, “are you going to do” form the syntactic means of intended event (progressive: be+ing) where “you” may or may not do something about a matter in the future.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

The intended event is used sparingly across EYF and is shown in Example 26 below.

Example 26-EYF

E/YF/S323	"Watson," said he, "if it should ever strike you that I am getting a little over-confident in my powers, or giving less pains to a case than it deserves, kindly whisper 'Norbury' in my ear, and I shall be infinitely obliged to you." <u>INTENDED EVENTS (PROGRESSIVE: BE+ING)</u> am getting <u>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</u> shall be
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In Example 26, “am getting” form the syntactic means of intended event (progressive: be+ing) where “I” who is the speaker of this direct quote may or may not be a little too confident.

4.1.2.3 Programmed Events

In contrast with safe predictions and intended events, programmed events are events which will certainly take place.

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

In the analysis, there is no instance of programmed events in relation to future events in ERH. However, programmed events indicating a future event where the event will surely occur is found in EYF and is discussed below.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

Similar with intended events, the least usage among future events in EYF is programmed events. An example of the programmed event ‘Be to (simple forms only)’ being used in the story is shown in Example 27.

Example 27-EYF

E/YF/S314 (vi)	And now to-night you at last know all, and I ask you what is to become of us, my child and me?" <u>PROGRAMMED EVENTS (-BE TO)</u> is to become
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In Example 27, the programmed event with its syntactic means “is to become” in [E/YF/S314(vi)] indicates that an action would be taken against “us” no matter what the decision made by “you” is in this quoted speech.

4.1.2.4 Imminent Events

Imminent events relates to events which can be seen happening in the nearing future. The happenings of these events can be deduced from “external or internal sign of the imminence of the happening” (Downing and Locke, 2006, p. 360). In simpler words, this means that the participants of these events know that the event is going to happen based on their observation of the surroundings.

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

Similar to programmed events, imminent events are not found in ERH in relation to future events across the text. On the contrary, imminent event indicating a future event where it is known that the event will occur in the near future is found in EYF and is discussed as below.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

Similar with intended events and programmed events, the least used among future events in EYF is imminent event where it is already known that the event will take place in the future. An example of the imminent event (be+going to) being utilized in the story is shown in Example 28.

Example 28-EYF

E/YF/S277 (i)	"Leave go of me!
E/YF/S277 (ii)	I must pass you.
E/YF/S277 (iii)	My friends and I are going to settle this matter once and forever!"
	<u>IMMINENT EVENTS (BE+GOING TO)</u>
	are going to

In Example 28, the syntactic means of “are going to” is used in [E/YF/S277(iii)] to signify that an imminent event is going to happen in the immediate future. The event that is going to happen in this example is the resolution of a matter by “My friends and I” in this quoted speech.

4.1.3 Summary of the Past Tense Meanings found in ERH and EYF

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

A quantitative analysis of the data shows that all past tense meanings in ERH are employed except the secondary meanings of the past tense (polite requests and enquiries). A frequency count shows that a total number of 452 occurrences of past tense meanings are utilized in ERH. It can be said that the past tense meanings used in this story are unevenly distributed as the basic meanings of the past tense highly dominate the past tense meanings utilization at 97.57% with a total of 441 occurrences while the rest of the meanings are below 2%. This is followed by the minimal use of the secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) (n=8, 1.99%) and secondary meanings of the past tense ('closed conditionals' and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) (n=3, 0.66%). However, secondary meanings of the past tense (polite requests and enquiries) are not found in ERH. Table 4.1 below shows the frequency (n) and percentage (%) of the Past Tense Meanings used in ERH.

Table 4.1: Frequency of Past Tense Meanings used in ERH

Frequency/Percentage Types of Meanings	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE	441	97.57%	$441/452 \times 100 =$ 97.57%
SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)	8	1.99%	$9/452 \times 100 =$ 1.99%
SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)	3	0.66%	$3/452 \times 100 =$ 0.66%
SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (POLITE REQUESTS AND ENQUIRIES)	0	0%	$0/452 \times 100 =$ 0%
Total	452	100%	$452/452 \times 100 =$

			100%
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Based on Table 4.1, the frequency and percentage indicates that most of the past tense meanings in ERH are concerned with basic past tense meanings (n=441, 97.57%). The predominance of the basic past tense meanings suggests that most of the past tenses utilized in the story are used to describe events/states which took place at a particular time in the past and before the present moment. A possible explanation for this might be Sherlock Holmes' stories are mostly regarding description of events/states which happened in the cases solved by Sherlock Holmes and Watson. It is also known that the stories are written by Watson (Sherlock Holmes' Assistant) after the cases are completed. The understanding that it is Watson writing the story can also be derived from one of the lines in ERH as italicised:

E/RH/S10 (i)	"I know, my dear Watson, that you share my love of all that is bizarre and outside the conventions and humdrum routine of everyday life.
E/RH/S10 (ii)	<i>You have shown your relish for it by the enthusiasm which has prompted you to chronicle</i> , and, if you will excuse my saying so, somewhat to embellish so many of my own little adventures."

In [E/RH/S10(ii)], the quoted speech part is spoken by Sherlock Holmes while the 'you' refers to Watson. The quote "You have shown your relish for it by the enthusiasm which has prompted you to chronicle..." refers to Watson. Another possible explanation for this is that, the story of ERH begins with "I had called upon my friend, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, one day in the autumn of last year..." as shown in E/RH/S1 below:

E/RH/S1	I had called upon my friend, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, one day in the autumn of last year and found him in deep conversation with a very stout, florid-faced, elderly gentleman with fiery red hair.
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In [E/RH/S1], the "I" refers to Watson and he mentioned that the case begins with him meeting Sherlock Holmes at "one day in the autumn of last year". Hence, to describe

events/states in the story with the fact that it is understood to readers that ERH is narrated by Watson after the case is solved and he begins the narration of ERH with meeting Sherlock Holmes at a specific point of time in the past “autumn of last year”, it is obvious that the basic tense meanings is the main choice for ERH among past tense meanings.

On the other hand, the secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) (n=8, 1.99%) are used the least in ERH indicating that there are less references of presupposition in this text. Nevertheless, the secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) (n=3, 0.66%) accounts for the second highest past tense meanings used as in conversations among the characters in the story.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

Likewise in EYF, a quantitative analysis of the data shows that all past tense meanings are employed apart from secondary meanings of the past tense (polite requests and enquiries). The results of a frequency count shows that a total number of 486 occurrences of past tense meanings are employed in EYF. Interestingly, the past tense meanings utilized in EYF are also distributed unevenly. The basic meanings of the past tense dominate most of the past tense meanings usage at 98.35% with a total of 486 occurrences while the rest of the meanings are merely below 2%. In contrast to ERH, this number is followed by the minimal use of the secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical) (n=6, 1.23%) and secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) (n=2, 0.41%). However, there were also no instances of secondary meanings of the past tense (polite requests and enquiries) in EYF. Table 4.2 shows the frequency (n) and percentage (%) of the Past Tense Meanings used in EYF.

Table 4.2: Frequency of Past Tense Meanings used in EYF

Frequency/Percentage Types of Meanings	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE	478	98.35%	$478/486 \times 100 =$ 98.35%
SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)	6	1.23%	$6/486 \times 100 =$ 1.23%
SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)	2	0.41%	$2/486 \times 100 =$ 0.41%
SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (POLITE REQUESTS AND ENQUIRIES)	0	0%	$0/486 \times 100 =$ 0%
Total	486	100%	$486/486 \times 100 =$ 100%

Based on Table 4.2, it can be observed that the first in the rank of past tense meanings in EYF is basic past tense meanings (n=478, 98.35%). The highly dominated basic past tense meanings in EYF implies that the majority of the past tense employed in the text are used to give the readers the perception that the events/states took place at a particular time in the past and before the present moment. There are several possible explanations for this result. Firstly, Sherlock Holmes' stories are mainly regarding event/states that happened in cases that are solved by Sherlock Holmes and Watson. It is also understood by readers of Sherlock Holmes series that the stories are narrated by Watson (Sherlock Holmes' Assistant) after the completion of the case investigated as discussed in Subsection 4.1.3 (i) English Text of The-Red Headed League. Secondly, the timeline for the EYF story is indicated to readers in [E/YF/S10] that it happened at a point of time in the past.

The line [E/YF/S10] is shown below:

E/YF/S10	<i>One day in early spring</i> he had so far relaxed as to go for a walk with me in the Park, where the first faint shoots of green were breaking out upon the elms, and the sticky spear-heads of the chestnuts were just beginning to burst into their five-fold leaves.
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As seen in [E/YF/S10], the italicised words ‘one day in early spring’ indicate that the story of EYF took place at a point of time in the past. Hence, to narrate events/states which happened in the past, it is clear that the choice among past tense meanings is basic past tense meanings for EYF.

In comparison with basic past tense meanings, the number of secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) (n=6, 1.24%) is minimal which suggests that such expressions were rare in the text. The last category of past tense meanings found in the text belongs to secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) (n=2, 0.41%) indicating the slightest usage of the past tense as reported speech or thought in text.

4.1.4 Summary of the Future Events found in ERH and EYF

i. Text ERH (The Red-Headed League (English))

The quantitative analysis reveals that a total number of 12 future events are used in ERH to indicate future time. Likewise in past tense meanings, future events in ERH are also unevenly distributed as safe predictions dominate the future events at 75% with a total of 9 occurrences. On the other hand, the remaining future events at 25% with a total of 3 occurrences are from the category of intended events in future events. The category of programmed events and imminent events are not found in the text. Table 4.3 below shows the frequency (n) and percentage (%) of future events used in ERH.

Table 4.3: Frequency of Future Events (Syntactic Means) used in ERH

Frequency/Percentage Syntactic Means	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE) (WILL/SHALL+PROGRESSIVE)	9	75%	$9/12 \times 100 = \mathbf{75\%}$
INTENDED EVENTS (PROGRESSIVE: BE+ING) (BE+GOING TO+INFINITIVE)	3	25%	$3/12 \times 100 = \mathbf{25\%}$
PROGRAMMED EVENTS (UNALTERABLE/ PROGRAMMED) (PRESENT TENSE+TIME ADJUNCT BY WILL) (PRESENT TENSE+TIME ADJUNCT BY LEXICAL AUXILIARIES –BE TO)	0	0%	$0/12 \times 100 = \mathbf{0\%}$
IMMINENT EVENTS (BE+GOING TO)	0	0%	$0/12 \times 100 = \mathbf{0\%}$
Total	12	100%	$12/12 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$

It can be seen from Table 4.3 that future events in ERH are mainly concerned with safe predictions (n=9, 75%). The high usage of safe predictions suggests that most of the future events used in the story involved ‘safe’ predictions about the future made by the speaker himself/herself “that do not involve the subject’s volition, and include cyclical events and general truths” (Downing and Locke, 2006, p. 359). On the other hand, the rest of the future events in this text are from the category of intended events (n=3, 25%) where the event may or may not happen.

ii. Text EYF (The Yellow Face (English))

The quantitative analysis of the data for EYF shows that all categories of future events are employed in the text. The results of a frequency count shows that a total number of 17 future events are used in this story. Similarly in ERH, the safe predictions of future events in EYF encompassed most of the future events in the text at 83.25% with a total of 14 occurrences. The rest of the future events found in the text are shared

equally among intended events (n=1, 5.88%), programmed events (n=1, 5.88%) and imminent events (n=1, 5.88%). Table 4.4 below shows the frequency (n) and percentage (%) of the Future Events used in EYF.

