

RELATIVE CLAUSE AND ITS TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE STORY “CREATURES BEHIND HOUSES”

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to: (i) analyze the types of relative clauses and its constituent structure found in the novel entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of relative clause in the translation process from source language into target language. This research study focuses on English relative clauses and its translations into Indonesian found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. The research applied the theory of relative clauses which was proposed by Quirk (1985), Sneddon (1996) and the theory of translation shift which was proposed by Catford (1965). The process of collecting data is started by reading the entire data source in order to understand the story and observe the possibility of the data source which could be taken from the story “Creatures Behind Houses”. The data source was read to find out the types of English relative clauses which were found in the story in the method and technique of collecting the data. The research study found that one type of English relative clauses was found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. It was the type of Restrictive relative clause found in the novel entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. Based on the results of analysis, it can be seen that there are four types of English relative clauses found in the data sources with restrictive relative clause as subject and there is 1 type of restrictive relative clause as object found in the “Creatures Behind Houses”. Secondly, there are two types of translation shifts which were found in the novel. Those are 5 data that were translated in unit shifts and 1 data that was translated by using structure shifts.

Keywords: Relative Clause; Translation; Shifts; Constituent Structure

I. Introduction

Literary works is non-dramatic textual works with or without illustration. Short story is one parts of literary works in which there are some data of relative clauses found in the story. One of literary work is the short story entitled “*Creatures Behind Houses*”. The story is the tales from Jakarta. It tells about maid in Chinese families. In the short story that is entitled “*Creatures Behind Houses*” the researcher found that there are many data of relative clauses that could be

analyzed in the research study. The data that were found in the short story are interested to be analyzed using the tree diagram in order to know about the syntax and the translation analysis. An idea and statements are usually expressed by words and as we know that there are a subject and verb found in the clause. Phrases and sentences are usually built up of constituent series and it serves as grammatical function. As we know that the arrangement and the form of word can be related in a sentence. It can be seen in a sentence that there is subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial.

A clause divided into independent and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that stands alone as a simple sentence. It can be seen that a dependent clause can't stand alone as a sentence although a subject and a verb can be found in it. The types of dependent clauses can be divided into adverbial clauses, noun clauses and adjective clauses. Noun clause is located in a subordinate clause used as a noun in the sentence. Three are main structural types of clauses which were analyzed. They are Finite clause, nonfinite clause and verbless clause. Some of them are analyzed. Nonfinite clause is a clause in which verb element is in non-finite. There are to-infinitive, bare infinitive, -ing participle, and -ed participle. Verbless clause is called as a clause in which there is no verb element that can be called as verbless clause. There are some types of dependent clauses which can be classified into some types. Those are noun clause, adverb clause, adjective clause. A noun clause is dependent clause that functions as a noun in the sentence. Relative clause is called as a subordinate clause that is used to modify a noun or pronoun found in the main clause. Relative clause is used in the level of phrase. This can be found in a relative pronoun such as *that*, *who*, *which* or *whose*. Types of English relative clauses are divided into two. They are restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining relative clause. In relative clause, relative pronoun is placed initially. However, in restrictive relative clause, the sentence gives the hearer in-sufficient information.

Additional information can be found in non-restrictive relative clause. Based on the phenomena above, the researcher aims in analyzing types and forms of relative clauses which are found in the data source including its syntactical analysis. The first is to analyze about the types of relative clauses found in the story entitled "*Creatures Behind Houses*". The second is to analyze about the syntax structure in relative clauses which were found in the story entitled "*Creatures Behind Houses*". The syntax structure was analyzed by using the tree diagram and the theory proposed by Brown and Miller. The researcher applied the theory which was proposed by Quirk in analyzing the types of relative clauses. Types of relative clauses are restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining. In relative clause, relative pronoun is placed initially in a clause. The theories were chosen because the theories can analyze the types of relative clauses found in the story entitled "*Creatures Behind Houses*". Relative clause is used in the level of phrase. In English, relative clause is classified into two categories, those are: restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining. The differences between restrictive and

non-restrictive relative clauses are found in English. In restrictive relative clause, the sentence provides the hearer with sufficient information. But in non-restrictive relative clause, there is additional information. Non-restrictive relative clauses is seen as follows: *the man, who had arrived yesterday, left this morning* (Comrie:1981). The hearer identifies which man is being talked about.

