RELATIVE CLAUSE AND ITS TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE "*HOUSEBOY AND MAID*"

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on English relative clauses and their translations into Indonesian found in the story entitled "Houseboy and Maid". This study aims at finding out the types of English relative clauses found in the story "Houseboy and Maid" and the types of shifts occured in the translation process. The analysis uses the theory of relative clauses that is proposed by Quirk (1985), Sneddon (1996) and the theory of translation shift 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 that can be taken from the story "Houseboy and Maid". In the method of collecting data, the data source are read to find out the types of English relative clauses found in the story.

The finding of the research is that there are two types of English relative clauses found in the story "Houseboy and Maid". Those are Restrictive relative clause and non-restrictive relative clause. There are some types of relative clauses found in the data source. First, it can be seen that the types of English relative clauses found in the data sources are 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, the types of translation shifts that are found in the novel are as follows: structure shifts, level shifts, and unit shifts. This study aims to: (i) analyze the types of relative clauses and its constituent structure found in the data source, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of relative clause in the translation process from source language into target language.

Keywords: relative clause, translation, shifts, constituent structure.

1. Introduction

A sentence is stated as a grammatical unit in which there are one or more words. An idea, a question, subject and statements can be expressed by words and as we know that a sentence usually contains a subject and a verb. For example in sentence, some sentences built sentences that unite as one. Phrases and sentences can be built up of constituent series (syntactic units), and it can serve serve as as grammatical function. It can be seen that the arrangement and the form of word are related in a sentence. There are some words that can build some sentences in English as one unit. In a sentence can consist of subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial (SVCOA).

A clause is stated as a syntactic unit consisting of a subject and a predicate. A clause consisted into independent and dependent clause. Independent clause is defined as a clause standing alone as a simple sentence and a dependent clause cannot stand alone as a sentence although it contains a subject and a verb. The types of dependent clauses can be divided into adverbial clauses, noun clauses and adjective clauses. According to Quirk (1987: 1233-1234) adverbial clauses can function mainly as adjuncts, which parts also perform in a sentence as adverbial phrases or as adverbial prepositional phrases. Noun clause is stated as a subordinate clause that has been used as a noun in the sentence. There are three main structural types of clauses that can be analyzed. Finite clause, nonfinite clause and verbless clause are parts of it. Finite clause is stated as a clause in which the verb element is finite. Nonfinite clause is stated as a clause in which verb element is nonfinite. Four structural classes of nonfinite verb clauses are available. For example to-infinitive, bare infinitive, -ing participle, and –ed participle. Verbless clause is stated as a clause that does not have a verb element, but it is nevertheless capable of being analysed into clause of elements.

As we know that the dependent clauses can fill grammatical functions in a sentence. Based on their functions, there are some types of dependent clauses which are divided into some types. For example, noun clause, adverb clause, adjective clause. A dependent clause that can function as a noun in the sentence is stated as noun clause. A noun clause can have the same function, such as a noun in the sentence. It can be seen from example in a sentence *What she did made a problem for his family.* In the sentence, we can see that "what he did" functions as a noun; and it is a noun clause. A noun clause functions as a noun and it can act as subject, object or predicate in a sentence. We see that the dependent clause functions as an adverb in the sentence. An adverb clause can modify a verb. It can be used to modify the situation in main clause in terms of time, frequency (how often), cause and effect, contrast, condition, intensity (to what extent)**.** A dependent clause that works as an adjective in the sentence can be stated as an adjective clause. An adjective is used to modify a noun or a pronoun.