Table 4.4: Frequency of Future Events (Syntactic Means) used in TYF

Frequency/Percentage Syntactic Means	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE) (WILL/SHALL+PROGRESSIVE)	14	83.25%	14/17 x 100 = 83.25%
INTENDED EVENTS (PROGRESSIVE: BE+ING) (BE+GOING TO+INFINITIVE)	1	5.88%	1/17 x 100 = 5.88%
PROGRAMMED EVENTS (-BE TO)	1	5.88%	1/17 x 100 = 5.88%
IMMINENT EVENTS (BE+GOING TO)	1	5.88%	1/17 x 100 = 5.88%
Total	17	100%	17/17 x 100 = 100%

It is apparent from Table 4.4 that the first in the rank of future events in EYF is safe predictions (n=14, 83.25%). The highly dominated safe predictions of future events in EYF suggests that most of the future events utilized in the story are based on predictions made by the speaker himself/herself that “do not involve the subject’s volition, and include cyclical events and general truths” (Downing and Locke, 2006, p. 359). However, the rest of the categories found in EYF have a significantly minimal usage of intended events, programmed events and imminent events respectively (n=1, 5.88%). This finding suggests that the text has predictions for events that are sure to take place in the future, intended events which may or may not happened, future events that are going to happen soon and lastly a future event which is going to take place before another event.

4.2 Expressing Past Tense and Future Events in the Translated Sherlock Holmes Stories MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) and MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

While Section 4.1 presented the identification of past tense and future events in texts ERH (English Text of The Red-Headed League) and EYF (English Text of The Yellow Face), this section seeks to answer Research Question 2 pertaining to the usage of time expressions depicting past tense and future events in the translated texts. The usage of the time expressions which consists of ‘auxiliaries’ (Lim, 2010) or ‘aspect verbs’ (Asmah, 2000, p.37) depicts past tense and future events in the translated Sherlock Holmes stories: MRH (Malay Translation of The Headed-League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) and MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh).

4.2.1 “Sudah” and “Telah” depicting Past in Malay

As discussed in Chapter 2, the verbs in the Malay language do not change to show that the action took place in the past. Instead, the Malay language uses “auxiliaries” (Lim, 2010) or “aspect verbs” (Asmah, 2000, p.37) to refer to actions which were done and completed. Hence, the time frame for these actions is seen as action done or completed. In other words, these actions are already in the past. The aspect verbs are “sudah” which indicates “action completed”, while “telah” indicates “action done” (Asmah, 2000, p.37). “Sudah” literally means “complete; finished or already” (Kamus Dwibahasa Oxford, Fajar, 2006, p.275) while “telah” also literally means “already; before this time” (Kamus Dwibahasa Oxford Fajar, 2006, p.289).

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

Both “sudah” and “telah” are utilized in MRH to narrate actions that were completed or done. “Sudah” and “telah” are placed prior to verbs in the sentences. Readers of the story can deduce from the usage of “sudah” and “telah” that the actions represented by the verbs following “sudah and telah” were accomplished. The usage of “sudah” signifying completed actions (Asmah, 2000, p.37) are shown in Examples 29-32 while the usage of “telah” signifying an action which is done (Asmah, 2000, p.37) is shown in Example 33.

Example 29-MRH

M/RH/S41	“Mula-mula tadi saya sangka tuan sudah <u>merisik</u> sejarah hidup saya, rupa-rupanya pemerhatian biasa sahaja.”
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In Example 29, “sudah” is used to signify the completion of the action “merisik” literally meaning ‘investigate or inquire secretly or privately’ (Kamus Dwibahasa Oxford, Fajar, 2006, p.244). Hence, the act of “merisik” is understood as a completed action with the usage of ‘sudah’.

Example 30-MRH

M/RH/S109	Dia kemudian melangkah ke tingkap dan menjerit sekuat hatinya yang calon yang dicari sudah <u>ditemui</u> .
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Similarly in Example 30, the usage of “sudah” also signifies the completion of the action of “ditemui” where the word literally means ‘find’. Thus, “ditemui” is an action completed as it is used with the ‘aspect verb’ prior to “ditemui”.

Example 31-MRH

M/RH/S144	Meja dan kerusi sudah <u>disediakan</u> .
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In Example 31, “disediakan” literally means ‘prepare’. The usage of “sudah” before “disediakan” shows that the action of “disediakan” is completed.

Example 32-MRH

M/RH/S330 (i) M/RH/S330 (ii)	“Sekiranya begitu, kita sudah tutup semua laluan keluar mereka. Dan, sekarang kita tunggu sahaja di sini.”
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As for Example 32, “sudah” signifies an action that is completed and the action here is “tutup” which literally means “close”. Hence, the action of “tutup” meaning “close” is already completed with the position of “sudah” prior to tutup”.

Another way of expressing an accomplished action is by using “telah” which shows that an action is done.

Example 33-MRH

M/RH/S386 (xiii)	Semasa Tuan memandu pulang selepas konsert itu, saya menghubungi pihak polis dan pengerusi lembaga pengarah bank dan menerangkan kepada mereka apa yang telah saya <u>temui</u> .”
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Example 33 shows a usage of “telah” indicating the action done. The action here refers to the word “temui” literally meaning “discover”. Hence with the usage of “telah” prior to “ditemui”, the action “discover” was done.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

In contrast with EYF, MYF utilized only “sudah” in showing that the actions were completed. The presence of “sudah” prior to the verbs in the sentences will make readers of the story understand that these actions were completed. Examples of the “sudah” usage can be seen in Examples 34-37.

Example 34-MYF

M/YF/S36	“Tidak mengapa, awak sudah <u>lakukan</u> yang terbaik,” kata Holmes sambil menghayun langkah masuk ke pejabatnya.
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Example 34 shows a usage of “sudah” implying an action “lakukan” which is completed. “Lakukan” literally means “do” and the usage of “sudah” and “lakukan” together carries the meaning of “did”.

Example 35-MYF

M/YF/S90	“Sebenarnya, saya sudah <u>berumahtangga</u> .”
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As for Example 35, “berumah tangga” literally means “married” and the usage of “sudah” signifying an action which is completed gives “sudah berumahtangga” a literal meaning of “already married”.

Example 36-MYF

M/YF/S160	Bagaimanapun, sebelum tidur, dengan acuh tak acuh saya beritahu isteri saya yang banglo itu sekarang sudah <u>berpenguji</u> .”
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In Example 36, “sudah” carries the meaning of a completed action as in the word “already”. Hence, together with the word “berpenguji” literally meaning “inhabit”, “sudah berpenguji” implies the meaning of “already inhabited”.

Example 37- MYF

M/YF/S194	Saya rasa saya tidak akan tenang selagi saya tidak tahu perkara yang sebenar, tetapi saya tidak mahu bertanya padanya lagi selepas saya tahu yang dia sudah <u>berbohong</u> pada saya.
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In Example 37, “sudah” which functions to show a completed action is used with “berbohong” where “berbohong” literally means “lie”. Thus, the usage of “sudah” and “berbohong” literally means “already lied”.

4.2.2 “Akan” depicting Future in Malay

Similarly in indicating past, the verbs in the Malay language do not inflect to signify that the action will take place in the future. In order to imply future, auxiliary

“akan” (Lim, 2010) is used. The auxiliary “akan” is used “to show future time” and is similar to the auxiliary of “will” in the English language (Susanto, 2009).

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

In MRH, “akan” can be seen employed throughout the story to indicate future time. Similar to “sudah” and “telah” in (see section 4.2.1), “akan” is placed before verbs in the sentences. The usage of “akan” in the sentences is an indication to the readers that the act will be happening in a future time, as shown in Examples 38-41.

Example 38-MRH

M/RH/S80	<p>“‘Apa faedah yang akan saya dapat?’ tanya saya.</p> <p>BT: <i>“What are the benefits that I will receive?” I asked.</i></p>
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BT: Back Translation

Example 39-MRH

M/RH/S220	<p>“Orkestra Sarasate akan membuat persembahan di Dewan St. James petang ini,” katanya.</p> <p>BT: <i>“Sarasate Orchestra will perform at St. James Hall this evening,” said he.</i></p>
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BT: Back Translation

Example 40-MRH

M/RH/S267	<p>“Saya akan berada di Baker Street pada pukul 10 nanti.”</p> <p>BT: <i>“I will be at Baker Street at 10 later.”</i></p>
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BT: Back Translation

Example 41-MRH

M/RH/S273	<p>Apa misi yang akan dilaksanakan malam nanti?</p> <p>BT: <i>What is the mission that will be executed later tonight?</i></p>
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BT: Back Translation

It can be seen from Examples 38-41 and their respective back translations (**BT**), that the “akan” has the same function and meaning with the usage of “will” in the

English language. These usages of “akan” indicate that the acts following “akan” will take place in the future.

In Example 38, the usage of “akan” in the question posed by the speaker suggests that the “benefits” that he will “receive” is in the future. As for Example 39, the speaker uses “akan” to imply that the orchestra performance will take place not at the time of speaking, but in the future “this evening”. Likewise in Example 40, the speaker uses “akan” to inform that he will be at Baker Street at a later point of time, at “10” and not at the moment of speaking. Similarly, in Example 41, the speaker uses “akan” in his question to indicate that “the mission” will only be carried out “later tonight”, signifying future time.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

As for MYF, “akan” is also utilized similarly as “will/shall” to give an impression that the act will take place in the future and it is posited before verbs in the sentences. Readers reading the sentences with “akan” usage in it will deduce that the act will happen in the future as shown in Examples 42-45.

Example 42-MYF

M/YF/S100	Saya akan ceritakan apa yang saya tahu berkenaan sejarah hidup Effie. BT: <i>I will tell what I know about Effie's life history.</i>
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BT:Back Translation

Example 43-MYF

M/YF/S134	“‘Satu hari nanti, mungkin saya akan beritahu, tetapi bukan sekarang.’ BT: “‘One day, maybe I will tell, but not now.’
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BT:Back Translation

Example 44-MYF

M/YF/S219	‘Saya bersumpah, satu hari nanti saya akan ceritakan segalanya kepada abang.’ BT: ‘I swear, one day I will tell you everything I know.’
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BT:Back Translation

Example 45-MYF

M/YF/S317 (ii)	Kita akan selesaikan perkara ini malam ini juga, malam ini juga!” BT: ‘We will settle this matter tonight, tonight it is!’
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BT:Back Translation

As shown in Examples 42-45 and their respective back translations (**BT**), the usage of “akan” has the same function and meaning to “will” in the English language to indicate that the act will happen in the future. In Example 42, using “akan” the speaker is implying that at the moment he has not told the life story of Effie and he is going to tell it. Thus, a sense of futurity can be deduced with the usage of “akan” in his statement. Example 43 shows that “akan” is used to refer to a point of time in the future. It can be clearly seen from the example that the speaker does not intend to tell what is going on at the moment of speaking but instead will do so one day in the future. Similarly, in Example 44, the usage of “akan” expresses the intention of the speaker to let the listener know what is happening. However, as indicated by “akan” the time to do so may not be at the moment of speaking but sometime in the future. Rather similar to Example 45, the speaker also uses “akan” to show that he will perform the act of settling a matter not at the moment of speaking but in the future time. The future time here can be derived from the word “tonight” at the end of the sentence.

