

Textual Metafunction of Cynicism in *Srimad Bhagavatam* and Its Translation Into Indonesian

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Abstract—This descriptive study focuses on the analysis of the types of the figure of speech of cynicism used in the text of *Srimad Bhagavatam* and its translation into Indonesian. It is inspired by the paradigm that the translation of the text of *Srimad Bhagavatam* is a product. The study also analyses its grammatical packaging using the analysis of the language metafunction, namely, the textual metafunction. The sentences containing cynicism, as the textual metafunction implies, are analysed from the viewpoint of Theme and Rheme (clause as message). The data were collected using the qualitative technique in which the meaning of cynicism is determined and explained based on how relevant it is to the Theme of the text. The result of the analysis shows that the meaning of the figure of speech of cynicism is closely related to the Theme of the text in which the Theme functions as the motivating force. The grammatical packaging is analysed based on the result of the analysis of the sentences with cynicism, totalling twenty and representing the textual metafunction with six groups of Themes dominated by the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent. Additionally, there are eight data of this type. The other data, totalling twelve, are the sentences with cynicism with the other types of Theme, namely, the simple Theme in the form of four adverbial groups and the simple Theme in the form of one prepositional phrase.

Index Terms—textual metafunction, translation, cynicism, *Srimad Bhagavatam*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the study of translation and interlingual communication, there are three types of orientation as described by Sorvali (1996), namely, (1) function orientation, (2) product orientation, and (3) process orientation. Function-oriented research focuses on the function of translation in sociocultural situations related to the target language text. In other words, the object of study refers to the context that underlies the existence of the translation work. Therefore, such research pays attention to the history of translation. Product-oriented research focuses on translation work. Process-oriented research seeks to uncover the cognitive processes of translators. Because cognitive processes cannot be observed directly, researchers in this field utilize the TAP (think-aloud protocol) technique (Klings, 1986) and interviews to obtain data. Research with a process orientation focuses on the genetic aspect (translator), the objective aspect (translation work), and the affective aspect, which is the attitude or response it causes in the target reader. Product-oriented research focuses only on the translation work that has been done and its effect on the target audience. Descriptive translation studies are not seen as discrete because in actual translation research activities, the three, namely, function orientation, product orientation, and process orientation, are interrelated with each other.

Translation of figurative language and stylistic aspects becomes a very interesting study. Regarding its data source, this study involves stylistics that is an inseparable part of the process of translating a text. Figures of speech are analysed to explore the creative use of language. The uniqueness of figures of speech that is believed to enrich views about language and its correlation with translation is the main reason for choosing this research topic, in addition to various phenomena found in translation studies. Research on stylistics is meant to explain the function of beauty regarding the use of specific linguistic forms that include aspects of sound, lexicon, structure, and figurative language. Besides, the forms also range from rhetorical means to graphology (Yulianti & Marhaeni, 2020). Stylistic studies are intended to investigate how far, in what ways and how linguistic signs to gain special effects are used (Nurgiyantoro, 2014).

The figure of speech, as part of the language style, plays an important role in translation. It is used to explore language in general and describe language use creativity in particular (Jayantini et al., 2020; Permana & Winarta, 2019; Rahmani, 2020). The studies on figure of speech can enrich the view that it can beautify texts that are intended to convey specific messages (Keraf, 2006). In the religious text *Srimad Bhagavatam*, figure of speech also is utilized to raise expression in the efforts of beautifying the text. It is very interesting to analyse cynicism, as one of the figures of speech, in the translation of any text. The English text used as the data source in the current study explains the existence and characteristic of the soul in general and human life in particular, which is actually intended to comprehend who God is, the relation between the living being to God, and what is done to serve God. Therefore, it is necessary to

analyse this text as an attempt to support the success of national education in Indonesia. *Srimad Bhagavatam* is the highest source of knowledge and the highest literary work. It can describe the relation between God's pure worshipper and the one Almighty God's personality, meaning that the words used in the text are highly beautiful.