There are some review of related literatures that were discussed in the study. The first is the research that was written by Muhdhor. This study analyzed about the types and forms of relative clauses which are engaged in the novel of Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald “The Great Gats by”. This study also analyzed about the dominant relative clauses classification which were found in the novel of Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald “The Great Gats by”. The researcher found that there were 472 sentences. There were two types of relative clauses found by the researcher. Those are restrictive relative clause and relative clause with relative pronoun. Non restrictive relative clause and sentential relative clauses were the lowest number found by the researcher. The researcher stated that there are 6 types of relative clauses found in the novel entitled “The Great Gatsby”. Those are relative relative pronoun, nonfinite verb, omitted relative pronoun, relative adverb and sentential relative clauses.

The second article to be reviewed is the article entitled “Indonesian Noun Phrase with Relative Clauses and Their Translation in English Found in the Short Story “Mati Sunyi””. This article analyzed the translation of Indonesian noun phrases with relative clauses and their translations in English found in the short story entitled “*Mati Sunyi*”. This study aims at describing and explaining the types of Indonesian noun phrases with relative clauses and their translations in English. This study also analyzed about the types of translation procedures that was applied in those translations. The data in this study were collected by using observation method, note-taking technique and applying the qualitative approach. The collected data were analyzed by using the theory of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (2000), the theory of Indonesian Grammar by Sneddon (1996) and the theory of English Grammar proposed by Eastwood (1994). The results of the analysis were presented by applying tables and tree diagrams including their descriptions. The study found that the types of Indonesian noun phrases found are the noun phrases with relative clause containing adjective and the noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the subject or the object of the relative clause. The translation procedures that were used in analyzing data in this study are modulation, adaptation, and literal translation.

The third research study to be reviewed is the study written by Agustini (2005). This study analyzed about the type and function of a nominal clause found in the novel the Official deat by Prescott, published in 2003. The analyses of this study found that the function of the nominal clause depending on their types. This research study has the relevance between little clause and relative clause analysis. This study was chosen as one of the reviews because it relates

to the topic of relative clause and its translation. The theory of translation equivalence by Quirk et al. was used in this study in analyzing data. The researcher analyzed the structure of English Noun Phrase (ENP) as the Source Language (SL) that was translated from English into Indonesian Noun Phrase (INP) as the Target Language (TL). The equivalence translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian was analyzed in this study. Moreover, this study gave a clear explanation about the definition of translation equivalence. The difference was found between Astuti's undergraduate thesis and this research study. The difference is about the theory that was used to solve the problem.

In doing the research, this paper has the purpose to provide a description of relative clause found in English and Indonesian. The analysis of relative clauses that is done is to focus on presenting an explanation of the types of relative clause found in the novel, their translations and the analysis of the types of translation shifts. In order to answer the first problem, the theory of relative clause that is proposed by Quirk (1985) is used in order to categorize the types of relative clauses. The theory of translation shifts that is proposed by Catford (1965) is used to answer the second problem. The theoretical foundations of this study are taken from the theories of English relative clauses that are proposed by Quirk (1985), Indonesian Relative Clause that is proposed by Sneddon (1996), and translation shift that is proposed by Catford (1965). Relative clauses can be placed after a noun phrase. It can give some information that relates to the person or thing indicated by that noun phrase. The connection between the noun phrase in the main clause is placed in the main clause, and it is known as the antecedent and the relative pronoun for example in the relative clause. Restrictive relative clauses can be connected to the antecedent or head. It can denote a limitation on the reference of the antecedent Here is the example of English relative clause that can be seen as follows:

- a. *This is something that will disturb me anyway.* Quirk (1985)

Nonrestrictive clauses can give additional information and do not further define, the antecedent. Relative pronouns can introduce relative clause, for example as follows:

- b. *The clothes which I ordered last week have arrived* Quirk (1985)

The relative pronoun introduces the relative clause *which I ordered last week*. It can be seen that relative pronoun differs from personal pronoun in which the sentence contains relative pronoun is put at the beginning of the clause, whether it is subject, complement, adverbial, postmodifier, prepositional complement, or object (Quirk et al, 1985: 365).

Relative pronouns can be categorized into two categories, as follows:

- a. *wh-* pronoun: who, whom, whose, which
- b. *that* and Zero (o) clause provides information needed to make the antecedent definite.

The relative pronoun *who* is usually used to describe subject in a clause, irrespective of the style and the occasion. *Who* and *which* are used in order to refer to antecedents. *Who* can be

used for a person and *which* is used to describe a thing. The examples of relatives are as follows: *that, who, and which*.