4.2.3 Summary usage of “sudah” and “telah” depicting Past in MRH and MYF

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

The quantitative analysis shows that a total number of 56 “sudah” and telah” are used to depict completed and done actions which suggests past time in MRH. Table 4.3 shows the frequency of “auxiliaries/aspect verbs” used in MRH. These figures are also presented in percentage forms in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Frequency of “sudah” and “telah” usage depicting Past in MRH

Frequency/Percentage Aspect Verbs/Auxiliaries	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
Sudah	55	98.21%	$55/56 \times 100 = \mathbf{98.21\%}$
Telah	1	1.79%	$1/56 \times 100 = \mathbf{1.79\%}$
Total	56	100%	$56/56 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$

Based on Table 4.3, “sudah” (n=55, 98.21%) has the most predominant usage in MRH to depict past. The frequent usage of “sudah” suggests that most of the actions which took place in the story are completed actions. It is also apparent in this table that “telah” (n=1, 1.79%) is hardly used in the story, signalling a minimum number of actions portrayed as done. Thus, these actions which are completed and done are signals to enable readers to comprehend that these actions happened and eventually, these actions took place in the past time.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

A quantitative analysis of the data shows that a total number of 35 “sudah” is utilized in MYF. Table 4.4 provides the frequency and percentage forms of “sudah” and “telah”.

Table 4.4: Frequency of “sudah” and “telah” usage depicting Past in MYF

Frequency/Percentage Aspect Verbs/Auxiliaries	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
Sudah	35	100%	$35/35 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$
Telah	0	0%	$0/35 \times 100 = \mathbf{0\%}$
Total	35	100%	$35/35 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$

It is apparent from this table that “sudah” (n=35, 100%) is most frequently used in MYF to depict past. As Table 4.4 shows, there is no usage of “telah” in the story unlike MRH which uses both “sudah” and “telah”. This finding suggests that, the

actions in MYF are all completed actions and none of the actions are done actions. Similar to findings from MRH, the majority of the actions in MRH are actions which are completed. Thus, the completed actions in the story will give the readers the impression that these actions are completed and they are already in the past.

4.2.4 Summary usage of “akan” depicting Future in MRH and MYF

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

A frequency count of “akan” is conducted throughout the data. The frequency of “akan” usage depicting future acts is illustrated in Table 4.5. From the Table 4.5, it can be seen that there are 42 occurrences of “akan” in the data expressing acts that will happen in the future.

Table 4.5: Frequency of “akan” usage depicting Future in MRH

Frequency/Percentage Time Expression	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
Akan	42	100%	$42/42 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$
Total	42	100%	$42/42 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$

ii. MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

In MRH, a frequency count was conducted on the occurrences of “akan” and similarly in MYF, the procedure is also repeated and presented in Table 4.5 below. It can be seen from Table 4.5 that there are 48 occurrences of “akan” indicating that the acts used prior to “akan” will take place in the future.

Table 4.5: Frequency of “akan” usage depicting Future in MYF

Frequency/Percentage Time Expression	Frequency Count (n)	Percentage (%)	
Akan	48	100%	$48/48 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$
Total	48	100%	$48/48 \times 100 = \mathbf{100\%}$

4.3 Usage of other Grammatical/Lexical Resources in Translated Texts to denote Past Tense

While Sections 4.1 and 4.2 presented the findings from identification of past tense and future events from the source texts and target texts, Section 4.3 will present the various grammatical/lexical resources utilized by the translated texts in order to keep close to the past tense found in the source texts. The findings of these grammatical/lexical resources used by the translated texts to compliment the past tense found in the source texts pertain to Research Question 3(a).

4.3.1 Expressing Basic Meanings of the Past Tense in the Translated Texts

The basic meanings of the past tense in English show that an event/state happened at some point of time in the past and solely in the past. In the English texts, it is often realized by morphological changes of the verb (See Subsection 4.1.1.1). The following subsections highlight the grammatical/lexical resources used in translated texts to reflect the past tense meanings found in the source texts.

4.3.1.1 Usage of Additional Lexical and phrases to indicate Past

In the translated texts, words and phrases such as ‘satu hari’ (one day), ‘tadi’ (earlier), ‘ketika itu’ (at a point of time) and ‘waktu itu’ (at that point of time) were added to the texts in order to retain the meaning of past in the source texts. These words and phrases which were not found in the source texts were added to give a sense of past to the sentences. Examples 46-49 are taken from MRH while Examples 50-53 are from MYF.

i. **Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)**

Example 46-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S57 (i) E/RH/S57 (ii) E/RH/S57 (iii)	<p>“The first thing that put us out was that advertisement. Spaulding, he came down into the office just this day eight weeks, with this very paper in his hand, and he says: “ ‘I wish to the Lord, Mr. Wilson, that I was a red-headed man.’</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> came was</p>
M/RH/S70	<p>Satu hari, Spaulding masuk ke pejabat saya, betul-betul lapan minggu yang lalu, sambil membawa akhbar ini dan berkata, “Tuan Wilson, alangkah beruntungnya saya sekiranya rambut saya berwarna merah.”</p>

In Example 46 [E/RH/S57], Spaulding at one time in the past went to the office of Mr. Wilson’s office and told Mr. Wilson that he wished that he was a red-headed man. The past time is indicated by the usage of “came” [E/RH/S57(ii)] and “was” [E/RH/S57(iii)]. In the translated Malay text, the addition of “satu hari” in [M/RH/S70] literally means “one day”, showing Spaulding’s act of coming to the office and wishing that he was a red-headed man happened sometime in the past and not at that moment.

Example 47-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S127	<p>“Well, to my surprise and delight, everything was as right as possible. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was</p>
M/RH/S143	<p>“Alangkah terkejutnya saya, segala-galanya betul-betul seperti yang diterangkan kepada saya semalam.”</p>

Example 47 shows the usage of additional lexical item “semalam” in the translated text to indicate past time from the source text. The usage of “was” in [E/RH/S127] implies that the state described by the speaker was in the past. In the translated text, “semalam” in [M/RH/S143] literally meaning “yesterday” is added to indicate that “segala-galanya betul-betul seperti yang diterangkan kepada saya” literally meaning “everything was as right as what was explained to me”. The usage of

“semalam” implies that the state which happened as witnessed by the speaker was in the past.

Example 48-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S221	<p>“Why did you beat the pavement?”</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u></p> <p>did</p> <p>beat</p>
M/RH/S245	<p>“Mengapa tuan menghentak-hentakkan tongkat tuan ke kaki lima itu tadi?”</p>

In Example 48, “did” used in [E/RH/S221], imply that the action followed by “did” occurred in the past. The action of “beating” the pavement was done by “you” at a point of time in the past and not at the present moment. In such an expression, the Malay translation, “tadi” [M/RH/S245] literally meaning “earlier” is added to the translated text to show that the action of “menghentak-hentakkan” literally meaning “beating” was done a point of time before the moment of speaking.

Example 49-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S4	<p>“I was afraid that you were engaged.”</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u></p> <p>was</p> <p>were engaged</p>
M/RH/S5 (i) M/RH/S5 (ii)	<p>“Saya tidak mengganggukah? Tuan nampak sedang berbincang tadi.”</p>

As for Example 49, “was” and “were engaged” show basic meanings of the past tense in [E/RH/S4] where these actions happened completely in the past. In the Malay text, such an indication is represented by the addition of “tadi” in [M/RH/S5(ii)] literally meaning “earlier”. Hence the action of “berbincang” literally meaning “discuss” as a translation of “were engaged” in [E/RH/S4] took place before the moment of speaking.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 50-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S107	I was some little way off, so that I could not make out the features, but there was something unnatural and inhuman about the face. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was was
M/YF/S143	Waktu itu saya agak jauh, jadi pandangan pun tidak berapa jelas, tetapi memang ada yang aneh pada wajah itu.

In Example 50, [E/YF/S107], Mr. Grant Munro is telling Sherlock Holmes and Watson about a peculiar face he couldn't see clearly on the window. The usage of "was" twice indicates that when he saw the face on the window, it was at a point of time in the past. In the translated version of the text, the addition of "Waktu itu" in [M/YF/S143], literally means "at that point of time" conveying that Mr. Grant Munro is talking about a peculiar face he couldn't see clearly "at one point of time". Hence, the usage of "Waktu itu" implies that Mr. Grant Munro was talking about a peculiar face he couldn't see clearly "at a point of time" in the past.

Example 51-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S161	"I was struck dumb with astonishment at the sight of her; but my emotions were nothing to those which showed themselves upon her face when our eyes met . <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was were showed met
M/YF/S206	"Saya bingung, terkejut dan terpesman kehairanan apabila ternampak isteri saya, tetapi apa yang saya rasa ketika itu tidaklah seberapa sekiranya hendak dibandingkan dengan perasaan yang tergambar pada wajah isteri saya apabila kami saling berpandangan.

As for Example 51, [E/YF/S161], Mr. Grant Munro talks about his reactions when he saw his wife. These reactions described are clearly in the past as the verbs "was", "were", "showed" and "met" are verbs inflected to indicate past tense. Hence, these verbs show that the reactions felt by Mr. Grant Munro are portrayed as having taken place at a point of time in the past. In the Malay translation [M/YF/S206], the

addition of “ketika itu” literally meaning “at that point of time” gives a sense of how Mr. Grant Munro felt and reacted when he saw his wife’s face at a point of time in the past.

Example 52-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S166 (i) E/YF/S166 (ii) E/YF/S166 (iii)	<p>"You came here. I am sure of it. Who are these people, that you should visit them at such an hour?"</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> came</p>
M/YF/S211 (i) M/YF/S211 (ii) M/YF/S211 (iii)	<p>""Kamu memang ke sini! Abang dapat rasakan yang kamu ke sini malam itu. Siapa mereka ini yang kamu jenguk malam-malam buta dulu?"</p>

The verb “came” [E/YF/S166 (i)] described the action of Mr Grant Munro’s wife who went to a house late at night. It is an indication of basic meanings of the past tense as Mr. Grant Munro’s wife went to the house at a specific time at night. In expressing such an act in the past, the Malay translation added “malam itu” [M/YF/S211(ii)] literally meaning “that night” to show that Mr Grant Munro’s wife went to the house “that night” in the past. The lexical phrase “malam itu” are not found in the sentence of the source texts but were added in the Malay translation to indicate that Mr. Grant Munro’s wife’s went to a house at a point of time in the past.

Example 53-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S198	<p>Tingling with anger, I rushed down and hurried across, determined to end the matter once and forever.</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> rushed hurried determined</p>
M/YF/S244	Darah panas menyirap di seluruh tubuh saya.
M/YF/S245	Sakit hati dan geram, itulah yang saya rasa waktu itu .
M/YF/S246	Tanpa berlengah, saya meluru turun dan terus ke banglo itu.