Relative clause is stated as a subordinate clause that can be used in order to modify a noun or pronoun found in the main clause. Relative clause can be used in the level of phrase. They can be seen as a relative pronoun, for example (that, who, which or whose). According to Comrei (1981: 150) in transformational terms, relative clause formation in English can involve a movement transformation, moving the *wh-* word from its normal position in the clause to clause-initial position. In English, as we know that relative clause can be classified into two categories, those are: restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining. In relative clause, relative pronoun can occur clause-initially. There are the differences between restrictive and non-restrictive relative clauses found in English. In restrictive relative clause, it can be seen that the sentence provides the hearer with sufficient information. But in non-restrictive relative clause, the sentence provides an additional information. Non-restrictive relative clauses can be see as follows: *the man, who had arrived yesterday, left this morning* (Comrie:1981). We can see from the sentence that the hearer identifies which man is being talked about. Relative pronoun *who* or *which* is used in non-restrictive relatives. Restrictive relative clause can be used as presupposed information in order to identify the referent of a noun phrase. Non-restrictive relative clause is stated as a way in presenting new information. The modification is stated as a restrictive when the reference of the head is a member of a

class and it can be classified only through the modification. The relative pronoun can work as as subject, object, complement, and adverbial. In relative pronoun, we can see that there is a difference between *who* and *whom*. However, it depends on its role as subject of relative clause, or as object, or as prepositional complement.

2. Materials and Method

The method of collecting data in this study is done by doing observation and documentary analysis. The observation method has been 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 are 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 are read to in order to get the types of English relative clauses. After that, it is continued to select the data that is based on the problems which are 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 is used in analyzing the data. The data are then analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. This method aims at describing the data systematically and accurately. The data are then analyzed by doing several stages. After the data are being collected, the data are then listed in tables between the source langauage 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.

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:

a. *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

that and Zero (o) clause provides information needed to make the antecedent definete.

The relative ponoun *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 antecendents. *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)

3. Results and Discussion

Relative clauses were analyzed by using tree diagram, meanwhile the translations shifts were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Catford.

Datum I
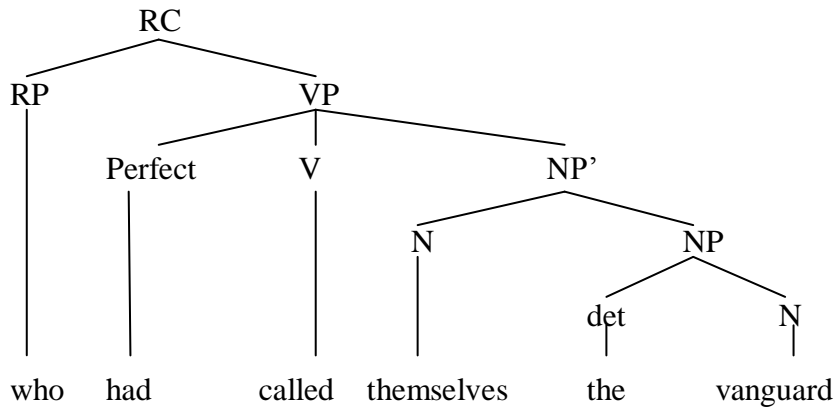
Even those who had called themselves the vanguard (11).
Juga mereka yang dulu menamai dirinya pelopor. (6)

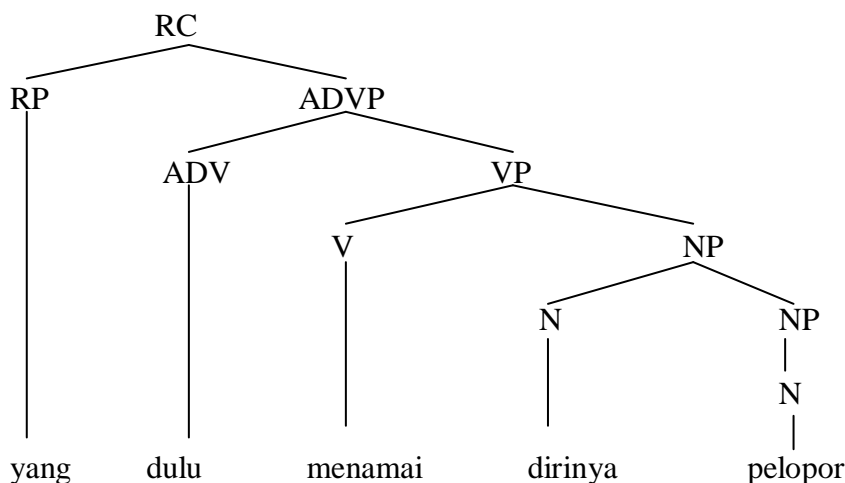Relative Cl. C: **who**   **had called**   **themselves**   **the vanguard**
                 S   V   O   O