The use of *that/which* can be distinguished in clauses from adnominal clauses. The example of using relative pronoun as subject is *that*, and, as object when the antecedent can be modified by a superlative.

1. They eat the finest *that is available*. Quirk (1985)
2. This is something *that will disturb me anyway*. Quirk (1985)

II. Methods

The method of collecting data in this study was done by doing observation and documentary analysis. The observation method was used in order to observe the entire data that contain English relative clauses in the source language and their translations in the target language. The techniques of collecting data are done by doing note taking, reading and doing observation. In the process of collecting the data, the data were read in order to understand the story of the novel and observe the possibility of the data that can be taken from this book. Firstly, the entire novels were read to in order to get the types of English relative clauses. After that, it was continued to select the data based on the problems which were discussed in this research study. The types of the relative clauses are then classified. Finally, it is important to analyze the types of shifts of relative clauses occurred in the translation of short story *a houseboy and maid* into *jongos dan babu* are then analyzed.

Qualitative descriptive method was used in analyzing the data. The data were then analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. This method aims at describing the data systematically and accurately. The data were then analyzed by doing several stages. After the data were being collected, the data were then listed in tables between the source language and target language. Then, the relative clauses in the source language are compared with their Indonesian translations. The next step is to identify and analyze the data by applying the theory that is proposed by Quirk (1985). The data are then read and collected by doing note taking. Then, the data are then classified by using the theory that is proposed by Quirk (1985) and Sneddon (1996).

Relative clause can be added by relative pronoun *yang* and it can be called as a relative pronoun. According to Sneddon (1996) stating that the head of the noun phrase corresponds to some component within the relative clause. The noun phrase is placed in the relative clause and it can be embedded and called as the embedding phrase. There are four types of Indonesian relative clauses which are available. Some of them are defining relative clause, topic-comment relative clauses, prepositional relative clauses and locative relative clauses.

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relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, *who* is called as the role of the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian relative clause, *yang tak boleh dikasari* is called as defining relative clause. The head noun *juragan-juragan kecil* stands as recipient.

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 1, it can be seen from datum 1 that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process above. As a part of relative clause, a word *masters* was translated into a phrase *juragan-juragan kecil*. The translation equivalent in the target language in datum 1 occurs at a different rank into the source language. Catford stated that unit shift called as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank in translating a word *masters* into a phrase *juragan-juragan kecil*.

Datum 2

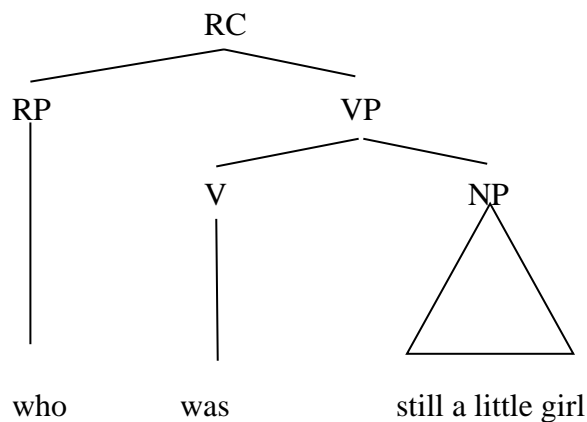
The maid who was still a little girl, was sent to school every afternoon. (181)

Babunya yang masih kanak-kanak di sekolahkan tiap sore. (124)

Relative Cl. C: who was still a little girl
S V C

Relative Cl. C: yang masih kanak-kanak
S C

SL:



As we can see in datum 2 that English relative clause *who was still a little girl* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*was* as a verb), and noun phrase (*still a little girl*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 2, that Indonesian relative clause in *yang masih kanak-kanak* has the constituent structure of (*yang* as the subject), and (*masih kanak-kanak* as noun phrase). English relative clause in datum 2 *who was still a little girl* are called as relative pronoun type in

which *the maid* is a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 2, *who* is stated as the role of the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian relative clause, *yang masih kanak-kanak* is called as defining relative clause. The head noun *babunya* stands as recipient and the noun stands as object and the verb is in the passive form. It can be said that the rule that the verb must be passive following a noun which stands as object.

It can be seen in the tree diagram in datum 2, that from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. Translation shift in datum 2 from a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process. As a part of relative clause, a phrase *the maid* is translated into a word *babunya*. The translation equivalent in datum 2 in the target language can occur at a different rank into the source language. This type of shift occurred in datum 2 is stated as unit shift that is a change in lower rank.