Example 53 shows that in [E/YF/S198], “rushed”, “hurried” and “determined” are verbs inflected as they are indication of the past tense. The “I” in the story refers to Mr. Grant Munro and “rushed”, “hurried” and “determined” are his actions at a point of time in the past. Hence, his feelings of “anger” when performing the actions are also in

the past. In the Malay translation, “waktu itu” [M/YF/S245] literally means “at that point of time” is used as an expression to show that the feeling of anger and the actions followed happened in the past. The phrase “waktu itu” is not a translation from the English text but an addition to represent a past action in the Malay text.

4.3.1.2 Usage of Lexical and phrases to indicate Past

In expressing past tense, words or phrases denoting time are utilized in the translated texts to convey the past tense found in the source texts. Examples of the utilization of these words or phrases are shown in Examples 54-57 taken from MRH while Examples 58-61 are from MYF.

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

Example 54-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S136 (i)	“Eight weeks passed away like this, and I had written about Abbots and Archery and Armour and Architecture and Attica, and hoped with diligence that I might get on to the B’s before very long.
E/RH/S136 (ii)	It cost me something in foolscap, and I had pretty nearly filled a shelf with my writings.
E/RH/S136 (iii)	And then suddenly the whole business came to an end.” <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> passed hoped came
M/RH/S156 (i)	“ Lapan minggu <u>berlalu</u> begini, dan saya sudah selesai menyalin berkenaan Abbots dan Achery dan Amour dan Architecture dan Attica, dan berharap saya dapat mula menyalin entri B.
M/RH/S156 (ii)	Banyak juga saya beli kertas, dan rak buku di rumah saya pun sudah mula diisi salinan yang buat.
M/RH/S156 (iii)	Tiba-tiba, segala-galanya terhenti dengan mengejut.”

In Example 54, “passed”, “hoped” [E/RH/S136(i)] and “came” [E/RH/S136(iii)] denote events which occurred in the past. These actions are performed by Mr. Jabez Wilson at some time in the past suggested by “Eight weeks passed away” in [E/RH/S136(i)]. In the Malay translation, the past indication can be achieved with the translation of “Eight weeks passed away” which is; “Lapan minggu berlalu” in [M/RH/S156(i)]. The word “berlalu” literally means “go by” where time has moved

and the reference is to past time (Asmah, 2000, p.20). Therefore, with the translation of “Eight weeks passed away” and the usage of “berlalu” in the translation, readers of the Malay text would be able to deduce that the following actions performed by Mr. Jabez took place in the past.

Example 55-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S138 (i) E/RH/S138 (ii) E/RH/S138 (iii)	<p>“Yes, sir. And no later than this morning. I went to my work as usual at ten o’clock, but the door was shut and locked, with a little square of cardboard hammered on to the middle of the panel with a tack. Here it is, and you can read for yourself.”</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u></p> <p>went was locked hammered</p>
M/RH/S158 (i) M/RH/S158 (ii) M/RH/S158 (iii) M/RH/S158 (iv) M/RH/S158 (v) M/RH/S158 (vi) M/RH/S158 (vii)	<p>“Ya. Seperti biasa, pada pukul sepuluh pagi ini, saya ke pejabat Liga itu untuk bekerja. Malangnya, pintu pejabat itu ditutup rapat dan berkunci. Sekeping kad digantung di tengah-tengah pintu pejabat itu dengan paku tekan. Nah! Ini kadnya. Tuan bacalah sendiri.”</p>

Example 55 illustrates an example of basic meanings of the past tense being represented by literal translation in the Malay text. In [E/RH/S138(iii)], the verbs “went”, “was”, “locked” and “hammered” imply past tense. These actions are performed by Mr. Jabez Wilson at a specific point of time in the past suggested by “ten o’clock”. In Malay, such a time indication can be expressed by the phrase “pada pukul sepuluh pagi ini” [M/RH/S158] meaning “at ten in this morning”. The usage of “pada” here literally means “at” which functions as a preposition for point of time (Asmah, 2000, p. 39). Hence, the point of time for this phrase is directed to “sepuluh pagi ini” literally meaning “ten in this morning”. It is a time indication stated by Mr. Jabez Wilson as he described his experiences to Sherlock Holmes and Watson. Hence, with the time direction to “pada pukul sepuluh pagi ini”, readers would be able to know that the actions performed by Mr. Jabez Wilson happened in the past.

Example 56-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S184 (i) E/RH/S184 (ii)	“Yes, sir. He told me that a gipsy had done it for him when he was a lad.” <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)</u> told <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was
M/RH/S202 (i) M/RH/S202 (ii)	“Ada tuan. Katanya seorang gipsi tua yang menindiknya <u>semasa</u> dia masih kecil lagi.”

As for Example 56, “he” in [E/RH/S184(ii)] refers to “Mr. Jabez Wilson’s assistant”. “Mr. Jabez Wilson’s assistant” pierced his ears sometime in the past as indicated by the phrase “was a lad in”[E/RH/S184(ii)] . The time realization can be represented in the Malay text by the translation of “when he was a lad” in [E/RH/S184(ii)] by “semasa dia masih kecil lagi” in [M/RH/S202(ii)] which literally means “when he was a lad”. The usage of “semasa” in the phrase of “**semasa** dia masih kecil lagi” in [M/RH/S202(ii)] functions as a “subordinative conjunction” under the category of temporal conjunctions (Asmah, 2000, p. 41). Hence, the usage of “semasa” would direct readers to the point of time when “Mr. Jabez Wilson’s assistant” pierced his ears. As a result, Malay readers would understand that the action of “Mr. Jabez Wilson’s assistant piercing his ears took place sometime in the past as reflected by the usage of “semasa dia masih kecil lagi”.

Example 57-ERH AND MRH

E/RH/S264 (iv)	His grandfather was a royal duke, and he himself has been to Eton and Oxford. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was
M/RH/S293 (v)	Datuknya dulu keluarga diraja, dan dia sendiri pernah menuntut di Eton dan Oxford.

Example 57 depicts past tense being represented by “dulu” in the Malay text. In [E/RH/S264(iv)], John Clay’s grandfather at one time in the past is a royal duke as indicate by “was”. In comparison with the Malay text, the translation is “Datuknya dulu keluarga diraja” in [M/RH/S2939(v)] literally meaning “His grandfather was a royal

duke” [E/RH/S264]. The usage of “dulu” here directs the point of time for the phrase “Datuknya dulu keluarga diraja” [M/RH/S293(v)] where John Clay’s grandfather who was a duke once in the past and not currently. As explained by Asmah (2000), in static time, “for the past, the point of time is conveyed by dahulu or dulu” (p.17). Thus, the Malay readers would be able to understand that John’s Clay grandfather was a royal duke in the past and not presently.

ii. MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 58-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S66	She was a widow when I met her first, though quite young--only twenty-five. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was met
M/YF/S101	Dia seorang balu walaupun usianya agak muda lagi, baru 25 tahun, sewaktu saya bertemunya .

In Example 58, [E/YF/S66], “I” refers to “Mr. Grant Munro” while “she” refers to “Mr. Grant Munro’s wife”. Hence, “was” is an indication that Mr. Grant Munro’s wife was already a widow when he first “met” her is at specific point of time in the past. The Malay text uses “sewaktu saya bertemunya” [M/YF/S101] literally meaning “when I met her” to state that when Mr. Grant Munro met his wife in the past, she was already a widow. The usage of “sewaktu” indicating temporal conjunction, more precisely as a “subordinative conjunction” (Asmah, 2000, p.41) indicates to the Malay readers of the story that when Mr. Grant Munro met his wife, she was a widow.

Example 59-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S67	Her name then was Mrs. Hebron. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was
M/YF/S102	Ketika itu namanya Puan Hebron.

Example 59 in [E/YF/S67] uses “was” as an indication that in the past, “Mr. Grant Munro’s wife” was known as “Mrs. Hebron”. In expressing that the title “Mrs.

Hebron” once belonged to “Mr. Grant Munro’s wife” in the past, the Malay translation [M/YF/S102] uses “ketika itu”, literally meaning “at that point of time” as a translation for “Her name then was” [E/YF/S67] . The usage of “ketika” functions as “as a point of time” to indicate the time when the event took place (Asmah, 2000, p.11). Thus, readers would be able to understand that Mr. Grant Munro’s wife was once known as “Puan Hebron/ Mrs. Hebron” at that point of time in the past and not at that moment of speaking.

Example 60-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S124	<p>I remarked to her, however, before I fell asleep, that the cottage was now occupied, to which she returned no reply.</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u></p> <p>remarked fell was occupied returned</p>
M/YF/S160	<p>Bagaimanapun, <u>sebelum</u> tidur, dengan acuh tak acuh saya beritahu isteri saya yang banglo itu sekarang sudah berpenghuni.</p>

As for Example 60, [E/YF/S124] the actions of “remarked”, “fell”, “was now occupied” and “returned” happened in the past at a point of time signified by the words “before I fell asleep”. In comparison with the Malay translation, the past is indicate by “Bagaimanapun, sebelum tidur” [M/YF/S160] literally meaning “However, before bedtime” which carries a similar meaning to “before I fell asleep” [E/YF/S124] as an indication that the following actions are done before I go to bed. The function of “sebelum” literally meaning “before” is grammatically an “adverb” functioning as a “pre-action” (Asmah, 2000, p. 44) to the verb “tidur” literally meaning “sleep”. As a result, it can be deduced that the action where the speaker told his wife that the bangalow was already occupied “dengan acuh tak acuh saya beritahu isteri saya yang banglo itu sekarang sudah berpenghuni” happened in the past as indicated by “sebelum tidur”.

Example 61-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S257 (i) E/YF/S257 (ii)	"I saw lights in the cottage as I came down. We shall settle it now once and for all." <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> saw came
M/YF/S317 (i) M/YF/S317 (ii)	"Saya nampak lampu di dalam banglo itu <u>semasa</u> saya hendak ke mari <u>tadi</u> . Kita akan selesaikan perkara ini malam ini juga, malam ini juga!"

In Example 61, the actions of “saw” and “came” [E/YF/S257(i)] happened wholly in the past and not at that moment as indicated by “as I came down”. Hence, in the Malay translation, “semasa saya hendak ke mari tadi” literally meaning “when I wanted to come over just now” carrying rather similar meanings to “as I came down” showing that the character “nampak lampu” literally meaning “saw the lights” in the past when he was heading somewhere. The usage of “semasa” literally meaning “when” in the phrase “semasa saya hendak ke mari tadi” as a “subordinative conjunction” indicating a temporal meaning (Asmah, 2000, p.41) together with “tadi” literally meaning “just now” indicate that the action of the speaker seeing the light in “Saya nampak lampu” [M/YF/S317(i)] is an act in the past time.

4.3.1.3 Usage of Context to denote Past

In the analysis, it is also found that in the translated texts, the Malay language is able to utilize the context of the story to indicate past time. Readers of the Malay stories would be able to deduce from the context that the states/events described are in the past as indicated in the English stories. The following Examples 62-64 are taken from MRH while Examples 65-67 are from MYF.

i. **Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)**

Example 62-ERH and MRH

E/RH/S34	Mr. Jabez Wilson laughed heavily. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> laughed
M/RH/S39	Tuan Jabez Wilson ketawa terbahak-bahak.