Relative Cl. C: **Yang** **dulu**   **menamai**   **dirinya**   **pelopor**
                 S   adv   V   O   O

SL:

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                    RC
          ┌──────────┴──────────┐
        RP                      VP
         │         ┌────────────┼────────────┐
         │      Perfect         V            NP'
         │         │            │       ┌─────┴─────┐
         │         │            │       N          NP
         │         │            │       │      ┌────┴────┐
         │         │            │       │     det        N
         │         │            │       │      │         │
        who       had        called  themselves the   vanguard
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TL:

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                    RC
          ┌──────────┴──────────┐
        RP                     ADVP
         │            ┌──────────┴──────────┐
         │          ADV                     VP
         │            │            ┌─────────┴─────────┐
         │            │            V                  NP
         │            │            │            ┌──────┴──────┐
         │            │            │            N            NP
         │            │            │            │             │
         │            │            │            │             N
         │            │            │            │             │
        yang        dulu        menamai      dirinya       pelopor
```

English relative clause found in the source language in text I has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (*who* as subject), verb phrase (had called), noun (themselves), and noun phrase (the vanguard). Meanwhile, relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (*yang* as subject), adverb (*dulu*), verb (*menemani*), and noun phrase (*dirinya pelopor*). English relative clause *who had called themselves the vanguard* as is called relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause *yang dulu menamai dirinya pelopor* is stated as defining relative clause. In the defining relative clause, *yang* is placed before relative clause.

English relative clause in *even those who had called themselves the vanguard* is stated as relative pronoun type where *even those* is stated as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, *who* is called as the role of the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian relative clause, *mereka yang dulu menamai dirinya pelopor* is called as defining relative clause. The head noun *mereka* stands as recipient.

By looking at the tree diagram in text I, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occured in the proccess of translation. A shift of a phrase into a word occured in the

translation process above. As a part of relative clause, a phrase *the vanguard* was translated into a word *pelopor*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into the source language . Unit shift can be stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is stated as unit shift that is a change in lower rank.

