

**RELATIVE CLAUSE AND ITS TRANSLATION FOUND
IN “THE GOOD EARTH”**

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ABSTRACT

This research study focuses on English relative clauses and its translations into Indonesian found in the story entitled “The Good Earth”. This study aims to: (i) analyze the types of relative clauses found in the data source, (ii) analyze the types of translation in the translation process from source language into target language. The research study applied the theory of relative clauses 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 data source. 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 “The Good Earth”. It was the type of Restrictive relative clause found in the novel entitled “The Good Earth”. 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 strategies used in translating from source language into target language.

Keywords: relative clause, translation, restrictive relative clause

1. Introduction

English as the international language plays important role in the field of communication. Many people in the developing country are able to speak in English in order to obtain a better knowledge, better skill and better living. In Indonesia that is one of the developing country, English is really needed. Further (Nida and Taber 1982:12) stated that translation is reproducing receptor language of the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style. The meaning of the source language must be kept while doing the translation from source language into target language. In doing the translation, the same meaning must be expressed into another language by different forms. Translation is said to be a change of form. The source language is the form from which the translation and the target language is the form from which it is changed. Translation is the transferring without distortion the meaning of the SL into the TL. The intend meaning of the source language must be transferred constant.

We have said that translation equivalence occurs when SL and TL items are relatable to the same features of substance. In total translation, the question of situation substance is a difficult one and linked to the question of the sameness or otherwise of the cultures to which SL and TL belong. A legal text is something very different from ordinary speech. The translation which keeping the form in the TL, for instance, the word melodrama in English (Lawrence, 1960:107), it is translated into melodrama in Bahasa Indonesia (BI) (Achyar, 2008:242). The meaning and the equivalence translation are the topic discussed in this paper. Besides, this paper also identifies additional information or meaning or reduction of information which occurs within the translation. It is important to know the translation equivalence of the text which is translated into Indonesian. Therefore, this topic is interested to discuss.

Linguistically, language deals with word, clause, sentence, and how words are combined into a clause or sentence in order to create a complex of meaning. Complex sentence can be used in speaking and writing activities, but the comlexity of its structure often makes the learners confused in differentiating the form and the other types. There are some sentences that have the same meaning as the original where the translation should reflect the intend meaning of the original text. The relative clause is one of the examples as a source that have several meanings in Indonesian as target language. A complex sentence consists of two clauses and between two clauses, there is a certain relation that makes the two clauses. These clauses have a complex sense or meaning. They are called as the main clause and subordinate clause. The subordinate clause has a certain function in the structure of complex sentence so that the complex sentence seems like a simple sentence, but one of its element realized by the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause functions in the structure of complex sentence so that the complex sentence seems to be a simple sentence, but one of its element realized by the subordinate clause. The subordinate clause has the function in the structure complex sentence so that the complex sentence seems to be the simple sentence,

but one of its element is realized by the subordinate clause. The semantic relation between the clause and its relater may be either restrictive or nonrestrictive. This is called the basis distinction between restrictive and nonrestrictive relative clause. The relative clause was chosen as the topic of discussion in this study because there are many aspects of language either in written or oral communication. Oblique Translation can occur if the word translation is impossible. Parts of the oblique translations are:

1. Transposition

Transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. There are two types of transposition, namely obligatory and optional transposition. Obligatory transposition occurs when the target language has no other choices because of the language system. For example:

- a. A pair of glasses —————> Sebuah kacamata.

An optional transposition is a transposition that, for the sake of style, can be chosen by the translator if it fits better into the utterance.

2. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a shift in the point of view. This change can be justified when the close translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, but is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the target language. There are two types of modulation, namely free or optional modulation and fixed or obligatory modulation.

3. Equivalence

It is often desirable for the translator to use an entirely different structure with different meaning from that of the source language text so long as it is considered appropriate in the communicative situation equivalent to that of the source language text. For example:

- A. Sambil menyelam minum air —> killing two birds with one stone.

4. Adaptation

This procedure is adopted when the object or situation referred to in the source language message is unknown in the target language culture. In such a case the translator has to create a new expression for a new situation that can be considered equivalent

2. Research Method

Qualitative research approach or qualitative methodology are applied in this study. It is important to conduct a research by using the method since it affects the validity of the result of the research itself. English novel with its Indonesian version is used as the data source. The qualitative research is used as the qualitative data. By observing the English Novel the research was conducted. The analysis will be explained through descriptive sentences. This study used library research. The research was done by library research. The research was done as