The *Srimad Bhagavatam* also contains different symbols used to explain spiritual things. It will be very precise if the symbols are analysed using the theory of language style. The language style expressed using different types of figures of speech in religious texts shows that life in the material world is opposed to that in the spiritual world. Everything in the material world is opposed to that in the spiritual world, causing the text to contain more cynicism than others do. The theory of functional grammar can be precisely used to identify the meaning of the sentence structure with figurative expressions for two reasons. The first reason is that it views language as the meaning-giving source, describes the real language use and focuses more on text and context. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) realized three metafunction systems used to identify the meaning of the sentence structure. They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. The meanings of the sentence structures in the text explored in the current study are certainly closely related to the Theme of the text, namely, the existence and characteristic of the soul trapped within the body. The problems of the study can be formulated in the form of two questions. They are (1) how are the types of cynicism in the text of *Srimad Bhagavatam* translated into the Indonesian language, and (2) what are the textual metafunctions of the sentences with cynicism in the text of *Srimad Bhagavatam* and its Indonesian translation?

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Although the focus of this study is translation studies, this research also relates to the study of stylistics. Stylistics is the study of the way meaning is created through language in literary texts and other types of texts. To interpret certain texts, linguistic models, theories and frameworks are used as a means of analysis to explain how and why the text is the way it is and how to make words meaningful (Norgaard et al., 2010). Stylistics is often thought of as a linguistic approach to the literature and is understood as such because most stylistic attention is given to the texts of literary works. In fact, stylistics has been used in nonfiction texts such as advertisements, academic writings, and news. Verdonk (2002) explains that stylistics is the science of language style. The term style has actually been used in everyday life. This certainly makes it easier for us to understand the style in language.

The design of this study focuses on the style of language and its translation. Style in language can be interpreted as expressing linguistically in different ways an analysis of different expressions and explanations of their goals and consequences. Stylistics is the science of language style, the interdisciplinary science of linguistics and literature, the science that investigates the use of language in literary works, the science of applying linguistic rules in linguistic research, and the science that investigates the use of language in literary works, considering aspects of its beauty as well as its social background. By understanding the description above, it is clear that in analysing the tuning of speech (stylistics) in a discourse/text, linguistic rules will be studied at the same time (Nurgiyantoro, 2014; Ratna, 2009). The data were collected using the unidirectional parallel corpus method in which the close-reading and note-taking techniques were applied (Olohan, 2004).

The qualitative data used in the study were collected from Chapter 25 of the English text of *Srimad Bhagavatam*, entitled 'The Description of the Characteristics of King Puranjana' and published in Los Angeles by The Bhaktivedanta Book Trust (Prabhupada, 1993), and its Indonesian translation (Prabhupada, 2011). The data are in the form of sentences containing the figure of speech of cynicism and their grammatical packaging. The data were collected using the unidirectional parallel corpus method in which the close-reading and note-taking techniques were applied. The data were collected using the technique of content analysis, which was applied to collect the data in the form of sentences with a figure of speech taken from the source text (ST), which was then matched to the target text (TT). After the data in the form of the sentences with a figure of speech were collected, their structures were analysed to identify the information packaging in the ST and TT. In the data analysis, the ST was compared to the TT, and the data were described, classified and then labelled. The result of the data analysis is presented informally using words, sentences and paragraphs, meaning that the result of the data analysis is descriptively narrated to feature the study as a qualitative one.

III. DISCUSSION

The discussion of the study starts with what is meant by the cynicism completed with the sentences containing it and their Indonesian translations. Cynicism is a language style used to satirize a situation (Waridah, 2014). That used in the text of *Srimad Bhagavatam* has its own language structure. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) realize the metafunction system using the textual function, ideational function, and interpersonal function, which can be used to determine the meaning of the language structure. However, this current study focuses only on the textual function related to the clause as message, realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme. The meaning of the language structure of the text used as the data source in the study is closely related to the Theme of the text, that is, the existence and characteristics of the soul trapped within the body. The meaning of each cynicism used in the text cannot be separated from the Theme of the text and is analysed based on the textual metafunction. The textual metafunction of a clause is related to the clause as message, realized using the pattern Theme and Rheme. According to Halliday (1985), there are five types of Theme;

they are the Theme in the declarative clause, the Theme in the exclamative clause, the Theme in the WH-interrogative, the Theme in the yes/no interrogative, and the Theme in the imperative clause. In the current study, all (twenty) data in the form of sentences with cynicism were found in declarative sentences.