In Example 62, the past tense is indicated by “laughed” [E/RH/S34] where readers will know that Mr. Jabez Wilson’s action of laughing heavily happened in the past and not at the current moment. In comparison with the Malay text, “Tuan Jabez Wilson ketawa terbahak-bahak” [M/RH/S39] literally means “Mr. Jabez Wilson laughed heavily”. Readers of the Malay text can derive from the context that the action of Mr. Jabez Wilson laughing is in the past as it was a response from Mr. Jabez Wilson to Sherlock Holmes’ explanation. Sherlock Holmes was explaining to Mr. Jabez Wilson how he knows certain things about Mr. Jabez Wilson from his observations.

Example 63-ERH and MRH

E/RH/S224	It was one of the main arteries which conveyed the traffic of the City to the north and west. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was conveyed
M/RH/S248	Ia adalah satu daripada nadi utama yang menghubungkan lalu lintas dari kota London ke sebelah utara dan barat.

As for Example 63, the usage of “was” and “conveyed” in [E/RH/S224] shows that at one point of time in the past, the road is one of the main roads which connects the city to the north and west. As for the Malay translation, it is translated as “Ia adalah satu daripada nadi utama yang menghubungkan lalu lintas dari kota London ke sebelah utara dan barat” in [M/RH/S248]. The sentence literally means “it was one of the main points connecting traffic from the London city to the north and west”. The sayer of this sentence is Sherlock Holmes who explained the history of the particular road to Watson.

Hence, readers of the Malay text can deduce from the context that this sentence is in the past.

Example 64-ERH and MRH

E/RH/S39 (i) E/RH/S39 (ii) E/RH/S39 (iii)	<p>“Here it is. This is what began it all. You just read it for yourself, sir.”</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> began</p>
M/RH/S44 (i) M/RH/S44 (ii) M/RH/S44 (iii) M/RH/S44 (iv)	<p>“Ini dia. Di sinilah segala-galanya bermula. Nah! Tuan bacalah sendiri.”</p>

In Example 64, “began” in [E/RH/S39 (ii)] shows that this situation happened in the past as the verb “begin” is inflected to “began”. In Malay, it was translated as “Di sinilah segala-galanya bermula” in [M/RH/S44(ii)] literally meaning “This is what began it all”. It can be understood from the context that [M/RH/S44(ii)] is in the past as the context for this sentence is about Mr. Jabez Wilson explaining to Sherlock Holmes how he came to know about The Red-Headed League by showing an advertisement regarding a vacancy in The Red-Headed League. Thus, readers of the Malay story can deduce from the context that the advertisement was the starting point of the mystery of The Red-Headed League.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 65-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S194	<p>I rushed upstairs to make sure that she was not in the house.</p> <p><u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> rushed was</p>
M/YF/S241	Saya meluru ke tingkat atas bagi memastikan dia tiada di rumah.

As for Example 65, the verbs “rushed” and “was” in [E/YF/S194] reveal that “I” “rushed” upstairs and “she” “was” not there in the house at some point of time in the past. In the translated Malay text, it is translated as “Saya meluru ke tingkat atas bagi

memastikan dia tiada di rumah” in [M/YF/S241] literally meaning “I rushed upstairs to make sure that she was not in the house”. Readers of the Malay story can deduce from the context that this description is in the past as the situation was retold by Mr. Grant Munro to Sherlock Holmes.

Example 66-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S207	There was no one at all in the whole house. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> was
M/YF/S258	Tidak ada seorang manusia pun di dalam banglo itu.

In Example 66, the usage of “was” in [E/YF/S207] shows that at a point of time in the past, there was no one in the house. In comparison with the Malay text, [E/YF/S207] is translated as “tidak ada seorang manusia pun di dalam banglo itu”, literally meaning “there was not a human in the bungalow” [M/YF/S258]. Similar to Example 65, readers of the Malay story can deduce from the context that the description given by Mr. Grant Munro that “no one was in the house” is in the past as it was retold by him to Sherlock Holmes.

Example 67-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S278	He pushed her to one side, and we followed closely after him. <u>BASIC MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> pushed followed
M/YF/S341	Munro menolak wanita itu ke tepi dan kami menurutinya dari belakang.

As for Example 67, the verbs “pushed” and “followed” in [E/YF/S278] are inflected to indicate past tense. Hence, the actions of “pushed” by “he” and “followed” by “we” was done at a point of time in the past. The subject “he” here refers to Mr. Grant Munro. In the Malay text, “Munro menolak wanita itu ke tepi dan kami menurutinya dari belakang” [M/YF/S341] which literally means “Munro pushed the lady aside and we followed him from behind” is the equivalent translation for

[E/YF/S278]. Readers of the Malay text can derive from the context that the act of Mr. Grant Munro pushing a lady aside is in the past as must have happened in order for the sayer to describe the situation.

4.3.2 Expressing Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (In Reported Speech or Thought)

Secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) consists of “reporting verbs” in the past tense (Downing & Locke, 2006, p. 359). The findings showed that the reporting verbs used in the English texts include “told”, “answered”, “said” and etc (refer to Subsection 4.1.1.2). In comparison with the Malay texts, these reporting verbs indicating past tense from the source texts are translated in MRH using “kata” and “katanya”.

4.3.2.1 Usage of “kata” and “katanya”

The examples where the “reported verbs” are translated are from text MRH as shown in Examples 68 and 69 respectively.

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

Example 68-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S77 (v)	Every shade of colour they were—straw, lemon, orange, brick, Irish-setter, liver, clay; but, as Spaulding said , there were not many who had the real vivid flame-coloured tint.
E/RH/S77 (vi)	When I saw how many were waiting, I would have given it up in despair; but Spaulding would not hear of it. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE</u> <u>(IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)</u> said
M/RH/S91 (v)	Macam-macam warna ada- kuning cair, kuning emas, pinang masak, kuning jagung, merah hati, merah darah ikan, merah bata, tetapi macam kata Spaulding, tidak ramai yang rambutnya betul-betul warna merah bara.
M/RH/S91 (vi)	Apabila saya lihat ramainya yang bersesak-sesak menunggu mahu ditemuduga, saya mula rasa patah semangat dan hendak berpatah balik sahaja, tetapi Spaulding buat tidak dengar sahaja rungutan saya itu.

Example 68 in [M/RH/S91(v)], the reported verb “said” signifies the past tense in a reported speech or thought. The verb “said” explains that “Spaulding” mentioned at

some time in the past, the people who gathered at Fleet Street do not have the “real vivid flame-coloured tint” on their hair. In Malay, that expression is expressed by “kata” and when “kata” is used together with a sayer as in [M/RH/S91 (v)] “kata Spaulding”, it means that someone said something indicating past time. In this example, it literally means “Spaulding said”.

Example 69-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S184 (i) E/RH/S184 (ii)	“Yes, sir. He told me that a gipsy had done it for him when he was a lad.” <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (IN REPORTED SPEECH OR THOUGHT)</u> told
M/RH/S202 (i) M/RH/S202 (ii)	“Ada tuan. Katanya seorang gipsi tua yang menindiknya semasa dia masih kecil lagi.”

In Example 69, the verb “told” in [E/RH/S184(ii)] suggests past tense in a reported speech or thought. The verb “told” [E/RH/S184(ii)] is uttered by Mr. Grant Munro and “he” in the story refers to Spaulding. At a point of time in the past, Spaulding had told Mr. Grant Munro that his ears were pierced by a gypsy. In the Malay text, “katanya” literally meaning “he said/told” in [M/RH/S202] is used to achieve a similar expression as in the English text. The verb “kata” can mean “said or told” in Malay. Hence, the readers of the Malay story will be able to know that Spaulding had told Mr. Grant Munro that his ears were pierced by a gypsy in the past.

4.3.3 Expressing Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (‘Closed Conditionals’ and Other Hypothetical Subordinate Clauses) in the Translated Texts

The secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) are associated with “counterfactual belief” or “presupposition” while the time reference is to “present time” (Downing & Locke, 2006, p.358). The findings for this type of past tense in the English texts are discussed earlier in Subsection 4.1.1.3. On the contrary, these contradictory belief or assumptions are

complimented with the usage of “sekiranya” and “seandainya” in the translated texts. In addition, there are also situations where the presuppositions are replaced by assertions.

4.3.3.1 Usage of “sekiranya” and “seandainya”

“Sekiranya” and “seandainya” literally means “if” and the usage of “sekiranya” and “seandainya” to complement the assumptions and contradictory beliefs are shown below. Unlike the other meanings of past tense where the reference is to past time, the time reference here is to the present time. Examples 70-71 are taken from MRH while Examples 72-73 are from MYF.

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

Example 70-ERH and MRH

E/RH/S73 (iv)	Now, if you cared to apply, Mr. Wilson, you would just walk in; but perhaps it would hardly be worth your while to put yourself out of the way for the sake of a few hundred pounds.’ <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (‘CLOSED CONDITIONALS’ AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...cared
M/RH/S87 (vi) M/RH/S87 (vii)	Sekiranya tuan hendak memohon, tuan boleh terus ke pejabat ini. Cubalah tuan, mana tahu sekiranya tuan terpilih.’

In Example 70, “if you cared to apply Mr. Wilson” in [E/RH/S73(iv)] presuppose that Mr. Wilson is interested to apply. The verb “apply” here refers to applying for a job position. The Malay translation uses “sekiranya” [M/RH/S87(vi)] literally meaning “if” to give a presupposition meaning to the phrase “Sekiranya tuan hendak memohon” [M/RH/S87(vi)] literally meaning “if sir (Mr.Wilson) wants to apply”. Hence the usage of “sekiranya” presupposes that Mr. Wilson wants to apply for the position.

Example 71-ERH and MRH

E/RH/S74	"Now, it is a fact, gentlemen, as you may see for yourselves, that my hair is of a very full and rich tint, so that it seemed to me that if there was to be any competition in the matter I stood as good a chance as any man that I had ever met. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...was
M/RH/S88	"Seperti yang tuan-tuan nampak rambut saya ini lebat dan sememangnya berwarna merah bara.
M/RH/S89	Jadi sekiranya ada pertandingan mencari orang berambut merah bara, memang cerahlah harapan saya menang.

As for Example 71, the presupposition is indicated by "if there was to be any competition" in [E/RH/S74] which presupposes that there was a competition. This secondary meaning can be conveyed by "sekiranya" in [M/RH/S89] literally meaning "if". Hence, the usage of "sekiranya" presupposes that there was a competition in "sekiranya ada pertandingan" in [M/RH/S89].

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 72-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S147 (iii)	I really think that I should have fainted if I had not gone out. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...had
M/YF/S187 (iv)	Sekiranya saya tidak keluar tadi, saya rasa saya boleh mabuk dan pengsan.

As for Example 72 in [E/YF/S147(iii)], "I really think that I should have fainted if I had not gone out" is spoken by Mr. Grant Munro's wife. She presupposes that she did not faint because she went out of the house to get some fresh air. In order to give similar meanings in the Malay translation, "sekiranya" in [M/YF/S187(iv)] is used which literally means "if" to indicate presupposition. It presupposes that "I went out" in the phrase "Sekiranya saya tidak keluar tadi" literally meaning "If I didn't go out just now" with "tadi" literally meaning "just now".

