

**INDONESIAN NOUN PHRASES WITH RELATIVE CLAUSES
AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS IN ENGLISH
FOUND IN THE SHORT STORY “MATI SUNYI”**

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas penerjemahan frase nomina dengan klausa relatif dalam bahasa Indonesia dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Inggris dengan acuan cerita pendek yang berjudul “Mati Sunyi”. Artikel ini juga bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan jenis frase nomina dengan klausa relatif dalam bahasa Indonesia dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Inggris serta jenis prosedur penerjemahan yang diterapkan. Data penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan menerapkan metode observasi dan teknik pencatatan melalui pendekatan kualitatif. Data tersebut selanjutnya dianalisis dengan menerapkan teori penerjemahan yang dikemukakan oleh Vinay dan Darbelnet (2000), teori mengenai tata bahasa dalam bahasa Indonesia oleh Sneddon (1996) dan tata bahasa dalam bahasa Inggris oleh Eastwood (1994). Hasil analisis data disajikan secara formal dan informal dalam tabel dan diagram pohon yang disertai dengan penjelasan. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa jenis frase nomina dalam bahasa Indonesia yang ditemukan berupa frase nomina dengan klausa relatif yang mengandung kata sifat dan frase nomina dengan klausa relatif yang mana pronomina bisa berfungsi sebagai subjek atau objek dari klausa relatif. Prosedur penerjemahan yang diterapkan adalah modulasi, adaptasi, dan penerjemahan secara literal.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan, frase nomina, klausa relatif, prosedur, cerita pendek

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the translation of Indonesian noun phrases with relative clauses and their translations in English with reference to the short story entitled “Mati Sunyi”. It aims at describing and explaining the types of Indonesian noun phrases with relative clauses and their translations in English as well as determining the types of translation procedures applied in those translations. The data were collected by applying observation method and note-taking technique as well as by applying the qualitative approach. Those data were

analyzed by applying the theory of translation by Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) along with the theory of Indonesian Grammar by Sneddon (1996) and the theory of English Grammar by Eastwood (1994). The results of the analysis are presented formally and informally by using tables and tree diagrams along with their descriptions. The finding shows 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 applied to the data are modulation, adaptation, and literal translation.

Keywords: translation, noun phrase, relative clause, procedures, short story

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation involves complex process in order to transfer the meaning of the source language into the target language (Larson, 1997: 3). The form of the SL is transferred to the closest equivalent in the TL by considering the meaning of the form as well as the cultural backgrounds of the two languages. Further, the application of translation procedures is one of the important aspects in determining the quality of the translation. In relation to the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language, Nida (1975: 27) mentioned that all types of translation involve loss and addition of information. The occurrence of loss and addition of information signifies that there are no two languages having the same linguistic systems of symbols which are absolutely identical to show the same meaningful expression.

This article focuses on two aspects of the translation of noun phrase, such as the types of Indonesian noun phrases with relative clauses and their translations in English as well as the types of translation procedures applied in the translation of Indonesian noun phrases with relative clauses into English with reference to the short story "*Mati Sunyi*". Considering the importance of translation procedures,

Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) stated that there are two procedures in translating, they are direct or literal translation and oblique translation.

The study on translation of noun phrase with relative clause is urgent since it could bring a more detail analysis especially on the types of noun phrases with relative clauses along with their translations in English. The short story “*Mati Sunyi*” and its translation are chosen as the data source since they contain sufficient data that are required in this study.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Qualitative approach was applied to this research. It is based on Creswell (2009: 173) who stated that qualitative procedures rely on text and image data, has unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse strategies on inquiry. This study relied on the text as the data.

The data of this research were obtained from a short story entitled “*Mati Sunyi*” which is originally written in Indonesian by Sawitri and published in 2015. It is the part of a trilingual edition of short stories (Indonesian, English, and German). This study focused on the Indonesian – English version only. The data were collected by applying observation method where the data source (the source and target languages) were read thoroughly in order to find the data in the form of noun phrases with relative clauses and their translations in English. The data were marked and noted by applying the note taking technique.