long as the place supports the main facility needed such as books, computers and pens. The data source that was used in this study is the novel "The Good earth" written by Pearl S. Buck. It was published by Pearl S. Buck, September 2008 in English. The story is about Wang Lung's family who was very poor. The House of Hwang, a family of wealthy landowners, lives in the nearby town, where Wang Lung's future wife, O-Lan, lives as a slave. Lung and his family move into town and rent the old House of Hwang. Wang Lung, wants peace, but there are always disputes, especially between his first and second sons, and particularly their wives. Research instrument has important part in the process of this study to obtain valid and complete data of the research. It is important to collect the data by listing table (grouping). The English relative clause in the sentences was used as the data in this research. It is important as well to use ballpoint, paper and computer as the parts of this research. The instruments were used in collecting data starting from reading the English and Indonesian sources to when the types were written as well. Library research is the method used in this study. The technique of the study is note taking, reading and observing. The process of collecting the data will be started by reading the entire novel to understand the story of the novel and to observe the possibility of the data that could be taken from this book. Firstly, the entire novel was carefully read to find out the sentence that contains relative clause. After that, it is important to select the data based on the problem which were discussed in this study. Finally, it is important to classify the relative clause in accordance with their types and grammatical function.

The analysis of the data is done in door. The data was analyzed qualitatively. The data was read and collected by note taking. The process of collecting the data will be started by reading of the novel to check the possible examples of borrowing types. Then, the words categorized as borrowing types words will be collected from the novel to be used as the samples in this study. It is also important to classify the data. Then, the data will be classified using the theory from Quirk et Al.

3. Results and Discussion

The classification of relative clause can be divided according to their semantic relation between the clause and its antecedent, those are: restrictive relative clause. The types is categorized based on their connectors, those are: *who*, *that*, and *which*. A clause can be described the preceding noun in such a way to distinguish the noun from other nouns of the same class is called restrictive relative clause, or the clause. It also provides information of the antecedent to make it define.

Datum 1

1. SL : We must have a woman *who* will tend the house (35)
TL : Kita mesti dapet perempuan yang mau mengatur rumah (36)

The theory of Catford about the translation equivalence is used in translating from SL to TL. No skewing information found in the target language. *Must* is translated into *mesti*. There is no lost information found in the target language. *Will* is translated into *mau* by the translator. It can be seen from the translation above that there is no gain information found in the target language. Although there is no gain information found in the target language, we can see that there is equivalence in the translation.

Datum 2

- SL : It is only the poor man *who* must needs drink from one cup (48)
TL : Cuma laki-laki miskin saja yang terpaksa minum dari gelas yang itu-itu saja (49)

It can be seen from the translation process above that there is gain information found in the target language. As we see from the target language above that *itu-itu saja* is the additional information found in the target language. In the translation process, some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation (Larson, 1998: 202). *One cup* is translated into *gelas yang itu-itu saja*. Therefore, we can see that there is additional information in the target language.

Datum 3

- SL : He opened a glazed jar that stood upon a ledge of the Stove (52)
TL : Dibukanya tutup buli-buli yang terletak di salah satu Tungku (53)

We can see from the the translation above that the translation equivalence is used in translating from SL into TL. The theory of Catford about translation equivalence is used in translating from SL to TL. It can be seen that *a glazed jar* is translated into *tutup buli-buli* and there is additional information found in translating from SL to TL. In the translation process, some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation (Larson, 1998: 202). No skewing information found in the target language. *Stove* has equivalence meaning with *tungku*. There is lost of information found in the target language. The translator didn't translate meaning of *ledge* in bahasa.

Datum 4

- SL : Wang Lung perceived *that he had fallen into the hands of a joker* (65)
TL : Wang Lung menyadari *bahwa dirinya sedang jadi bahan ejekan* (66)

It can be seen from the translation above that the translation equivalence is used in translating from SL to TL. There is gain information found in the target language. It can be seen that *he* is translated into *dirinya*. No skewing information found in the target language. The translator tried to make the translation equivalence by using the theory of gain information. In the translation process, some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation (Larson, 1998: 202).

Datum 5

- SL : Wang Lung saw *that she was affraid of him* (77)
TL : Wang Lung melihat *istrinya takut kepadanya* (78)

We can see from the analysis above that there is no skewing information found in the target language. *She* is translated into *istrinya*. Therefore, there is no gain information found in the target language. It can be seen that she is translated into *istrinya* in order to make translation equivalence from SL to TL.

Datum 6

- SL : It is all *that* I can spare (81)
TL : Cuma itu saja yang bisa saya bagikan (83)

It can be seen from the translation above that there is additional information found in he target. *Cuma* is additional information found in the target language. No skewing information found in the target language. The theory of Catford about the translation equivalence is used in translating from SL to TL. This relative clause functions to give additional information in the target language.

Datum 7

- SL : I will forget *that* I saw you in my house as a robber (92)
TL : Aku bisa melupakan, dulu kau pernah datang merampok kesini (93)

We can conclude from the translation process above that there is no skewing information found in the target language. As we see that *dulu* is additional information found in the target language. Lost information found in the target language. *Saw* is not translated into target language *melihat*. However, no skewing information found in the target language. There is gain of information found in the translation. According to (Larson, 1998:202) in the translation process, there are some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in the translation.