Example 73-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S176 (iii)	You know that I would not have a secret from you if it were not for your own sake. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...were
M/YF/S221 (iii)	Abang tahukan, saya tidak akan rahsiakan semua ini sekiranya bukan demi kebaikan abang.

In Example 73, “You know that I would not have a secret from you if it were not for your own sake” [E/YF/S176 (iii)] presuppose that “I” is keeping a secret from “you” for the sake of “you”. The person uttering this sentence is Mr. Grant Munro’s wife. Thus, to achieve similar secondary meanings of the past tense in Malay, “sekiranya” [M/YF/S221(iii)] literally meaning “if” is used to presuppose that Mr. Grant Munro’s wife kept the secret for the benefit of Mr. Grant Munro “demi kebaikan abang” [M/YF/S221(iii)].

Example 74-EYF and MYF

E/YF/S214	"I am sorry that I broke my promise, Jack,' said she; 'but if you knew all the circumstances I am sure that you would forgive me.' <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...knew
M/YF/S268 (i) M/YF/S268 (ii)	“‘Saya minta maaf kerana memungkiri janji saya, abang. Saya tidak ada pilihan lain,’ katanya.
M/YF/S269	‘ Seandainya lah abang faham akan keadaan saya, pasti abang akan memaafkan saya.

As for Example 74, presupposition is found in [E/YF/S214] “if you knew all the circumstances I am sure that you would forgive me”. The “you” here refers to Mr. Grant Munro while the person talking is Mr. Grant Munro’s wife. Hence, Mr. Grant Munro’s wife presupposes that Mr. Grant Munro knows the circumstances and will forgive her. In the Malay translation, as seen in [M/YF/S269], “seandainya” is used to give a presupposed meaning to the sentence. “Seandainya” literally means “if” and it is used to

give the reader a presupposed opinion that Mr. Grant Munro understands her situation and will forgive her in “pasti abang akan memaafkan saya”.

4.3.3.2 Usage of Assertion

In the translated texts, it is also found that “presuppositions” of secondary meanings of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) are changed to “assertions” as shown in Example 75 from MRH and Example 76 and 77 from MYF.

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

Example 75-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S162 (iii)	He could only say that if I waited I should hear by post. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE (‘CLOSED CONDITIONALS’ AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...waited
M/RH/S181 (iii)	Dia menasihati saya supaya bersabar sahaja, mungkin saya akan terima berita berkenaan liga itu melalui pos.

Example 75 “He could only say that if I waited I should hear by post” in [E/RH/S162(ii)] presupposes that “I” wait and will hear by post. In comparison with the Malay text, it is translated as “Dia menasihati saya supaya bersabar sahaja, mungkin saya akan terima berita berkenaan liga itu melalui pos” literally meaning “He advised me to be patient, maybe I will receive the news regarding the league by post”. The presupposition of “I waiting and receiving the news from post” is changed to an assertion of possibility in receiving the news from post by waiting.

ii. **Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)**

Example 76-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S54	Our visitor again passed his hand over his forehead, as if he found it bitterly hard. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...found
M/YF/S87	Tamu kami sekali lagi menekupkan tangannya ke muka, jelas sekali masalah ini begitu mengaibkannya.

The presupposition in Example 76 is signified by “as if he found it bitterly hard” in [E/YF/S54]. This secondary meaning of the past tense (‘closed conditionals’ and other hypothetical subordinate clauses presupposed that “our visitor passes his hand over his head like he finds it bitterly hard” in [E/YF/S54] In the translation text, it is translated as “jelas sekali masalah ini begitu mengaibkannya” [M/YF/S87] literally meaning “it is obvious that the problem is bringing shame to him”. Hence, by looking at the translation, the presupposition which arises from the secondary meaning in [E/YF/S54] is missing in [M/YF/S87] and it becomes more of an assertion instead.

Example 77-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S24 (ii)	I was badly in need of a case, and this looks, from the man's impatience, as if it were of importance. <u>SECONDARY MEANINGS OF THE PAST TENSE ('CLOSED CONDITIONALS' AND OTHER HYPOTHETICAL SUBORDINATE CLAUSES)</u> if...were
M/YF/S37 (ii)	Saya memang betul-betul menginginkan kes, dan dari apa yang kita dengar tadi, nampaknya ada sesuatu yang penting.

As for Example 77, “as if it were of importance” in [E/YF/S24 (ii)] presupposes that the man’s look shows that he wants to meet Sherlock Holmes for an urgent matter. In Malay, this type of expression is translated as “nampaknya ada sesuatu yang penting” in [M/YF/S37 (ii)] literally meaning “looks like there is something important”. Hence, the presupposition of “something important” in “as if it were of importance” has been turned into an assertion that “it is important” in the Malay text.

4.4 Usage of Grammatical/Lexical Resources in Translated Texts to denote Future Events found in Source Texts

While Section 4.3 presented the findings related to grammatical/lexical resources used by the translated texts to compliment the past tense found in the source texts, this section seeks to present the findings pertaining to grammatical/lexical resources used by the translated texts to compliment the future events found in the source texts. The findings of the grammatical/lexical resources used by the translated texts to keep close to the source texts are pertaining to Research Question 3(b).

4.4.1 Expressing Safe Predictions

“Safe predictions” are predictions “which do not involve the subject’s volition, and include cyclical events and general truths” (Downing and Locke, 2006, p.359). The future events in the English texts are represented by syntactic forms of (will/shall+infinitive)/ (will/shall+progressive) (See Subsection 4.1.2.1). In contrary, the translated texts show that lexical and phrases are used to indicate these predictions which will take place at a future time.

4.4.1.1 Usage of Lexical and phrases to indicate Future Time

In the translated texts, these predictions for future events are expressed by the usage of lexical and phrases such as “esok” and “sehari dua” in MRH while only “akan” is used throughout MYF to express predictions for future time. Examples 78-80 are from MRH while Examples 81-83 are from MYF.

i. **Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)**

Example 78-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S119 (iv)	Will you be ready to-morrow? SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)
M/RH/S133 (iv)	Tuan boleh mula kerja esok ?

In Example 78, as “will be” in [E/RH/S119(iv)] is used, the speaker proposes a question to the listener with the prediction that he could be ready for work at a point of time in the future as indicated by “tomorrow”. A way of expressing the prediction for future time in the Malay translation is by the usage of “esok” [M/RH/S133(iv)] literally meaning “tomorrow” to imply in the question that the listener can start working at a future time as stated by “esok”.

Example 79-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S190 (ii)	I shall be happy to give you an opinion upon the subject in the course of a day or two. SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)
M/RH/S208 (ii) M/RH/S208 (iii)	Tunggulah dalam sehari dua ini. Sekiranya semuanya berjalan lancar, saya akan terangkan kepada tuan apa yang saya temui.

As for Example 79, “shall be” in [E/RH/S190 (ii)] indicates predictions made by “I” that “I” will be happy to give an opinion on a matter in a future time as implied by “a day or two”. In the Malay translation, besides “akan” (See Subsection 4.2.2) the prediction for future time is indicated by the usage of “sehari dua ini” [M/RH/S208(ii)] literally meaning “these two days”. Hence, the speaker expresses that “Tunggulah dalam sehari dua ini” [M/RH/S208(ii)] literally meaning “Wait in this two days”, “Sekiranya semuanya berjalan lancar, saya akan terangkan kepada tuan apa yang saya temui” [M/RH/S208 (iii)] literally meaning “If everything goes well, I will explain to

you what I found”. As a result, the usage of “sehari dua ini” shows that the speaker is making a prediction that he will explain what he finds at a future time.

Example 80-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S263 (i)	“I think you will find,” said Sherlock Holmes, “that you will <i>play</i> for a higher stake to-night than you have ever done yet, and that the play will be more exciting. SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)
M/RH/S292 (i)	“Saya pasti,” kata Holmes, “tuan akan menyaksikan perlawanan yang lebih besar daripada apa yang pernah tuan lihat sebelum ini, dan perlawanan ini memangnya dijangka menarik.

In [E/RH/S236(i)], Sherlock Holmes is talking to a police officer who forgoes his card game sessions and comes along with him to solve the crime. Hence, Sherlock Holmes makes a prediction that the police officer will be betting on a higher risk than the card game and what is going to happen in a point of time in the future will be more exciting than a card game. As for the Malay translation, besides “akan”; an auxiliary indicating future time (refer to Subsection 4.2.2), “dijangka” is also used in [M/RH/S292 (i)]. However, there is a difference in the Malay translation. Instead of a card game, the translated version talks about watching a baseball match. The auxiliary “akan” [M/RH/S292 (i)] is used to indicate that “tuan akan menyaksikan perlawanan yang lebih besar daripada apa yang pernah tuan lihat sebelum ini” [M/RH/S292 (i)] literally meaning “you will watch a match that is bigger than what you have seen before this. The word “dijangka” carries a sense of future prediction as seen in its usage “perlawanan ini memangnya dijangka menarik” literally meaning “this game is expected to be surely interesting” [M/RH/S292 (i)]. Hence, it can be seen from this phrase that “dijangka” literally meaning “expected to be” do indicate a prediction about a future match.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 81-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S179 (i) E/YF/S179 (ii) E/YF/S179 (iii)	<p>'It is that this mystery comes to an end from now. You are at liberty to preserve your secret, but you must promise me that there shall be no more nightly visits, no more doings which are kept from my knowledge. I am willing to forget those which are passed if you will promise that there shall be no more in the future.'</p> <p>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</p>
M/YF/S223 (i) M/YF/S223 (ii) M/YF/S223 (iii) M/YF/S223 (iv)	<p>"Abang akan percaya cakap kamu dengan satu syarat, dan dengan satu syarat ini sahaja,' jawab saya.' Cukup sampai takat ini sahaja. Kamu boleh terus menyimpan rahsia kamu itu, tetapi kamu mesti berjanji yang kamu tidak akan ke mari lagi pada waktu malam dan tidak apa-apa lagi tindak-tanduk yang di luar pengetahuan abang. Abang boleh lupakan apa yang sudah berlaku sekiranya kamu berjanji tidak akan mengulanginya lagi.'</p>

Example 81 expresses "safe predictions" of the source text using "akan" in the translated text. The "shall be" used in [E/YF/S179(ii)] is a prediction made by the speaker that the "you" will not do any more nightly visits in the future. On the other hand, the "shall be" used in [E/YF/S179(iii)] is a prediction made by the speaker that "you" promise not to repeat the action again in the future. In the translated text, "akan" in [M/YF/S223(iii)] is used to indicate that in the future as stated by "kamu tidak akan ke mari lagi pada waktu malam" [M/YF/S223(iii)] literally meaning "you will not come again at night". Likewise in [M/YF/S223(iv)], "akan" is used to imply that "kamu berjanji tidak akan mengulanginya lagi" literally meaning "you promise not to repeat the actions again" in a future time.