In the English language, the clause as message is formed by referring to one of its elements as the Theme and the other element as the remainder. They form what is referred to as the message. Theme is the element functioning as the point of departure of the message, and the other element (the remainder) where the Theme is constructed is referred to as the Rheme. As the structure of the message, the clause structure is made up of the Theme and followed by the Rheme. The element chosen as the Theme initiates the clause (Halliday, 1985; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The Theme in the declarative clause can be classified into the following: the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent, the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with more than one constituent, the simple Theme in the form of the adverbial group, the simple Theme in the form of the prepositional phrase, the multiple Theme and clause as Theme. The appearance of each Theme type can be seen in the following table. Then, grammatical packaging, as the stylistic aspect, is analysed based on the result of the analysis of sentences with cynicism, totalling twenty. The textual metafunction is represented in six groups of Theme; they are the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group made up of one constituent, the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group made up of more than one constituent, the simple Theme in the form of the adverbial group, the simple Theme in the form of the prepositional phrase, the multiple Theme, and clause as Theme. The discussion of the Theme and Rheme of the sentences with cynicism in the text of *Srimad Bhagavatam* and their Indonesian translations is as follows.

Simple theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent

The simple Theme with the nominal group made of one constituent is the Theme consisting of one constituent in the form of a noun or noun phrase expressing a unit. The sentences containing cynicism representing clause as passage with the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group made up of one constituent in the study were found to amount to eight. Each is explained as follows.

Datum 1

- ST “Those who are too much attached to family life—which consists of entanglement with wife, children, wealth and home—are engaged in *kūta-dharma*, pseudo duties” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 429).
- TT “*Orang yang terlalu terikat dengan kehidupan keluarga—yang meliputi keterikatan terhadap istri, anak-anak, kekayaan dan rumah—sedang sibuk dalam kūta-dharma, yakni tugas kewajiban yang keliru*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 11).

The sentence with cynicism above shows the thematic equative structure consisting of two constituents connected with the verb ‘be’ (are). The grammatical packaging can be explained using the textual metafunction related to the clause as message and is realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 1
THEME AND RHEME

Those who are too much attached to family life—which consists of entanglement with wife, children, wealth and home—	are engaged in <i>kūta-dharma</i> , pseudo duties
<i>Orang yang terlalu terikat dengan kehidupan keluarga—yang meliputi keterikatan terhadap istri, anak-anak, kekayaan dan rumah—</i>	<i>sedang sibuk dalam kūta-dharma, yakni tugas kewajiban yang keliru.</i>
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the textual metafunction, the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of the nominal group made up of one constituent in ST is translated into the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group made up of one constituent in the TT as well.

Datum 2

- ST “One who has no inner knowledge, who does not know that he is actually the spirit soul living within the body, who is simply enamored by the dictation of the senses, is called a materialist” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 435).
- TT “*Orang yang tidak memiliki pengetahuan bathin, yang tidak mengetahui bahwa sebenarnya ia adalah roh yang tinggal di dalam badan, yang hanya terpicat oleh perintah indria-indria, disebut orang yang materialistic*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 18).

The sentence with cynicism above shows the passive sentence structure. The analysis of its textual metafunction grammatical packaging is realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme as follows.

TABLE 2
THEME AND RHEME

One who has no inner knowledge, who does not know that he is actually the spirit soul living within the body, who is simply enamored by the dictation of the senses,	is called a materialist
<i>Orang yang tidak memiliki pengetahuan bathin, yang tidak mengetahui bahwa sebenarnya ia adalah roh yang tinggal di dalam badan, yang hanya terpicat oleh perintah indria-indria,</i>	<i>disebut orang yang materialistik.</i>
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the translation of ST into TT, the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent in the ST is translated into the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent as well.

Datum 3

ST “A beautiful woman is useless unless protected by the proper husband” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 451).

TT *Seorang wanita cantik tidak akan berguna kecuali ia dilindungi oleh suami yang pantas* (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 38).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction related to the clause as message and is realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme as follows.