Datum 3

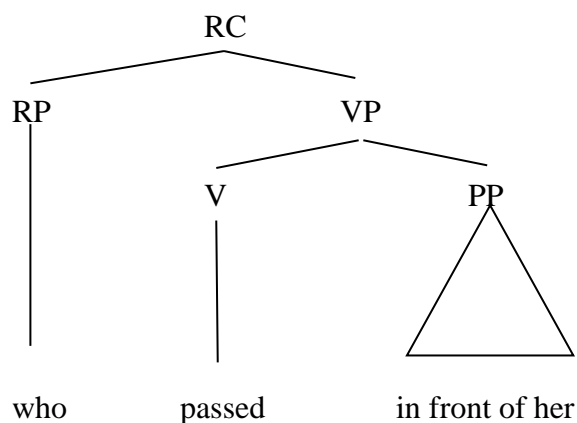
A masterly impression to all *who passed in front of her*. (182)

Memberi kesan pada semua orang *yang lewat di depannya*. (125)

Relative Cl. C: *who* *passed* *in front of her*
S V C

Relative Cl. C: *yang* *lewat di depannya*
S C

SL:



It can be seen in datum 3 that English relative clause *who passed in front of her* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*passed* as a verb), and prepositional phrase (*in front of her*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 3, that Indonesian relative clause in *yang lewat di*

depannya has the constituent structure of (*yang* as the subject), (*lewat* as a verb) and (*di depannya* as a prepositional phrase). English relative clause in datum 3 *who passed in front of her* are called as relative pronoun type in which *all* is a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 3, *who* is called as the role of the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian relative clause, *yang lewat di depannya* is called as defining relative clause. The head noun *semua orang* stands as recipient and the noun stands as object and the verb is in the passive form.

As we can see from the tree diagram in datum 3, that from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. Translation shift in datum 3 from a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process. As a part of relative clause, a word *all* is translated into a phrase *semua orang*. The translation equivalent in datum 3 in the target language can occur at a different rank into the source language. This type of shift occurred in datum 3 is stated as unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a word *all* into a phrase *semua orang*.

Datum 4

With their ideal of idleness *which refuses to rot away under pelting rain* (183)

Dengan ideal bermalasnya *yang tak lapuk ditimpa hujan*. (126)

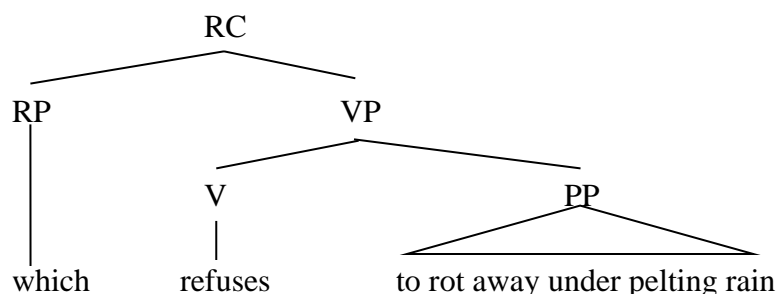
Relative Cl. C: *which* *refuses* *to rot away under pelting rain*

S V C

Relative Cl. C: *yang tak lapuk ditimpa* *hujan*

S V C

SL:



It can be seen in datum 4 that English relative clause *which refuses to rot away under pelting rain* has the constituent structure of (*which* as the subject), (*refuses* as a verb), and prepositional phrase (*to rot away under pelting rain*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 4, that Indonesian relative clause in *yang tak lapuk ditimpa hujan* has the constituent structure of (*yang* as the subject), (*tak lapuk ditimpa* as verb phrase) and a noun (*hujan*). English relative clause in

As we can see in the tree diagram in datum 4, that from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. Translation shift in datum 4 from a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process. As a part of relative clause, a phrase *pelting rain* is translated into a word *hujan*. The translation equivalent in datum 4 in the target language can occur at a different rank into the source language. This type of shift occurred in datum 2 is stated as unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase *pelting rain* into a word *hujan*.