Example 82-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S236 (vii)	<p>We shall be with you within an hour of receiving it, and we shall then very soon get to the bottom of the business."</p> <p>SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)</p>
M/YF/S293 (viii)	<p>Kami akan bersama-sama tuan dalam masa sejam, dan kita akan selesaikan misteri ini."</p>

In Example 82, "shall be" [E/YF/S236(vii)] is used to indicate a prediction for a future event where the speaker predicts that "we" will be with the listener in a future

time as indicated by “within an hour of receiving it”. In the translated text, “akan” is used in [M/YF/293(viii)] to indicate future time. Hence readers of the text would be able to understand that the act “Kami akan bersama-sama tuan dalam masa sejam” literally meaning “We will be with sir in an hour’s time” will take place in the future.

Example 83-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S254 (i) E/YF/S254 (ii)	"Have seen the face again at the window. Will <i>meet</i> the seven o'clock train, and will <i>take</i> no steps until you arrive." SAFE PREDICTIONS (WILL/SHALL+INFINITIVE)
M/YF/S313 (i) M/YF/S313 (ii) M/YF/S313 (iii)	"Ada terlihat wajah aneh di tingkap itu. Akan jumpa di stesen kereta api jam tujuh petang. Tidak akan berbuat apa-apa hingga Tuan tiba."

As for Example 83, the usage of “will meet” and “will take” in [E/YF/S254(ii)] imply prediction for a future event. The future time indication here is clearly stated by “seven o’clock train” and “until you arrive”. In order to provide similar indications in the Malay translation, “akan” is used in [M/YF/S313(ii)] and [M/YF/S313(iii)]. When “akan” is used in “akan jumpa di stesen kereta api jam tujuh petang” [M/YF/S313(ii)], it literally means “will meet at the train station at 7pm”. Thus, the usage of “akan” has future implication where the event of “meeting” will take place. Similarly, when “akan” is used in “Tidak akan berbuat apa-apa hingga Tuan tiba” [M/YF/S313(iii)], it literally means “will not do anything until you (Sir) arrives”. As a result, it can be deduced that the speaker of these words “will not do anything” until “Sir arrives” at a point of time in the future.

4.4.2 Expressing Intended Events

Intended events are future events which may or may not happen. These events in the English texts are represented by the syntactic forms of (progressive: be+ing)/ (be+going to+infinitive) (refer to subsection 4.1.2.2). On the other hand, in the Malay

texts, these events are translated without any inflection on the verb. Additional lexical items are utilized to indicate future time.

4.4.2.1 Usage of Present Tense instead of Future

This type of future event translated to the Malay language in ERH does not indicate that the event will happen in a future time. However, it is potray to be happening at the moment of speaking as shown in Example 84 and 85.

i. Text MRH (Malay Translation of The Red Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah)

Example 84-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S84	“ ‘This is Mr. Jabez Wilson,’ said my assistant, ‘and he is willing to fill a vacancy in the League.’ INTENDED EVENTS (PROGRESSIVE: BE+ING)
M/RH/S99	“ ‘Ini Tuan Jabez Wilson’ kata pembantu saya, ‘dan dia mahu mengisi kekosongan dalam Liga Rambut Merah.’

In Example 84, “is willing” used in [E/RH/S84] implies the possibility of “he” referring to Mr. Jabez Wilson filling a position in the future is uncertain. When it is translated to Malay, “dia mahu mengisi” in [M/RH/S99] is used. The words “dia mahu mengisi” literally means “he wants to fill”. In these words, the intention of “he wanting to fill” the vacancy is in the present. However, the future indication of “he is willing to fill a vacancy” as in the English text is missing in the Malay translation.

Example 85-ERH/MRH

E/RH/S195	“What are you going to do , then?” I asked. INTENDED EVENTS (BE+GOING TO+INFINITIVE)
M/RH/S213	“Tuan hendak buat apa sekarang? ” tanya saya.

As for Example 85, “What are you going to do” in [E/RH/S195] indicates “you” may be doing or not doing something in the future is uncertain. In comparison with the Malay text, it is translated as “Tuan hendak buat apa sekarang” in [M/RH/S213] literally meaning “Sir what do you want to do now?”. As seen from the translation, the

intention of “doing something” by “you/tuan” is there. Nevertheless, the future indication of “doing something” is not present as it was clearly stated with “sekarang” literally meaning “now”. Hence, with the usage of “sekarang”, the sentence stresses that “tuan” may or may not do something now and not in the future.

4.4.2.2 Usage of Additional Lexical to indicate Future

As discussed earlier in Subsection 4.4.2, it is found that events which may or may not happen in a future time found in ERH are absent from the translated text. However, for MYF, this type of future event is expressed using the phrase “lain kali” as shown in Example 86.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 86-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S323	"Watson," said he, "if it should ever strike you that I am getting a little over-confident in my powers, or giving less pains to a case than it deserves, kindly whisper 'Norbury' in my ear, and I shall be infinitely obliged to you." <u>INTENDED EVENTS (PROGRESSIVE: BE+ING)</u> am getting
M/YF/S391	"Watson," katanya, " lain kali , sekiranya kamu rasa saya ini terlalu yakin dengan apa yang saya percaya dan kurang bersungguh-sungguh menyelesaikan satu-satu kes, tolong bisikkan 'Norbury' ke telinga saya, dan saya pasti akan mendengar bisikan kamu."

In Example 86, the future event of the speaker getting over confident which may or may not happen is expressed by “am getting” in [E/YF/S323]. When it is translated to Malay, “lain kali” in [M/YF/S391] literally meaning “next time” is added to the sentence. The addition of “lain kali” before “sekiranya kamu rasa saya ini terlalu yakin” in [M/YF/S391] literally meaning “if you feel that I am too confident” suggests that the time that “the speaker might become too confident” is not now but sometime in the future.

4.4.3 Expressing Imminent Events with a Different Translation

Imminent Events are future events which can be seen happening in the “immediate future” (Downing and Locke, 2006, p. 360). As the findings from ERH reveals that there are no imminent events found in the text, it is not possible to conduct a comparison with the translated text for imminent events (refer to Subsection 4.1.4 for the Summary of Future Events found in ERH). Hence, the expression for future events occurring near the present time in the translated text is taken only from MYF. It is found that this type of future event is translated differently from the source text as shown in Example 87 from MYF.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 87-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S276	"I have trusted you too long, Effie," he cried, sternly.
M/YF/S339	"Abang sudah lama menahan sabar, Effie," jawab Munro dengan nada yang agak keras.
E/YF/S277 (iii)	My friends and I are going to settle this matter once and forever!" <u>IMMINENT EVENTS (BE+GOING TO)</u> are going to
M/YF/S340 (ii)	Abang nak tahu apa yang begitu rahsia antara kita sehinggakan kamu tergamak membelakangkan abang macam ini."

As for Example 87, “are going” in [E/YF/S227(iii)] indicates “imminent events” of “future events”. In the Malay translation, “Abang nak tahu apa yang begitu rahsia antara kita sehinggakan kamu tergamak membelakangkan abang macam ini” in [M/YF/S340 (ii)] is used literally meaning “I want to know what is the secret between us that you will betray me like this”. The literal meaning clearly shows that it has a different meaning from the source sentence “My friends and I are going to settle this matter once and forever!” [E/YF/S277(iii)]. The Malay sentence indicates that the sayer wants to know about a secret while the English sentence implies that the sayer and his

friends are going to settle a matter in a future time. Hence, due to the difference in translation, the imminent event “are going” in [E/YF/S277(iii)] is not translated.

4.4.4 Expressing Programmed Events by Deriving from the Context

Programmed events are events that will surely take place in the future. Similar to imminent events, programmed events are not found in ERH (refer to Subsection 4.1.4 for the Summary of Future Events found in ERH). Thus, it is not possible to do a comparison for programmed events with the translated texts. As for MYF, there is only one example expressing a future event which is certain to take place in the future time by deriving from the context. The example from MYF is shown in Example 88 as below.

ii. Text MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh)

Example 88-EYF/MYF

E/YF/S314 (vi)	And now to-night you at last know all, and I ask you what is to become of us, my child and me?" PROGRAMMED EVENTS (–BE TO : SIMPLE FORMS ONLY)
M/YF/S377 (vii)	Dan sekarang, akhirnya abang sudah tahu segala-galanya, terserahlah kepada abang apa yang hendak abang putuskan dengan nasib saya, anak saya dan kita?"

Example 88 shows a certain future event which is to take place in a future time. In [E/YF/S314(vi)], “is to become” expresses that in the future time something will surely happen to “us”. On the other hand, the Malay translation, “apa yang hendak abang putuskan dengan nasib saya, anak saya dan kita?” in [M/YF/S377(vii)] carries similar meaning with “I ask you what is to become of us, my child and me?” [E/YF/S314(vi)]. As the Malay language can deduce the time from the context, it is presumed that “apa yang hendak abang putuskan dengan nasib saya, anak saya dan kita?” contains future actions and do not need any more lexical/grammatical elements to complement the future events for “programmed events” as in the English text.

4.5 Discussion of Findings

Among the categories of the past tense, the Basic Meanings of the Past Tense is most dominantly used in both of the texts of ERH (The Red-Headed League (English)) and EYF (The Yellow Face (English)). Occurrences of reported verbs in the past tense accounts for the Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (In Reported Speech or Thought) being the second most commonly employed categories of the past tense in the text of ERH. While for EYF, assumptions and pressupositions account for the Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense ('Closed Conditionals' and other Hypothetical Subordinate Clauses). They were found to be the second most utilized past tense meanings. Meanwhile, the third and least used for past tense meanings in the text of ERH is the Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense ('Closed Conditionals' and other Hypothetical Subordinate Clauses). In contrary, the text of EYF utilizes the Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (In Reported Speech or Thought) as the third and least used among all the categories of past tense meanings.

As for the Malay translated texts, "sudah" and "telah" were utilized in the texts of MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) to indicate past time. In the texts of MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh), only "sudah" was employed to denote past time. The usage of "sudah" is in agreement with the investigation of Gonda (1954), Minde and Tjia (2002) that "sudah" can be used to express completeness in action. Hence, the usage of "sudah" can suggest the indication of past time as the action is already completed.

In order to compliment the Basic Meanings of the Past Tense found in ERH and EYF, the translated texts of MRH and MYF employed the usage of additional lexical phrases such as "tadi" (earlier), "waktu itu" (at that point of time), "ketika itu" (at a point of time) and usage of lexical phrases such as "pada pukul sepuluh pagi ini" (at ten in this morning), "dulu" (previously) and "sebelum tidur" (before bedtime). As the

Indonesian and Malay language belong to the same language family, they can have the same temporal expressions which have similar functions in both languages. Therefore, findings related to the use of Malay expressions to depict past are in accordance with the findings of Sujatna's (2012) and Susanto's (2009) observations that adverbs/temporal circumstance are used in the Indonesian language to indicate tense. In addition to the usage of lexical phrases, the context of the Malay stories can also be an indication to the readers that the event/state described happened in the past time.

In the Malay texts of MRH, the Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense (In Reported Speech or Thought) are complemented with the usage of "kata" and "katanya" (said). On the other hand, the Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense ('Closed Conditionals' and other Hypothetical Subordinate Clauses) are expressed in both MRH and MYF using "sekiranya" and "seandainya" (if). The findings also reveal that in MRH and MYF, assertions are used in place of assumptions and presuppositions for the Secondary Meanings of the Past Tense ('Closed Conditionals' and other Hypothetical Subordinate Clauses).