TABLE 3
THEME AND RHEME

A beautiful woman	is useless unless protected by the proper husband.
<i>Seorang wanita cantik</i>	<i>tidak akan berguna kecuali ia dilindungi oleh suami yang pantas.</i>
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the textual metafunction, the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT.

Datum 4

ST “They are agents of māyā meant to victimize the opposite sex” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 454).

TT *“Semua itu adalah agen māyā yang dimaksudkan untuk menaklukkan lawan jenisnya”* (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 41).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction realized using the pattern of Rheme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 4
THEME AND RHEME

<i>They</i>	<i>are agents of māyā meant to victimize the opposite sex.</i>
Semua itu	adalah agen māyā yang dimaksudkan untuk menaklukkan lawan jenisnya.
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the textual metafunction, the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT.

Datum 5

ST “The sex impulse remains in an old man's heart also, even up to the point of death” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 454).

TT *“Hasrat seks masih terpendam di hati orang yang sudah tua renta sekalipun, bahkan hingga menjelang detik-detik kematiannya”* (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 41).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence containing cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 5
THEME AND RHEME

The sex impulse	remains in an old man's heart also, even up to the point of death.
<i>Hasrat seks</i>	<i>masih terpendam di hati orang yang sudah tua renta sekalipun, bahkan hingga menjelang detik-detik kematiannya.</i>
Theme	Rheme

The textual metafunction shows that the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT.

Datum 6

ST “Everyone thinks that his intelligence is perfect” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 460).

TT *“Semua orang berpikir bahwa kecerdasan yang dia miliki adalah*

sempurna” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 49).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 6
THEME AND RHYME

Everyone	thinks that his intelligence is perfect.
<i>Semua orang</i>	<i>berpikir bahwa kecerdasan yang dia miliki adalah sempurna.</i>
Theme	Rheme

The textual metafunction of the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent also is translated into the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent in the TT.

Datum 7

ST “These attractive sense objects oblige one to come under the control of a woman” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 464).

TT “*Objek-objek indera yang memikat ini memaksa seseorang untuk takluk di bawah kendali seorang wanita*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 53).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 7
THEME AND RHYME

These attractive sense objects	oblige one to come under the control of a woman.
<i>Objek-objek indera yang memikat ini</i>	<i>memaksa seseorang untuk takluk di bawah kendali seorang wanita.</i>
Theme	Rheme

The textual metafunction shows that the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent in the ST is also translated into the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent in the TT.

Datum 8

ST “This conditional life, the platform of material sense enjoyment, is the cause of forgetfulness of spiritual life” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 466).

TT “*Kehidupan terikat ini, landasan kenikmatan indera material, adalah penyebab keadaan lupa terhadap kehidupan spiritual*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 56).

The textual metafunction shows that the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent in the ST is translated into the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group with one constituent in the TT.

2. Simple Theme in the Form of the Nominal Group with More than One Constituent

Only one datum of the sentence containing cynicism with the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group made up of more than one constituent was found in the current study.

Datum 9

ST “These representatives of attachment and envy are very much unfavourable for advancement in spiritual life” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 454).

TT “*Wujud-wujud keterikatan dan rasa iri ini sangat tidak menguntungkan bagi kemajuan dalam kehidupan spiritual*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 41).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction representing clause as message, realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 8
THEME AND RHYME

These representatives of attachment and envy.	are very much unfavorable for advancement in spiritual life.
<i>Wujud-wujud keterikatan dan rasa iri ini</i>	<i>sangat tidak menguntungkan bagi kemajuan dalam kehidupan spiritual.</i>
<i>Theme</i>	<i>Rheme</i>

The textual metafunction shows that the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of the nominal group made up of more than one constituent is also translated into the simple Theme in the form of the nominal group consisting of more than one constituent in the TT.