Datum II
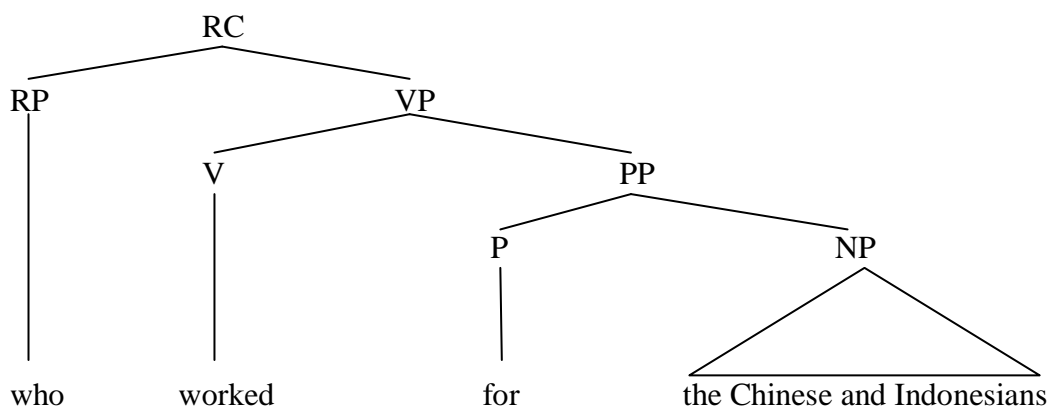> He had learned to separate himself from those houseboys who worked for the Chinese and Indonesians. (11)
> Ia sudah belajar menyisihkan diri dari para jongos yang bekerja pada orang Tionghoa dan Indonesia. (6)
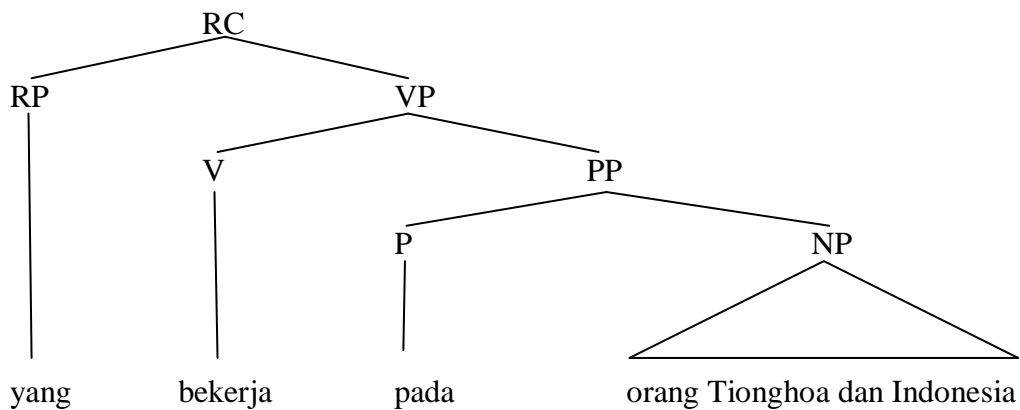
Relative Cl. C: *who*　*worked*　　　*for the Chinese and Indonesians*
　　　　　　　S　　V　　　　　　　　　　C

Relative Cl. C: *yang*　　　　*bekerja*　　*pada orang Tionghoa dan Indonesia*
　　　　　　　S　　　　　　V　　　　　　　C

SL:

TL:

It can be seen in text II that English relative clause *who worked for the Chinese and Indonesians* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*worked* as a verb), and prepositional phrase (*for the Chinese and Indonesians*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in text II, that Indonesian relative clause in *yang bekerja pada orang Tionghoa dan Indonesia* has the constituent structure of (*yang* as the subject), (*bekerja* as the verb), and prepositional phrase (*pada orang Tionghoa dan Indonesia*).

English relative clause *who worked for the Chinese and Indonesians* are called as relative pronoun type in which *those houseboys* is a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, *who* is stated as the role of the head. Meanwhile, in Indonesian relative clause, *para jongos yang bekerja pada orang Tionghoa dan Indonesia* is stated as defining relative clause. The head noun *para jongos* 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 text II, that from the text that unit shift occured in the proccess of translation. A shift of a word into a phrase occured in the translation process in text II. As a part of relative clause, a word *houseboys* is translated into a phrase *para jongos*. The translation equivalent in the target language can occur at a different rank into the source language . Unit shift is called as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occured in text II is stated as unit shift that is a change in higher rank.

Datum III

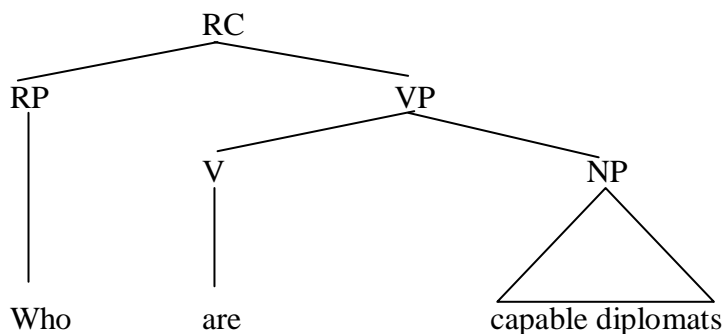There are also houseboys who are capable diplomats. (11)
Ada pula jongos yang bisa menjalankan diplomasi. (7)

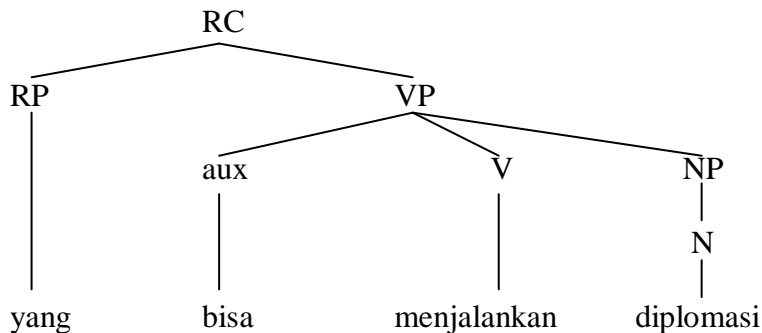**Relative Cl. C:** <u>who</u>   <u>are</u>   <u>capable diplomats.</u>
                    S   V   C

Relative Cl. C: <u>yang</u>   <u>bisa menjalankan</u>   <u>diplomasi</u>
                    S   V   O

SL:

TL:

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                    RC
         _____
        RP                      VP
        |              _____|_____
        |            aux         V          NP
        |             |          |           |
        |             |          |           N
        |             |          |           |
      yang          bisa    menjalankan   diplomasi
```

