A THEMATIC ROLES ANALYSIS OF WEBTOON *ORANGE MARMALADE* IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN VERSION

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department

By:
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ACCEPTANCE
A THEMATIC ROLES ANALYSIS OF WEBTOON *ORANGE MARMALADE*
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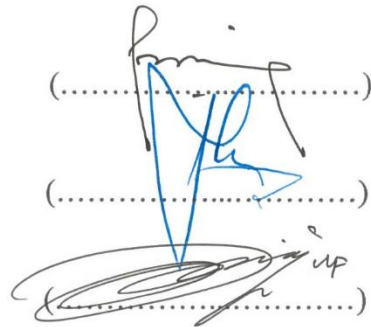The Board of Examiners:

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A THEMATIC ROLES ANALYSIS OF WEBTOON ORANGE MARMALADE IN ENGLISH AND INDONESIAN VERSION

ABSTRAK

Semantik adalah studi makna literal. Ada banyak cara yang digunakan untuk menganalisa kalimat berdasarkan semantik. Salah satunya adalah thematic roles. Thematic roles *adalah salah satu interpretasi semantik yang berfokus pada penentuan peran frasa kata benda dalam kalimat. Penelitian ini menganalisis* thematic roles *yang ditemukan dalam percakapan salah satu kisah Webtoon berjudul Orange Marmalade berdasarkan teori* thematic roles *dari* O'Grady, Kearns, *dan* Saeed. *Selain itu, penelitian ini menganalisis kesetaraan makna data dimana bahasa Inggris menjadi bahasa sumber dan bahasa Indonesia sebagai naskah terjemahan berdasarkan teori kesetaraan makna dari* Catford. *Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif kualitatif. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) terdapat lima belas* thematic roles *yang dimainkan oleh entitas, dan ada empat puluh satu klasifikasi peran tematik yang mana frasa kata benda sebagai subjek yang dijelaskan oleh peran* agent, experiencer, *dan* author *paling banyak muncul dalam percakapan berdasarkan topikalisasi. (2) Data terdiri dari data ekuivalen dan tidak ekuivalen. Data ekuivalen dibagi menjadi* absolute equivalent 55%, equivalence with the shift of roles 38%, *dan* equivalence translated into non simple declarative sentence 4%. *Sementara itu data yang tidak ekuivalen dibagi menjadi* non equivalence with the shift of roles 2% *dan* non equivalence translated into non simple declarative sentences 1%.

Kata kunci: *Semantik, thematic roles, percakapan, kesetaraan makna*

ABSTRACT

Semantics is a study of literal meaning. There are many ways that are used to analyse the sentences based on semantics. One of them is thematic roles. Thematic roles is one of semantic interpretation which focuses on determining the roles of noun phrases in the sentences. This research analyses the thematic roles found in the conversations of one of Webtoon stories entitled *Orange Marmalade* based on thematic roles theory of O'Grady, Kearns, and Saeed. Moreover, this research analyses the equivalence of the data in which English becomes source language and Indonesian as translated script based on equivalent theory of Catford. This resarch is descriptive qualitative research. The findings of this research are (1) there are fifteen thematic roles played by the entity, and there are forty one rules of thematic roles whereas noun phrases as a subject explained by roles agent, experiencer, and author appear the most in the conversations based on topicalization. (2) The data consist of equivalent and non equivalent data. Equivalent data is devided into absolute equivalent 55%, equivalence with the shift of roles 38%, and equivalence translated into non simple declarative sentence 4%. While

non equivalent data is devided into non equivalence with the shift of roles 2% and non equivalence translated into non simple declarative sentences 1%.

1. INTRODUCTION

Semantics is the study of meaning. It deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined, which taken together form the core of meaning, or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed (Kearns, 2011: 1). It is one of the interesting subjects to discuss in linguistics. Language is abstract and so is its meaning. The concrete one is the entities. People have different terms in expressing one thing, so it becomes arbitrary. To explain how people can relate the entities and its meaning has been explained by Ogden & Richards' theory in their book "The meaning of meaning" (1945: 11) through semantic triangle. They classify the meaning of thing into three, namely symbol, reference and referent. Symbol is the representation of the entity, for example the word "cat". Second is when people listen or know about "cat" they build the concept of this thing, such an animal, a mammal, four legs, furry, cute, and meow and it is known as reference. And the rest is the real entity in the real world which is known by referent. There is no relevant relation between symbol and referent.