3. Simple Theme in the Form of the Adverbial Group

Theme is not only in the form of the nominal group; it can also be in the form of the adverbial group (Halliday, 1985; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In the current study, four pieces of data on the grammatical packaging of sentences with cynicism representing the clause as message and whose theme is in the form of the adverbial group were found. Each is explained as follows:

Datum 10

- ST “Consequently, everything in this material world is called *m äy ä*” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 463).
- TT “*Karena itu, segala sesuatu di dunia material ini disebut m äy ä*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 52).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence containing cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction, which is related to the clause as a message and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 9
THEME AND RHYME

Consequently	everything in this material world is called <i>m äy ä</i>
<i>Karena itu,</i>	<i>segala sesuatu di dunia material ini disebut m äy ä</i>
<i>Theme</i>	<i>Rheme</i>

The textual metafunction shows that the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple theme in the form of the adverbial group in the ST is also translated into the simple Theme in the form of the adverbial group in the TT.

Datum 11

- ST “Thus the sex impulse is the platform of material engagement” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 466).
- TT “*Dengan demikian, hasrat seks adalah landasan bagi kesibukan material*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 56).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism above can be explained using the textual function, which is related to the clause as message and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 10
THEME AND RHYME

Thus	the sex impulse is the platform of material engagement.
<i>Dengan demikian,</i>	<i>hasrat seks adalah landasan bagi kesibukan material.</i>
<i>Theme</i>	<i>Rheme</i>

The Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of the adverbial group is also translated into the simple Theme in the form of the adverbial group in the TT.

Datum 12

- ST “Thus, so-called love within this material world is nothing but sexual satisfaction” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 480).
- TT “*Dengan demikian, apa yang disebut-sebut cinta di dunia material ini tak lain hanyalah kepuasan seksual*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 73).

The sentence with cynicism above shows the equative structure; it is in the form of an identifying clause with the verb "be" (is). The analysis of its grammatical packaging, viewed from the textual function of representing clause as message, is realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 11
THEME AND RHYME

Thus	so-called love within this material world is nothing but sexual satisfaction.
<i>Dengan demikian,</i>	<i>apa yang disebut-sebut cinta di dunia material ini tak lain hanyalah kepuasan seksual.</i>
Theme	Rheme

The above translation analysis, viewed from the textual metafunction, shows that the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The Theme in the form of an adverbial group in the ST is also translated into the simple Theme in the form of an adverbial group in the TT.

Datum 13

- ST “Generally, a man's tendency is to enjoy many women, and even at the very end of life the sex impulse is so strong that even though one is very old he still wants to enjoy the company of young girls” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 482).
- TT “*Umumnya kecenderungan seorang laki-laki ialah menikmati banyak wanita, dan bahkan pada akhir kehidupan hasrat seks begitu kuat sehingga meskipun seseorang sudah tua renta ia masih ingin menikmati pergaulan gadis-gadis muda*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 75).

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism above can be explained using the textual metafunction, representing clause as message, and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 12
THEME AND RHYME

Generally	a man's tendency is to enjoy many women, and even at the very end of life the sex impulse is so strong that even though one is very old he still wants to enjoy the company of young girls.
<i>Umumnya</i>	<i>kecenderungan seorang laki-laki ialah menikmati banyak wanita, dan bahkan pada akhir kehidupan hasrat seks begitu kuat sehingga meskipun seseorang sudah tua renta ia masih ingin menikmati pergaulan gadis-gadis muda.</i>
Theme	Rheme

The textual metafunction shows that the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of an adverbial group is translated into the simple Theme in the form of an adverbial group in the TT.

4. Simple Theme in the Form of Prepositional Phrase

The theme is not always in the form of a nominal group; it can also be in the form of a prepositional phrase (Halliday, 1985; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The grammatical packaging of cynicism in the sentence above represents a message. Only one instance of the simple Theme in the form of a prepositional phrase was found in the current study. The data is as follows:

Datum 14

- ST “In this way the woman is the center of all material enjoyment” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 478).
- TT “*Dengan cara demikian wanita adalah pusat bagi segala kenikmatan material*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 71).

The Theme of the sentence with cynicism above is in the form of prepositional phrase. Its grammatical packaging can be explained using the language metafunction system, namely the metafunction representing clause as message and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 13
THEME AND RHYME

In this way	the woman is the center of all material enjoyment.
<i>Dengan cara demikian</i>	<i>wanita adalah pusat bagi segala kenikmatan material.</i>
Theme	Rheme

The Theme-Rheme of the ST above is accurately translated into the TT. The simple Theme in the form of prepositional phrase is translated into the simple Theme in the form of prepositional phrase in the TT.