Dan perawan inilah yang membawa babu itu. (125)

Relative Cl. C: yang membawa babu itu
S V C

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graph TD
    RC --> RP
    RC --> VP
    RP --> Who
    VP --> V
    VP --> NP1[NP]
    V --> brought
    NP1 --> Det
    NP1 --> N1[N]
    NP1 --> PP
    Det --> the
    N1 --> maid
    PP --> P
    PP --> NP2[NP]
    P --> with
    NP2 --> N2[N]
    N2 --> her
  
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Who brought the maid with her

It can be seen in datum 5 that English relative clause *who brought the maid with her* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*brought* as a verb), noun phrase (*the maid*) and prepositional phrase (*with her*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 5, that Indonesian relative clause in *yang membawa babu itu* has the constituent structure of (*yang* as the subject), (*membawa* as a verb) and (*babu itu* as a noun phrase). English relative clause in datum 5 *who brought the maid with her* are called as relative pronoun type in which *this virgin* is a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 5, *who* is called as the role of the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian relative clause, *yang membawa babu itu* is called as defining relative clause. The head noun *perawan inilah* stands as recipient and the noun stands as object and the verb is in the passive form.

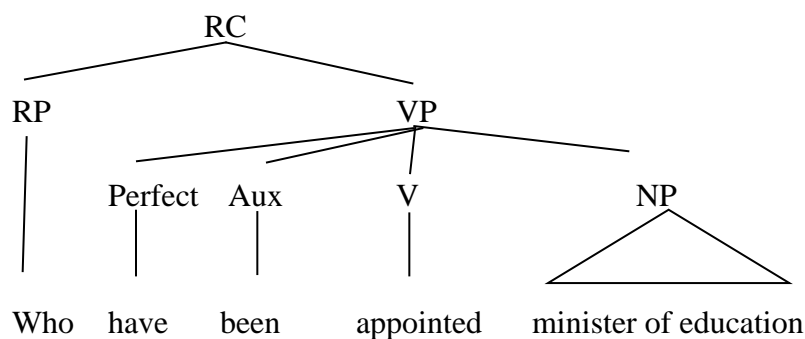
As we can see from the tree diagram in datum 5, that from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. Translation shift in datum 5 from a word a phrase occurred in the translation process. As a part of relative clause, a phrase *it was this virgin* is translated into a noun phrase *perawan inilah*. The translation equivalent in datum 5 in the target language can occur at a different rank into the source language. This type of shift occurred in datum 2 is stated as unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating *it was this virgin* into a phrase *perawan inilah*.

Datum 6

The scores of people *who have been appointed minister of education*. (184)

Apa faedahnya puluhan orang telah diangkat menjadi Menteri Pendidikan. (127)

SL:



It can be seen in datum 6 that English relative clause *who have been appointed minister of education* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*have been appointed* as a verb phrase), and noun phrase (*minister of education*). English relative clause in datum 6 *who have been appointed minister of education* are called as relative pronoun type in which *the scores of people* is a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the

relative pronoun type in datum 6, *who* is called as the role of the head. The translation in Indonesian was not in the form of relative clause.

It can be seen in datum 6 that the verb in source language is transferred into verb in the target language but there is a shift in the structure, which changes the active form into passive. The verb *have been appointed* is translated into *telah diangkat*. A verb *diangkat* is formed using the prefix *-di* and the suffix *-kan* to make passive verb in Indonesian. The structure shift occur in this data, since the verb *telah diangkat* in the passive form is more appropriate to transfer the meaning *have been appointed*.

IV. Conclusion

This research analyzes English relative clauses and its translations into Indonesian found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. The research study found in the analysis that one type of English relative clauses was found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. It was the type of Restrictive relative clause found in the novel entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. First, it can be seen that the types of English relative clauses found in the data sources are called as restrictive relative clause as subject, restrictive relative clause as object, restrictive relative clause as prepositional object, non-restrictive relative clause as subject, and non-restrictive relative clause as object. Secondly, there are two types of translation shifts which were found in translations analysis, they are structure shifts, and unit shifts. It was found in datum 3 that English relative clause *who passed in front of her* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*passed* as a verb), and prepositional phrase (*in front of her*). Meanwhile, it was found in datum 3 that Indonesian relative clause in *yang lewat di depannya* has the constituent structure of (*yang* as the subject), (*lewat* as a verb) and (*di depannya* as a prepositional phrase). English relative clause in datum 3 *who passed in front of her* are defined as relative pronoun type in which *all* is a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type in datum 3, it was found that *who* is called as the role of the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian relative clause, *yang lewat di depannya* is called as defining relative clause. The head noun *semua orang* stands as recipient and the noun stands as object and the verb is in the passive form.

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