Semantics concerns with the meaning not only non-sentences meaning, such as phrase and incomplete sentences, but also with the meaning of whole sentences. The meaning of whole sentences involve propositions, and the notion of proposition is central to semantics. A proposition is that part of the meaning of the utterance of a declarative sentence which describes some state of affairs (Hurford et. all, 2007: 20). Simple proposition or simple declarative sentence is needed in semantic analysis because it represents the propositions unambiguously. It is representable by a single predicator, drawn from the predicates in the language, and a number of arguments, drawn from the names in the language (Hurford et. all, 2007: 157). It also asserts the proposition where the assignment of the truth values (true/false) is intuitively most straightforward in the case of

simple propositions (Hurford et. all, 2007: 20). Therefore the data in this research are simple propositions or simple declarative sentences since the thematic roles is a logical analysis in which proposition must not be ambiguous.

Thematic role is one of semantic interpretation which involves determining the roles that the referent of NPs play in the situation described by sentences. It is used to describe the part played by a particular entity in an event (O'Grady and Dobrovolsky, 1997: 262). There are some recognized thematic roles namely, agent, theme, source, goal, and location. According to Frawley (1992: 200), thematic roles require predicates and arguments, not necessarily nouns and verbs. Thematic roles cannot directly be taken from grammatical roles. Thematic roles need the help of syntax especially deep structure as instrument to find the thematic roles of the sentence. According to O'Grady and Archibald (2016: 198) syntactic structure helps determining the meaning of the entire sentence through the positioning of words and phrases. In analysing language, thematic roles have an important role to explain and describe the function of noun.

Thematic role is very interesting to be analysed in this era since it explains the entity through different way and terms. The students in the class are usually taught by English teachers how to understand the construction of the sentences by traditional grammar and it cannot help the students much in understanding its meaning. Here, thematic role can help the students to understand the role of the entity in the sentence so it will help the students in understanding its meaning. In this research, the researcher is interested to analyse one of virtual comics which is known as Webtoon by thematic roles analysis because the researcher finds many simple sentences in the conversation which can be the data.

Webtoon is one of online comic which is launched in 2005 by Naver Corporation in Korea. Readers can find many genres of stories from romance, comedy, horror, drama, fantasy, thriller and etc in this Webtoon. It is also provided in various languages such as English, Chinese, Thai, Korean and Indonesian. So the readers can read it whenever and wherever they are because it can be accessed through online even through smartphone application. Because there are many

stories which can be found in Webtoon, the researcher will pick up one famous story entitled *Orange Marmalade*.

Orange Marmalade is one of Webtoon's romance stories which is composed by Seokwoo. It is one of the most favorite stories and it was filmed. It is a story about a vampire girl who lived as if she was a human because she did not want to be known as a vampire. People believe that vampires are monster because they drank human blood. Finally she was caught by people and they were scared of her except her close friends and her boyfriend. At the end of the story people could accept her in their community.

There are many studies which have discussed thematic roles in various discussion. The first study from Kang and Morita (2014) analysed the acquisition of the English verb open and its thematic roles in L2 English by Korean learners. The next study, Ferretti, et all (2001) investigated whether reading or hearing a verb results in the immediate computation of information regarding typical agents, patients, instruments, and location and whether the activation of this situation knowledge is modulated by syntactic clues. The third, Marlina (2012) in her research with some aims to identify the thematic role that mostly employed and to identify the existence of thematic roles in constructing the sentences' meaning. The fourth, Dowty (1991), in his research, had some goals namely to lay some methodological groundwork for studying thematic roles with the tools of model-theoretic semantics, and to propose some new strategies for attacking the area one step at a time, to propose one new account of thematic roles that seems have merit as the first step, and to make sytacticians and all linguists recognize the dangers of continuing to take this notion for granted and of assuming that thematic roles are as well motivated as phonemes or phrase-markers and to invent and explore other novel theories of thematic roles. The next study, Matsuki (2013) in his thesis and dissertation had a goal to further readers' understanding about the roles of thematic knowledge during sentence processing and sentence understanding by examining two critical unresolved issues. Another thesis from Samardzic (2009) investigated the cross-linguistic (English, German, and Serbian) divergences at the lexicon-syntax interface concerning predicate decomposition, namely the light