5. Multiple Theme

Halliday (1985) states that Multiple Theme is where the part of the clause that has the function as a Theme. Here, the Theme has its own internal structure (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism and multiple Theme representing clause as message were found to amount to three in the current study. Each is explained as follows.

Datum 15

- ST “He usually engages his body for sense gratification, because one

who is in the bodily conception of life feels that the ultimate goal of life is to serve the senses” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 435).
 TT “*Biasanya ia menggunakan badannya untuk kepuasan indera, sebab orang yang berada dalam konsep hidup badaniah merasakan bahwa tujuan tertinggi kehidupan ialah untuk melayani indera-indera*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 18).

It can be seen that the sentence above is the sentence with cynicism and multiple Theme. Its grammatical packaging can be explained using the language metafunction system, namely the textual metafunction representing clause as message and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 14
THEME AND RHYME

He usually engages his body for sense gratification, <i>Biasanya ia menggunakan badannya untuk kepuasan indera,</i>	because one who is in the bodily conception of life feels that the ultimate goal of life is to serve the senses. <i>sebab orang yang berada dalam konsep hidup badaniah merasakan bahwa tujuan tertinggi kehidupan ialah untuk melayani indera-indera.</i>
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the textual metafunction, the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The multiple Theme is translated into the multiple Theme in the TT as well.

Datum 16

ST “A man wants to enjoy a beautiful woman, and a woman wants to enjoy a powerful, opulent man” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 463).
 TT “*Seorang laki-laki ingin menikmati wanita cantik, dan seorang wanita ingin menikmati laki-laki yang perkasa dan kaya*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 52).

The sentence containing cynicism above constitutes a sentence with multiple Theme. Its grammatical packaging can be explained using the language metafunction system, namely the textual metafunction representing clause as message and realized using the pattern of Rheme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 15
THEME AND RHYME

A man wants to enjoy a beautiful woman, <i>Seorang laki-laki ingin menikmati wanita cantik,</i>	and a woman wants to enjoy a powerful, opulent man. <i>dan seorang wanita ingin menikmati laki-laki yang perkasa dan kaya.</i>
Theme	Rheme

If analyzed from the perspective of textual metafunction, the Theme and Rheme of the sentence above are accurately translated into the TT. The sentence with multiple themes is translated into one with multiple themes in the TT as well.

Datum 17

ST “Everything is functioning in order, but people foolishly think that they are produced by chance in this material world and that after death they will become zero” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 468).
 TT “*Segala sesuatu berfungsi dengan baik, namun orang-orang secara bodoh berpikir bahwa semua itu dihasilkan secara kebetulan di dunia material ini dan bahwa setelah kematian mereka akan menjadi kosong*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 58).

The sentence with cynicism above constitutes a sentence with multiple Theme. Its grammatical packaging can be explained using the language metafunction system, namely the textual function representing clause as message, and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 16
THEME AND RHYME

Everything is functioning in order, <i>Segala sesuatu berfungsi dengan baik,</i>	but people foolishly think that they are produced by chance in this material world and that after death they will become zero. <i>namun orang-orang secara bodoh berpikir bahwa semua itu dihasilkan secara kebetulan di dunia material ini dan bahwa setelah kematian mereka akan menjadi kosong.</i>
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the textual metafunction, the Theme and Rheme of the above sentence is accurately translated into the TT, in which the multiple Theme is translated into the multiple Theme in the TT.

6. Clause as Theme

The grammatical packaging of the sentence with cynicism and the clause as theme was found to amount to three in the current study. Each is explained as follows:

Datum 18

- ST “Thus the living entity, under the bodily conception of life, utilizes his intelligence to his best capacity in order to satisfy his senses” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 471).
- TT “*Dengan demikian, di bawah paham hidup jasmani, sang makhluk hidup menggunakan kecerdasannya sebaik mungkin untuk memuaskan indera-inderanya*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 73).