Further, the collected data were entered to the parallel corpus. Olohan (2004: 24) stated that parallel corpus is a set of text in one language and its translation in another language. As a unidirectional corpus, it is presented in the

way that the source text is in Indonesian and the target text is in English. Therefore, each sentence which contains the noun phrase in Indonesian was entered to the source text slot in the parallel corpus and placed in parallel with their translations in the target text slot.

All collected data were classified and sorted in order to make it more efficient in terms of the numbers of data to be analysed. The data which have the same structures were represented by one of them for the sake of effectiveness. The data in the form of parallel corpus were analyzed qualitatively in relation to the types of Indonesian noun phrases and their translations in English by applying the tree diagram in which each of the components of the noun phrase is placed on the tree diagram based on its category (Chomsky, 2002). Besides, the theory of Indonesian grammar by Sneddon (1996) and the theory of English grammar by Eastwood (1994) were also applied to analyze the types of noun phrase. As regard to the translation procedures applied in the translation of Indonesian noun phrases into English, the theory of translation proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) was applied.

Noun phrase can occur with adjective as stated by Sneddon (1996: 146-148) and is frequently preceded by *yang*. The construction of *yang* plus adjective is actually the example of relative clause. However, the use of *yang* separates the adjective from the noun and gives emphasis to it. If more than one adjective occurs, the first may form a close unit with the noun while the second is preceded by *yang*. Further, coordinated adjectives must be preceded by *yang*. It is also stated that a sequence of more than two adjectives usually requires *dan* 'and' only

before the final adjective. There is also a way to add information about a noun. It could be done by placing a clause within the noun phrase which is called a relative clause (Sneddon, 1996: 285-291). It is preceded by *yang* and the head of the noun phrase corresponds to some components within the relative clause.

Vinay and Darbelnet (2000: 84-91) stated that there are two procedures in translating, such as direct or literal translation and oblique translation. Direct translation is divided into three procedures, i.e. borrowing, calque, and literal translation, while the oblique translation is divided into four procedures; they are transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation.

The data of this study are presented in a table (formal) containing the Indonesian noun phrase and its translation (English noun phrase). Further, the table is followed by the result of the analysis in the form of tree diagram and description (informal).

3. DISCUSSION

The following data are classified based on the position of the relative pronoun in which in Indonesian, *yang* must occur before a relative clause (Sneddon, 1996: 286) while in English (Eastwood, 1994: 361) the relative pronoun can be left out when it does not function as the subject of the relative clause. Besides, the noun phrases which contained the adjective after the relative pronoun *yang* are discussed in a separate section.

Noun Phrase with Adjective

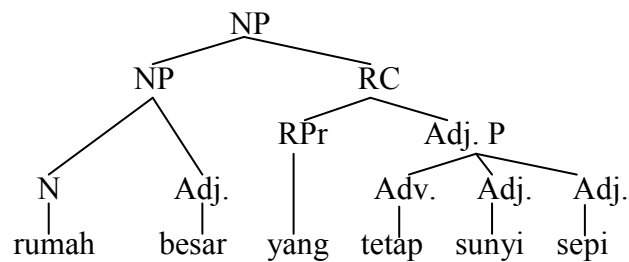
The data of this study are mostly in the form of noun phrases with relative clauses which contain adjectives. They are discussed separately from the noun

phrases with relative clauses without adjectives. The analyses of the data are elaborated as follow.

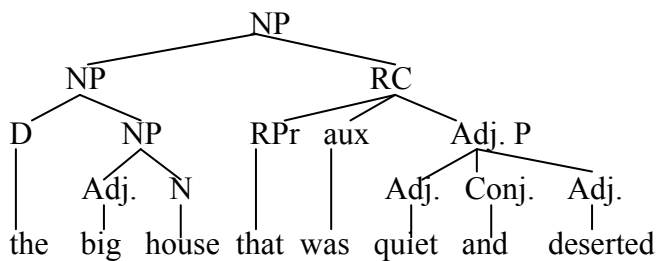
(1)