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verb constructions and causative constructions, which affect the predicate argument structure of sentences based on Fillmore theory. The last study Wang, et all (2016) used thematic roles for neuropsychology research to examine the possibility of decoding the thematic role binding of an agent or patient from the neural activation patterns evoked by semantically reversible events depicted in an animation in healthy individuals.

In this research, the writer is interested in analysing one of Webtoon's story through thematic roles analysis because she found many simple declarative sentences in the story's conversations which support the researcher as data source. Because it is provided in many languages, the writer also wants to find out the equivalence of thematic roles in two languages namely English as source language and Indonesian as translated script since there is no study before which discuss the equivalence of two languages with the frame of thematic roles analysis. Moreover, the researcher also wants to know whether the translator presented the equivalence variation in the frame of semantic roles and whether there is the shift of roles from source language to translated script.

According to the explanation above, the writer is interested to analyse the conversations which contain simple declarative sentence in one of Webtoon's story entitled *Orange Marmalade* based on thematic role's theory from O'grady, Saeed and Kearns. So, the writer will conduct a research entitled **"A Thematic Roles Analysis of Webtoon *Orange Marmalade* in English and Indonesian Version".**

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive qualitative because in this study the researcher is going to analyses the sentences, describe the role played by each entity, and formulate the rules of thematic roles based on the the analysis. The object of this research is thematic roles of simple declarative found in the conversations of one of Webtoon story namely *Orange Marmalade*. The data of this research are simple declarative sentences which are found in Webtoon. Meanwhile the data source is the conversations held by the characters in *Orange*

Marmalade story. Furthermore, the method of collecting data is documentation. The researcher searches the story of Webtoon which contains two languages namely English and Indonesian. Then, the researcher separates simple declarative sentences from its conversations both English and Indonesian version. Next, the researcher numbers the data from the first episode until the last episode. And the last the researcher gives the data code which will be used in analisis. For method of analysing data the researcher describes the role played by the entity in the sentences of *Orange Marmalade* both English and Indonesian version, then finding the rules of thematic roles in its utterances by refering to the theory of thematic roles from O'Grady, Kearns and Saeed. Then, the researcher describes the equivalence of thematic roles in the conversation of *Orang Marmalade* both English and Indonesian version by refering to the teory of equivalence from Catford. Eventually, the researcher draws the conclusion of the research.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the reasercher is going to present the findings which are followed by the discussion to answer the problem statements of this research. Before that, the researcher is going to present some previous studies which will be compared with the result of this research.

The first study was conducted by Marlina (2012) who analysed thematic role in narrative text of senior high school textbooks. The findings of this research are the kind of thematic role that mostly employed in the textbooks and how thematic role construct the sentence meaning by observing the verb and preposition.

The second study was conducted by Kang and Morita (2014) who used three roles (agent, patient, and instrument) to the Korean EFL college students to find out whether they understand with the theories which are given, whether they can compare these roles when there are put in active or passive sentences, and how the order of these roles when appear within a sentence.

Based on some previous studies above, the researcher wants to complete the research about thematic roles analysis. In this study the researcher is

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analysing a virtual comic, named Webtoon, entitled Orange Marmalade with thematic roles analysis and the data are the convesations which contain simple declarative sentences. Moreover, the researcher is also analysing the equivalence of this conversation in which English becomes the source language and Indonesian as translated script, to find out the variations of thematic roles which are presented by translator. The following are the findings and discussion of this research.