The sentence with cynicism above constitutes a sentence with clause as Theme. Its grammatical packaging can be explained using the language metafunction system, namely the textual metafunction representing clause as message, and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as illustrated in the following table.

TABLE 17
THEME AND RHYME

Thus the living entity, under the bodily conception of life,	utilizes his intelligence to his best capacity in order to satisfy his senses.
<i>Dengan demikian, di bawah paham hidup jasmani, sang makhluk hidup</i>	<i>menggunakan kecerdasannya sebaik mungkin untuk memuaskan indera-inderanya.</i>
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the translation of the ST into the TT, the textual metafunction shows that the Theme and Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The sentence where clause is used as Theme is translated into the sentence in which clause is used as Theme.

Datum 19

- ST “Although rape is not legally allowed, it is a fact that a woman likes a man who is very expert at rape” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 478).
- TT “*Meskipun tindakan memperkosa tidak diijinkan menurut hukum, merupakan sebuah kenyataan bahwa seorang wanita menyukai laki-laki yang sangat ahli dalam memperkosa*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 71).

The sentence with cynicism above shows a sentence structure in which a clause is used as the Theme. Its grammatical packaging can be explained using the language metafunction system, namely the textual metafunction representing clause as message, and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 18
THEME AND RHYME

Although rape is not legally allowed,	it is a fact that a woman likes a man who is very expert at rape.
<i>Meskipun tindakan memperkosa tidak diijinkan menurut hukum,</i>	<i>merupakan sebuah kenyataan bahwa seorang wanita menyukai laki-laki yang sangat ahli dalam memperkosa.</i>
Theme	Rheme

Viewed from the textual metafunction, the Theme-Rheme of the ST is accurately translated into the TT. The sentence in the ST in which a clause is used as the Theme is translated into the one in the TT in which a clause is used as the Theme.

Datum 20

- ST “As soon as a woman attains the age of puberty, she immediately becomes very much agitated by sexual desire” (Prabhupada, 1993, p. 479).
- TT “*Begitu seorang wanita mencapai masa puber, ia segera menjadi sangat tergoda oleh hasrat seksual*” (Prabhupada, 2011, p. 72).

The sentence with cynicism above constitutes a sentence structure in which a clause is used as the Theme. Its grammatical packaging can be explained using the language metafunction system, namely the textual metafunction representing clause as a message, and realized using the pattern of Theme and Rheme, as presented in the following table.

TABLE 19
THEME AND RHYME

As soon as a woman attains the age of puberty, <i>Begitu seorang wanita mencapai masa puber,</i>	she immediately becomes very much agitated by sexual desire. <i>ia segera menjadi sangat tergoda oleh hasrat seksual.</i>
<i>Theme</i>	<i>Rheme</i>

The Theme and Rheme of the ST with cynicism are accurately translated into the TT when viewed through the textual metafunction. The sentence in which a clause is used as the theme in the ST is also translated into the one in which a clause is used as the theme in the TT as well. Cynicism was found in all of the types of themes discussed previously.

IV. CONCLUSION

The cynicism in the text of *Srimad Bhagavatam* has its own structure. The meaning implied in the language structure can be realized using three metafunction systems: textual function, ideational function, and interpersonal function. The meaning implied in the language structure used in the text of *Srimad Bhagayatam* is closely related to the theme of the text, namely the existence and characteristics of the soul trapped within the body. The meaning of every type of cynicism used cannot be separated from the theme of the text. The meaning implied in such a language style is analyzed based on the textual metafunction. The grammatical packaging, as the stylistic aspect, is analysed based on the result of the analysis of the sentence, with cynicism representing textual metafunction, which, in this current study, was found to amount to six types with twenty data. They are (1) the simple Theme with the nominal group consisting of one constituent, which is supported by eight data; (2) the simple Theme with the nominal group made up of more than one constituent, which is supported by one datum; (3) the simple Theme with an adverbial group, which is supported by four data; (4) the simple Theme with a prepositional phrase, which is supported by one data; (5) the multiple Theme, which is supported by three data; and (6) the simple Theme with a clause as the Theme, which is supported by three data.

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