It can be seen in the text III that english relative clause has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), and verb phrase (*are capable diplomats*). Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause in text III, has the constituent structure of (*yang* as subject), (auxiliary *bisa*), verb (menjalankan), and noun (*diplomasi*). An English relative clause in text III that is *who are capable diplomats* is stated as relative pronoun type. According to Comrie (*1965*) stating that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head, but instead of being in the usual position, in terms of linear word order, for a pronoun expressing that grammatical relation, it is moved to clause-initial position. Relative clause in the target language *yang bisa menjalankan diplomasi* is stated as defining relative clause. In the defining relative clause, *yang* is placed before relative clause.

We can see the tree diagram in text III, that from the text that unit shift occured in the proccess of translation. It can be seen that a unit shift of a word into a phrase occured in the translation process in text III. As a part of relative clause, a word *capable* was translated into a phrase *bisa menjalankan.* The translation equivalent in the target language can occur at a different rank into the source language . Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occured in text III is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank.

Datum IV

She is uncomfortable taking orders from people who were not the tuan-whose skin was not white. (12)
Ia gelisah saja mendapat perintah orang-orang yang bukan tuannya sejati-tak putih kulitnya. (7)

Relative Cl. C: <u>who</u>   <u>were not</u>   <u>the tuan</u>
                      S   V   O

Relative Cl. C: <u>yang</u>   <u>bukan</u>   <u>tuannya sejati</u>
                      S   adj.   O

SL:
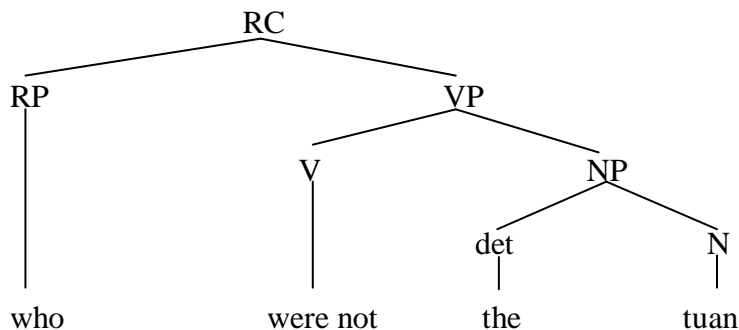
TL:
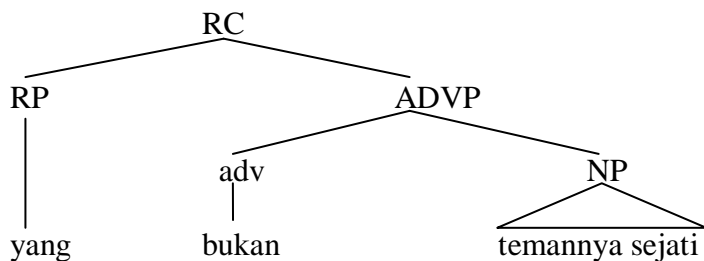
We can see from the text IV that english relative clause *who were not the tuan* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), and verb phrase (*were not the tuan*). Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause in text IV, has the constituent structure of (*yang* as subject), (auxiliary *bukan*), and nounphrase (*temannya sejati*). An English relative clause in text IV that is *who are capable diplomats* is stated as relative pronoun type. According to Comrie (*1965*) stating that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head, but instead of being in the usual position, in terms of linear word order, for a pronoun expressing that grammatical relation. It can be moved to clause-initial position. Relative clause in the target language *yang bukan teman sejatinya* is stated as defining relative clause. In the defining relative clause, *yang* is before relative clause.