First, the researcher found that there are fifteen thematic roles in the data. The thematic roles are agent, theme, patient, experiencer, stimulus, recipient, beneficiary, author, source, goal, location, time, instrument, reason, and associate. Moreover, the researcher found that there are forty one rules which consist of these thematic roles. Below are the rules:

Table 1. The Rules of Thematic Roles

No.	The Rules of Thematic Roles	The Number of Data	The Presentage of Data
1	Agent	2	0,60 %
2	Agent + Associate	4	1,19 %
3	Agent + Benefeciary	1	0,30 %
4	Agent + Benefeciary + Theme	10	2,97 %
5	Agent + Goal	37	10,98 %
6	Agent + Goal + Associate	3	0,90 %
7	Agent + Goal + Location	1	0,30 %
8	Agent + Goal + Time	3	0,90 %
9	Agent + Location	3	0,90 %
10	Agent + Location + Time	2	0,60 %
11	Agent + Patient	52	15,43 %
12	Agent + Patient + Associate	1	0,30 %
13	Agent + Patient + Beneficiary	1	0,30 %
14	Agent + Patient + Goal	1	0,30 %
15	Agent + Patient + Instrument	2	0,60 %
16	Agent + Patient + Source	1	0,30 %
17	Agent + Patient + Time	2	0,60 %
18	Agent + Recipient	2	0,60 %

19	Agent + Recipient + Theme	13	3,86 %
20	Agent + Theme	47	13,95 %
21	Agent + Theme + Goal	7	2,08 %
22	Agent + Theme + Location	3	0,90 %
23	Agent + Theme + Location + Time	2	0,60 %
24	Agent + Theme +Time	4	1,19 %
25	Associate	1	0,30 %
26	Author + Goal	2	0,60 %
27	Experiencer	4	1,19 %
28	Experiencer + Source	1	0,30 %
29	Experience + Stimulus + Reason	2	0,60 %
30	Experiencer + Stimulus	93	27, 60 %
31	Experiencer + Stimulus + Source	2	0,60 %
32	Experiencer + Stimulus + Time	3	0,90 %
33	Experiencer + Stimulus +Associate	1	0,30 %
34	Experinecer + Stimulus + Location	6	1,78 %
35	Patient	1	0,30 %
36	Recipient + Theme	8	2,37 %
37	Recipient + Theme + Time	1	0,30 %
38	Stimulus	2	0,60 %
39	Theme	1	0,30 %
40	Theme + Location	4	1,19 %
41	Theme + Source	1	0,30 %
Total		337	100 %

The chart shows the rules of thematic roles that are found in the conversations. The highest number of the data are the conversations which contain experiencer + stimulus rules with the presentage 27,60% and the number of data is 93 data. The second highest number is Agent + Patient rules with the presentage 15,43% and the number of data is 52 data. And the third highest number is Agent + Theme rules with the presentage 13,95% and the number of data is 47 data.

Furthermore, the researcher found from the rules, based on topicalization, that the noun phrases as a subject explained by roles agent, experiencer, and author appear the most in the conversations. Implicitly, the writer of Orange Marmalade in English prefered to express all the conversations by active sentences in which the subject, containing agent, experiencer, and author,

is put in the begining of the sentences rather than passive sentences in which direct object, containing patient and theme, appears in the begining.