Datum 8

- SL : A thousand curses to the parents *that* born the children of Hwang (103)
TL : Terkutuklah orang tua yang melahirkan anak-anak keluarga Hwang (104)

It can be seen from the translation process above that there is additional information found in the target language. We can see that *keluarga* is additional information found in the target language. No skewing information found in the target language. No lost information found in the target language. We can see that there is gain information in order to give equivalence meaning. Some components that are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation. Some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation (Larson, 1998:202). *The children of Hwang* is translated into *anak-anak keluarga Hwang*. *Keluarga* is additional information found in the translation.

Datum 9

- SL : It was true *that* he felt very humble (106)
TL : Benar kalau dia merasa rendah hati. (108)

It can be seen from the translation process above that there is no additional information found in the target language. The translation of equivalence is used in order to give equivalence meaning from source language into target language. No skewing information found in the target language. Therefore, we can conclude that there is no gain information found in the target language. No lost and gain information found in the target language.

Datum 10

- SL : He was secretly proud *that* he had a son like this (128)
TL : Dalam hati Wang Lung merasa bangga memiliki putra seperti Anaknya (129)

It can be seen from the translation process above that there are some components which are not explicit in the source text but it is made explicit in translation. To translate literally the implicit simile he was secretly proud into *dalam hati Wang Lung merasa bangga*. Therefore, the translation from the implicit to explicit information in gain of information. In the translation process, some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation (Larson, 1998: 202).

Datum 11

- SL : There was a man *that* used to come in to me at the great teahouse (130)
TL : Aku tahu laki-laki yang biasa datang kepadaku di kedai (131)

It can be seen clearly from the translation above that the translation of the word *ther was a man* is translated into *aku tahu laki-laki*. The theory of catford about the translation equivalence is used in translating from SL to TL. There is gain information found in the translation However, no skewing information found in the target translation. In the translation process, some components of meaning of the source text will no longer be explicit and some components which are not explicit in the source text will be made explicit in translation (Larson, 1998: 202). *Aku tahu* is the additional information found in the translation.

Datum 12

- SL : I am not willing *that* he marry any of the daughters of the village Farmers (142)
TL : Aku tak rela ia kawin dengan gadis keturunan petani di desa kita (145)

It can be seen from the translation procces above that the theory of Catford about the translation equivalence is used in translating from the source into translation text. No gain information found in the translation because there is no explicit infromation found in the translation.

Datum 13

- SL : The daughter of the man *that* bought his grain (156)
TL : Anak pria itu yang membeli gandumnya (157)

There is no explicit information found in the translation. The theory of Catford about the translation equivalence is used in translating from SL to TL. No skewing information found in the translation. We can see from the translation above that the word *his grain* is translated into *gandumnya*. Therefore, *his grain* has the equivalence meaning with *gandumnya*.

Datum 14

- SL : He had said many times *that* on a holiday he would go (159)
TL : Dia berkata berkali-kali kalau dia akan pergi pada hari libur. (160)

It can be seen from the data source above that there is no gain information found in the target language. No skewing information found in the target language. The theory of Catford about the translation equivalence is used in translating from source language into target language.

Datum 15

- SL : He came over him with comfort *that* thus they could begin with the new Life (186)
TL : Hatinya senang, sebab ia mengira mereka bisa memulai hidup baru lagi (187)

We can see from the data source above that *they* is translated into *ia* in the target language. It can be seen from the target language above that there is gain information in the target language. Because there is explicit information found in the target language. However, no skewing information found in the translation. The theory of Larson concerning gain information is used in the translation process.

Datum 16

- SL : He hugged to his bosom the gold *that* was yet warm from the other man's body (189)
TL : Didekapnya erat-erat emas yang baru saja diterimanya dari tangan orang Itu (190)

It can be seen from the translation above that the word *he hugged* is translated into *didekapnya* by the translator. The translator try to make the equivalence translation in the target language. No skewing information found in the translation. However, there is gain information found in the translation. Gain information is made by the translator in order to make the translation equivalence in the target language. There must be the reason why the translator use the technique of gain information in order to make the translation equivalence.

Datum 17

- SL : It seemed to Wang Lung *that* he had never been away from his land (191)
TL : Tapi Wang Lung merasa seolah-olah ia belum pernah berada jauh dari Tanahnya (192)

We can see from the translation above that the word *seemed* is translated into *seolah-olah*. No skewing information found in the translation. However, there is gain information found in the translation. There is the word *tapi* in the target language, but in the source language, we can not find the word *but*. Therefore, the translator try to make the equivalence translation in the target language, bu using the theory of Gain information. It is called gain information because there is additional information found in the target language in translating the text from SL to TL.

4. CONCLUSION

According to (Nida and Taber 1982:12), translation is reproducing receptor language of the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style. The meaning of the source language must be kept while doing the translationg from source language into target language. In doing the translation, the same meaning must be expressed into another language by very different forms.

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