With regard to future events, it is found that in both ERH (The Red-Headed League (English)) and EYF (The Yellow Face (English)), future events mostly comprise of Safe Predictions from the future events' category. The second most frequent usage of future events for both texts of ERH and EYF are Intended Events. In ERH, the Intended Events is the second and least used among all the categories of future events. Conversely, the third and most minimal usage for EYF belongs to the category of Programmed Events and Imminent Events.

As for the Malay translated texts, "akan" were utilized in both texts of MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) and MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh) to indicate future time. This

finding is in line with Susanto (2009) that “akan” can be employed to express future time.

In order to substantiate the Safe Predictions found in ERH and EYF, lexical phrases such as “esok” (tomorrow) and “sehari dua ini” (these two days) are utilized. While for the expression of Intended Events in MYF, additional lexical items such as “lain kali” (next time) are utilized to express future time. These findings also corresponds with Sujatna’s (2012) and Susanto’s (2009) observations that adverbs/temporal circumstance are used in the Indonesian language to indicate tense. As the Indonesian and Malay languages are from the same language family, the temporal expressions used by the two languages can be identical. However, for the text of MRH, present time is employed instead of future time for expressions of Intended Events. As for the expression of Imminent Events in MYF, a different translation from the EYF sentence which contains the future time expression is adopted. Lastly, for the expression of Programmed Events in MYF, the future time indication can be derived from the context of the text. The context itself will indicate to readers that there is a future time reference in the particular sentence.

4.6 Chapter Summary

As a summary, this chapter guided by the research questions outline in Chapter 3 has delineated the findings of the current study through analysis and interpretation of data from two stories of Sherlock Holmes and their respective translation.

The findings of the study have shown the types of past tense meanings and future events used in the source texts. In addition, the time expressions depicting past tense and future events in the translated Sherlock Holmes stories are also shown. This is followed by a discussion of grammatical/lexical resources used by the translated texts to

compliment the past tense and future events of the source texts. The next chapter will conclude the entire study.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.0 Introduction

This study addresses the issue of translating tense from a language rich in tense to a language where tense is not found. Hence, like Sherlock Holmes's investigations in crime stories, the current study is an investigation into the use of past tense and future events in two source texts and their translations. The study also investigates what grammatical/lexical resources are used by the translated texts to complement the past tense and future events found in the source texts. Data for this investigation include two stories from the Sherlock Holmes series and their respective translations. These stories were analyzed using Downing and Locke's (2006) grammar which is greatly influenced by functional linguistics as propounded by M.A.K Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). In concordance with this, Section 5.1 provides a summary of the main findings followed by Section 5.2 where implications of the study are highlighted. Subsequently, Section 5.3 presents directions for future research and Section 5.4 will bring the study to an end.

5.1 Summary of the Main Findings

The predominant findings for this study revolve around three major lines of inquiry: Firstly, the inquiry pertains to the usage of past tense and future events in the stories of ERH (The Red-Headed League) and EYF (The Yellow Face). Secondly, it pertains to the time expressions used by their respective translations in MRH (Malay Translation of The Red-Headed League: Liga Si Rambut Merah) and MYF (Malay Translation of The Yellow Face: Si Wajah Aneh). Thirdly, the inquiry is on the grammatical/lexical expressions used by MRH and MYF to substantiate the past tense and future events found in ERH and EYF. Hence, the main findings of this study are in

line with the main question and three research questions (Research Question 1, 2 and 3) as outlined in Chapter 1. The three research questions will be recapitulated in the following subsections below:

5.1.1 Summary of findings related to Research Question 1:

What are the past tense and future events found in the Sherlock Holmes Stories?

It was found that in both of the translated texts, the most utilized type of past tense were the basic ones. In comparison with other types of past tense, the basic meanings of the past tense acquired the highest number of usage in both ERH and EYF (97.57% and 98.35% respectively). Readers of the Sherlock Holmes novels would know that the stories are narrated by Watson who is portrayed as the one who documented the crimes solved by him together with Sherlock Holmes. The prevailing number of basic meanings of the past tense suggests that most of the past tense used in the texts are for the purpose of describing events or states that took place in the past. As for the other types of past tense usage in ERH, they include secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) with a mere usage of 1.99% and secondary meanings of the past tense ('closed conditionals' and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) with a minimum usage of 0.66%. On the other hand, other types of past tense in EYF includes secondary meanings of the past tense ('closed conditionals' and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) with a small usage of 1.23% and secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) with a mere usage of 0.41%.

Similarly to past tense, it was revealed that the translated texts share the same type of most utilized future events. The most frequently utilized future events was the safe predictions with the syntactic means of (will/shall+infinitive), (will/shall+progressive). This type of prediction was employed extensively in ERH and

EYF (75%, 83.25%). Hence, these events in the texts which will take place in the future are mostly descriptions of predictions which do not need the subject's permission for it to happen, repeated events or events that are facts (Downing & Locke, 2006). Other types of future events found in the analysis of ERH include intended events with a usage of 25%. As for EYF, the rest of the types of future events employed include the usage of intended events, programmed events and also imminent events with an equal distribution of 5.88% respectively.

5.1.2 Summary of findings related to Research Question 2:

What are the time expressions depicting past tense and future events in the translated Sherlock Holmes stories?

As for the translated text, MRH utilizes both “sudah” and “telah” throughout the text to indicate events or states which were completed and done. In contrast, MYF uses only “sudah” to show that the events or states described were completed. As both “sudah” and “telah” imply actions that were accomplished, the events or states have to take place in the past and not currently or in the future. Hence, this suggests that both “sudah” and “telah” are used in the translated Sherlock Holmes stories to depict past tense. The usage of “sudah” to express completeness in an action concurs with the investigation of Gonda (1952) and Minde and Tjia (2002).

In the analysis of the translated texts, it was also unveiled that “akan” is widely used throughout both MRH and MYF. In these texts, “akan” which carries a similar meaning to “will” is used to indicate that the events or states described will take place in the future. Thus, this study proposes that “akan” is employed in the translated Sherlock Holmes Stories to represent future events. This finding corresponds with Susanto (2009) that “akan” can be utilized to express future time.

5.1.3 Summary of findings related to Research Question 3:

(a)What kind of grammatical/lexical resources do the translated texts use to complement the past tense found in the source texts?

(b)What kind of grammatical/lexical resources do the translated texts use to complement the future events found in the source texts?

In the translated texts, certain grammatical and lexical resources were utilized to convey past tense and future events from the source texts. The analysis revealed that the basic meanings of the past tense from the source texts were expressed using lexical and phrases, additional lexical and phrases and also the context itself of the translated texts. To express the secondary meanings of the past tense ('closed conditionals' and other hypothetical subordinate clauses) found in the source text, the lexical items "sekiranya" and "seandainya" meaning "if" and assertions instead of presupposition were utilized. However, the secondary meanings of the past tense (in reported speech or thought) in the source texts were rendered using "kata" and "katanya" meaning "said" in the translated texts.

As for the future events identified in the source texts, the safe predictions were realized using lexical and phrases. The intended events take the form of present tense and additional lexical and phrases were employed to express future time. The imminent event found in the source text was translated to a different event while for programmed event, they were yielded through derivation from the context of the story itself.

5.1.4 Summary of the findings related to the Main Question: How are past tense and future events utilized in Sherlock Holmes stories and their translations into Malay?

In the Sherlock Holmes stories, most of the past tense utilized in the stories is for the purpose of narrating states or events that took place in the past. Other minimal usages of past tense include the usage of past tense in the character's speech that is reported or their thoughts in the stories. In addition, a minimal usage of past tense is utilized by the characters of the story to express contradictions of belief with shared assumptions with their hearers. As for the future events in the stories, a large number of the future events are utilized by the Sherlock Holmes stories to express predictions for the future which do not need willingness from the subject, repeated events or facts. The future events in the story are also utilized to describe events which may or may not happen in future time, events which are surely to happen in the future time and events which will occur soon in the future.

Meanwhile in the translated stories, "sudah" is utilized as an indication that the states/events described took place in the past. In addition, lexical and phrases are also utilized to make reference to past time. Other lexical items include "sekiranya" and "seandainya" to express contradictory in belief and assumptions as seen in the conversation of the characters, "kata" and "katanya" to express reported speech and thought of the characters. In the expression of future time, "akan" is used to imply that the events/states will take place in the future. Besides the usage of "akan", lexical and phrases and the context of the translated stories are also utilized to express that the events/states described will take place in a future time.

5.2 Implications and Significance of the Study

The tense system plays a crucial role in the narration of stories as they depict the time where the event or states happened. Furthermore, in mystery stories such as Sherlock Holmes, the tenses used will unveil the time when the events or states take place which keeps the readers in suspense. However, it could also pose a problem to translators of Sherlock Holmes stories where the tense structure is not a part of the Malay language. Hence, the mystery of translating past tense and future events to a language where the tense structure is missing can be solved through the findings of this study. The current study has described the various resources utilized by the translated language to convey the past tense and future events from the English language.

In addition, the findings of this study have revealed the types of past tense and future events employed in the source text. Corresponding to this, the findings also suggest that the translated texts which are unable to utilize tense due to their inherent language structure have other resources to express time. Thus, the findings would be able to show that even though the concept of tense is absent from a language, it is possible for the language to employ other resources to fill the void of tense in the course of translating.

The current study has illustrated the use of Downing and Locke's (2006) framework on tense which is influenced by SFL and traditional grammar. These findings on the types of past tense and future events utilized have enhanced our understanding of tense choices made by the author and translators of the stories. The current findings also add to the body of SFL literature especially in the area of translation with a focus on tense. Furthermore, studies conducted within the field of SFL using Malay texts are scarce. Hence, this study is able to contribute to the field of SFL in the disciplines of translation, tense and also the Malay language.

5.3 Recommendations for Future Research

This research has shed some light on the past tense and future events usage in the Sherlock Holmes stories and their respective translations. However, in order to obtain an overall picture on the usage of tense and their translations, a more comprehensive study needs to be carried out not only on stories of Sherlock Holmes but also other stories. Thus, a larger pool of data can lead to a more substantive conclusion as to how past tense and future events are used in stories and their respective translations together with how past tense and future events are translated to the Malay language where there is an absence of the notion of tense. Furthermore, this study can also be extended to include other non-tense languages such as Chinese and Thai.

It would also be interesting to look at the usage of another category of tense which is not included in this study. The category of tense here refers to the present tense. As the Malay language verb is always present, it would also be captivating to investigate whether the Malay language uses any extra or different resources to ensure an equivalent translation of the present tense in the translated texts.

Another area of enquiry would be examining texts whereby the concept of tense is not present in the source texts but is prevalent in the translated texts. As a result, the researchers would be able to explore the usage of tense which does not occur in the source text but were employed in the translated texts as a natural structure of the translated language; for example, the translation of popular Malay stories to the English language.

5.4 Conclusion

In summing up, the current study aims to show the usage of past tense and future events in stories together with their respective translations. By knowing the means used by the translated language to compensate for the absence of tense, it is hoped that this

study will provide insights for future studies concerning such research areas and to serve as a guide to bridge the gap between languages with different structures.

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