The second finding is the equivalence of the sentences between two languages namely English as source language and Indonesian as trasnlated script. The following are the findings and its discussions:
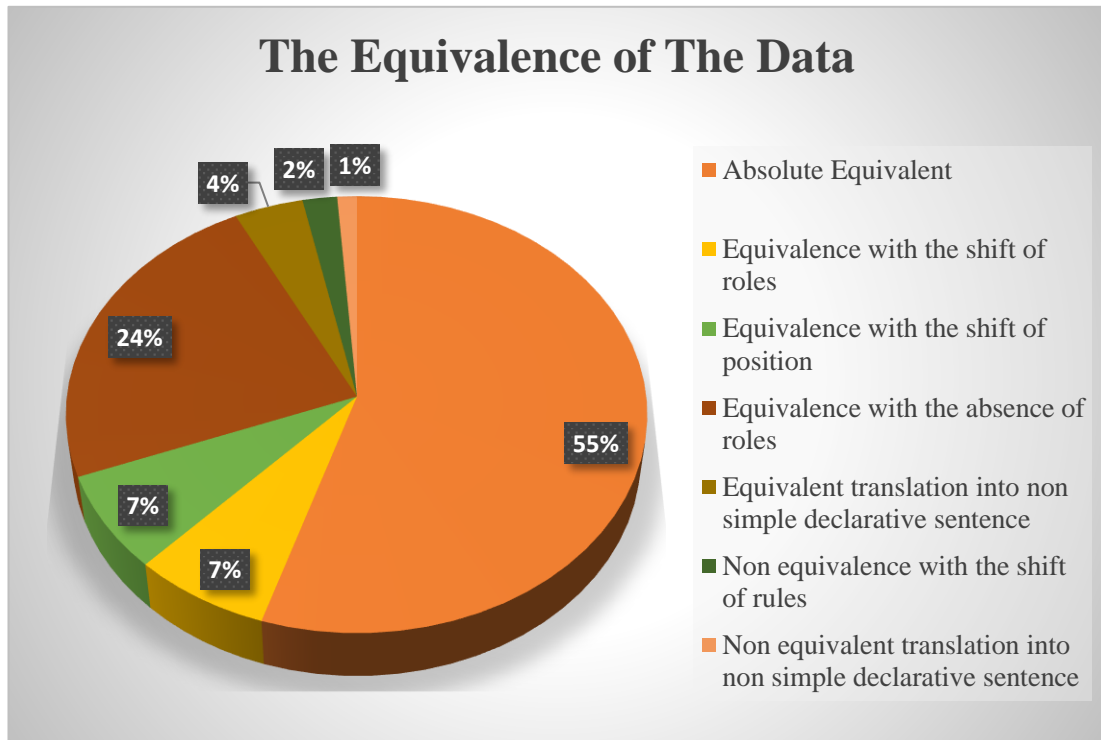

Figure 1. The Equivalence of the Data

The chart shows the result of the data which consist of absolute equivalent 55%, equivalence with the shift of roles 7%, equivalence with the shift of position 8%, equivalence with the absence of roles 23%, equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence 4%, non equivalent with the shift of rules 2%, and non equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence 1%. It can be concluded that the sum of the data which are equivalent 97% and the data which are non equivalent 3%.

The absolute equivalent place the highest number with the presentage 55% with the number of data 185 from 377 data. From these equivalent data, the researcher found that there are 28 classifications of thematic roles. The data when

SL translated to TL show the equivalent meaning and the similar thematic roles. Therefore these data are called by absolute equivalent.

The next result is equivalence with the shift of roles with the presentage 7% and the number of data is 24 data. In this result, the reseacher found that there are 11 classifications of thematic roles.Based on this classification, the researcher found the shift of some roles into another roles. The data analysis show how the shifts happen. The preposition "at" followed by place means to show the location. While the translator used *"saat di"* as TL which means time. It causes the shift from role **location** to **time**. Other data analysis show that "going on a date" translated into *"ingin kencan"*. SL shows that the **date** is goal while TL shows that *kencan* is stimulus based on the verb that used. These phenomena are also found in other data of equivalent with the shift of roles. It can be concluded that the shift of roles is caused by the verbs and prepositions that translator used.

The next result is equivalence with the shift of position with the presentage 7% and the number of data is 24 data. Based on this classification, the researcher found the shift of thematic roles' position from SL to TL. This shift sometimes happens with the roles location, times, and the object of sentences such as theme, patient, stimulus and recipient. The roles location and time are sometimes put in the first rule of the sentence in TL. While in SL they are put in the last rule. Moreover, the roles theme, patient and stimulus are put in the first rule when they are passive and the second rule when they are active. The translator sometimes made it when he/she wanted to make TL passive while in SL active and vice versa. Then, the role theme and recipient. The role recipient is sometimes put at the second rule when the role theme is put in third rule. But sometimes, when role theme in the second rule, the role recipient will be in the third rule. It can be concluded that equivalence of the shift of rules depends on how the translator wants to vary TL from SL.