It can be seen from the tree diagram in text IV, that from the text that unit shift occured in the proccess of translation. It can be seen that a unit shift of a word into a phrase occured in the translation process in text IV. As a part of relative clause, a word *people* has been translated into a phrase *orang-orang*. The translation equivalent in the target languages can occur at a different rank into the source language . Unit shift is called as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occured in text IV is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank in translating a word *people* into a phrase *orang-orang*.

Datum V

Because it wasn't just Russia which had five-year plans. (12)
Sebab, bukan Rusia saja punya rencana 5 tahunnya. (7)

Relative Cl. C: <u>which</u>   <u>had</u>   <u>five-year plans</u>
                 S   V   C

```
                        RC
          _____
        RP                          VP
        |                    _____
        |                   V              NP
        |                   |             /\
      Which               had         five years plan
```

Which   had   five years plan

　　　It can be seen from the text V that English relative clause has the constituent structure of relative pronoun *which,* followed by auxiliary *had*, and noun phrase *five years plan.* English relative clause in the source language is not translated into relative clause in the target language. An English relative clause in text V that is *which had five years plan* is stated as relative pronoun type. Comrie (*1965*) stated that as with the pronoun-retention type, there is a pronoun in the relative clause indicating the head.

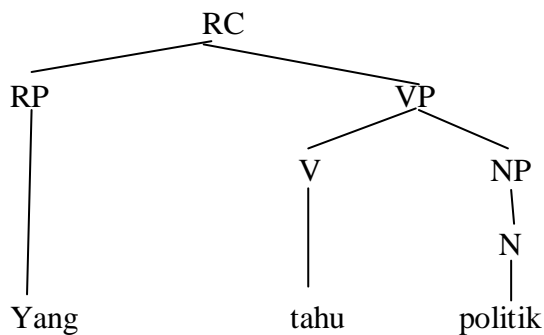　　　We can see from the shift translation process occured in text V, that unit shift occured in the proccess of translation. It can be seen that a unit shift of a phrase into a word occured in the translation process in text V. As a part of relative clause, a phrase *which had* has been translated into a word *punya.* The translation equivalent in the target languages can occur at a different rank into the source language. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occured in text V is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase *which had* into a word *punya*.

Datum VI

　　　There are houseboys who understand politics (11).
　　　Ada jongos yang tau politik (7).

Rel. Cl. C : <u>who</u>   <u>understand</u>   <u>politics</u>
                 S   V   O
Rel. Cl. C: <u>yang</u>   <u>tau</u>   <u>politik</u>
                 S   V   O

SL:

```
                RC
        _____|_____
       RP                VP
        |           _____|_____
        |          V          NP
        |          |           |
        |          |           N
        |          |           |
      Who      understand    politics
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TL:

```
                RC
        _____|_____
       RP                VP
        |           _____|_____
        |          V          NP
        |          |           |
        |          |           N
        |          |           |
      Yang        tahu       politik
```

It can be seen from text VI that English relative clause *who understands politics* is translated into *yang tahu politik.* English relative clause in text VI has the constituent structure of (*who* as subject of the verb), verb (*understand),* and noun (*politics).* Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause in text VI has the constituent structure of (*yang a*s the subject), verb *(mengerti),* and a noun (*politik*).
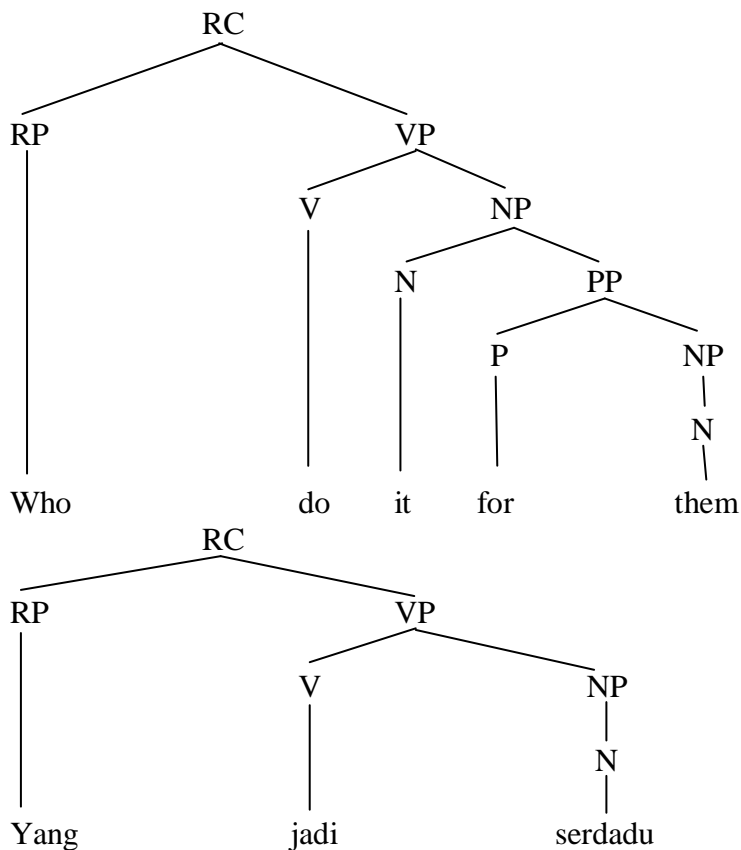
It can be seen from the shift translation process occured in text VI, that unit shift occured in the proccess of translation in translating English relative clause into Indonesian relative clause. We can see from text VI that translation in unit shift from a phrase into a word occured in the translation process in text VI. As a part of relative clause, a phrase *there are* has been translated into a word *ada.* The translation equivalent in the target languages can occur at a different rank into the source language. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occured in text VI is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank in translating a phrase *there are* into a word *ada*.

Datum VII

There are lots of Indonesian soldiers who do it for them. (16)
Orang Indonesia banyak yang jadi serdadu (11)

Rel. Cl. C: who   do   it   for them
            S   V   O   C
Rel. Cl. C: yang   jadi   serdadu
            S   V   O

RC
├ RP
└ VP
   ├ V
   └ NP
      ├ N
      └ PP
         ├ P
         └ NP
            └ N

Who   do   it   for   them

RC
├ RP
└ VP
   ├ V
   └ NP
      └ N

Yang   jadi   serdadu

English relative clause in text VII has the costituennt structure of relative pronoun (*who* as subject of the verb), verb (*do*), noun (*it*), and prepositional phrase (*for me*). Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause in text VII has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (*yang* as subject of the verb), verb (*jadi*), and noun (*serdadu*).

The shift translation process occured in text VII. Unit shift occured in the proccess of translation in translating English relative clause into Indonesian relative clause. We can see from text VII that translation in unit shift from a word into a phrase occured in the translation process in text VII. As a part of relative clause, a word *Indonesian* has been translated into a phrase *orang Indonesia*. The translation equivalent in the target languages can occur at a different rank into the source language. Unit shift can be stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift occured in text VII is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank in translating a word *Indonesian* into a phrase *orang Indonesia*.

4. Conclusion

Based on the findings and explanations in the analysis, the conclusions can be concluded as follows: there are translations shifts in the translation of English relative clauses found in *the Houseboy and Maid*. The types of shifts are categorized using the theory

proposed by Catford (1965). A shift is identified using the tree diagram. This study analyzes relative clauses found in the source language. Relative clauses has the constituent structure of relative pronoun, verb, direct object, indirect object, and complement.

This research study stated that there are two types of English relative clauses which can be found in the story entitled "Houseboy and Maid", those are: Restrictive relative clause and non-restrictive relative clause. There are some types of English relative clauses that are found in the data source. First, it can be seen that the types of English relative clauses found in the data sources are 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, the types of translation shifts that are found in the novel are structure shifts, level shifts, and unit shifts. The translation process is analyzed using the theory that is proposed by Catford (1965).

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