The next result is equivalence with the absence of roles with the presentage 23% and the number of data 79 data. Based on this classification, the researcher found that there are some absent roles in TL. This absence is caused by some reasons. First, the main massage is conveyed and understood without

translating all the noun phrases or completing the thematic roles. Second, there are some idioms from SL which consist of verb and noun will be translated into verb in TL. So, the noun is absent. For example: have fun will be translated *bersenang-senang*. Third, the noun phrase when translated into TL is shifted to other part of speechs. For example the word "purpose" is translated *"sengaja"*. "Purpose" is a noun while *"sengaja"* is an adjective. It can be concluded that the absence of some roles in TL because the translator gives the priority on how the main message is conveyed, because of the presence of English idiom and because of the different part of speech when translated to TL.

The next result is the equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence with the presentage 4% and the number of data 14 data. The researcher found some classifications of thematic roles according to this result. Based on analysing the data, the researcher found some TL are translated into non simple declarative sentences such as, simple imperative sentence, simple interrogative sentence, and complex declarative sentence. When SL is a statement, the translator sometimes prefer to translate it into simple interrogative sentence or complex declarative sentence. It is translated into simple interrogative when the translator wants to make the statement into confirmation. Then, when it is translated into complex declarative sentence, the translator finds the words which need the complete explanation in order to make the readers understand correctly. For example: "I don't just talk the talk" is translated *"Aku ini tipe orang yang benar-benar akan melakukan apa yang sudah ku katakan."* Furthermore the researcher also found that some SL which use modality such as have to, could, and should which mean obligation, suggestion, or state of ability, sometimes will be translated into simple imperative sentence.

The next result is non equivalent with the shift of rules with presentage 2% and the number of data 7 data. Based on the analysis, the researcher found that the data are not equivalent between SL and TL. The main message which is conveyed are different. Even the noun phrase which is presented has the different meaning and different thematic roles. Therefore, these data are non equivalent with the shift of roles.

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The last result is non equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence with the presentage 1% and the number of data is 4 data. Based on the analysis, the researcher found that the data are not equivalent between SL and TL. SL is translated into non simple declarative sentences such as simple interrogative sentence and simple imperative sentence. The main message between SL and TL are different. Therefore these data are non equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence.

By discussing all the findings of data analyis, it can be concluded that the highest result of the data is absolute equivalent with the presentage 55% and the lowest result is non equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence with the presentage 1%. Eventually, the result shows that there are 41 classifications of thematic roles that are found in the data.

The researcher completes the explanation of data analysis through this finding and discussion. The results of this study have answered all the problem statements. The results also prove that this research is different and complete all the previous studies about thematic roles. This research is different since it does not only describe the role played by the entity, like Marlina (2012), this research also not only focuses on three thematic roles, like Kang and Morita (2014), but also describes the thematic roles in two languages of the data. To find out how the variation of thematic roles between two languages and to find out why the thematic roles can be varied by the help of equivalent theory of translation.

4. **CONCLUSIONS**

Based on data analysis, the researcher found that there are fifrteen thematic roles in the data namely: agent, theme, patient, experiencer, stimulus, recipient, beneficiary, source, goal, location, instrument, author, time, reason and associate. These thematic roles are then classified into fourty classification based on the rules which are found in each data. The noun phrases as subjects of the sentences are explained by roles agent, experiencer, and author. For the noun phrases as the direct objects of sentences, the roles theme, patient, and stimulus take places. While the noun phrases as indirect object are explained by roles

recipient and beneficiary. Sometimes the roles recipient and beneficiary are found in the noun phrases of prepositional phrases. The rest of thematic roles are explained the noun phrases of prepositional phrases. Moreover, after combining the theory of translation equivalent and thematic roles analysis, the researcher found the results of data namely absolute equivalent, equivalence with the shift of roles, equivalence with the shift of position, equivalence with the absence of roles, equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence, non equivalent with the shift of rules, and non equivalent translation into non simple declarative sentence.

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