SL	<i>Lenyap oleh rumah besar yang tetap sunyi sepi.</i> (p. 130)
TL	Faded into the big house that was quiet and deserted. (p. 12)

SL:



TL:



The above tree diagrams shows that the noun phrase with relative clause containing adjective is also translated into a noun phrase with relative clause containing adjective in the target language. The noun phrase in the SL has the construction of NP + RC. The NP part is composed by a noun *rumah* as the head and modified by an adjective *besar*. The RC part is constructed by a relative pronoun *yang* and an adjective phrase *tetap sunyi sepi* (an adverb *tetap* and adjectives *sunyi* and *sepi*). Its translation in English also has the construction of NP + RC. The NP part is composed by a determiner 'the', the adjective 'big' which modified the head (a noun) 'house'. The RC part is constructed by a

relative pronoun ‘that’ followed by an auxiliary ‘was’ (in the past form), the adjectives ‘quiet’ and ‘deserted’ separated by the conjunction ‘and’.

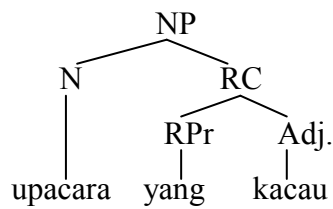
As regard to the above constructions, it can be noticed that the noun phrase in the SL is translated into almost the same structure in the TL. Due to the different system between English and Indonesian languages, the NP without determiner is translated into an NP with determiner (the) in the TL. It is also because the noun in English has to be definite. Besides, the relative pronoun *yang* is translated into a relative pronoun ‘that’ in English. The relative pronoun cannot be left out since it functioned as the subject of the relative clause (Eastwood, 1994: 361). The auxiliary ‘was’ appeared in the target language since in English, the adjective could not stand alone without the auxiliary preceded it. Further, the adjectives *sunyi* and *sepi* are coordinated adjectives which in Indonesian has to be preceded by *yang* (Sneddon, 1996: 147) and in English they can be separated by comma or ‘and’ as applied in this data.

In addition to the above analysis, it could be identified that the translation procedure applied in this translation is literal translation by considering the transfer of form occurred. It has the same structure as the source language. There is certain appearance of certain words with their own functions in the TL which are absence in the source language and this is due to the different system of the SL and TL. The slight changes on the form do not affect the meaning that is translated into the closest equivalent in the TL.

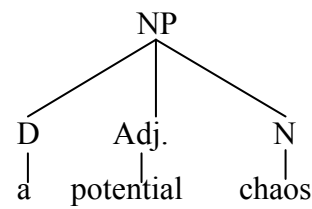
(2)

SL	<i>Semua mulai histeris, membayangkan upacara yang kacau. (p. 132)</i>
TL	Everyone began to get hysterical, as they imagined a potential chaos. (p.14)

SL:



TL:



The above data shows that the noun phrase (with a noun *upacara* as the head) with relative clause that contained adjective (*yang kacau*) in the source language is translated into a noun phrase without relative clause ('a' as determiner, 'potential' which is an adjective that modified a noun 'chaos' as the head) in the target language. It can be seen from the occurrence of relative pronoun *yang* in the SL and the absence of the relative pronoun in the TL. The use of *yang* separates the adjective from the noun and gives emphasis to it (Sneddon, 1996). Further, the noun phrase in the SL is translated into TL noun phrase with determiner since the noun in English has to be definite.

As regard to the meaning, both noun phrases in the SL and TL refer to the same thing, that is 'the ceremony' which is based on the context of the story that is 'cremation ceremony' (*ngaben*). However, the phrase in the SL has different point of view. The SL noun phrase highlights on the 'ceremony' (*upacara* / the chaotic situation during the ceremony) while the TL noun phrase is focusing on the 'chaos' (*kekacauan* / the possible chaos occurred during the ceremony). Based on the changing of point of view, the translation procedure applied in this data is modulation.

Noun Phrase with Relative Clause

The data of this study can be analyzed in the way that the noun phrase with relative clause is divided into two as shown in the following elaboration.

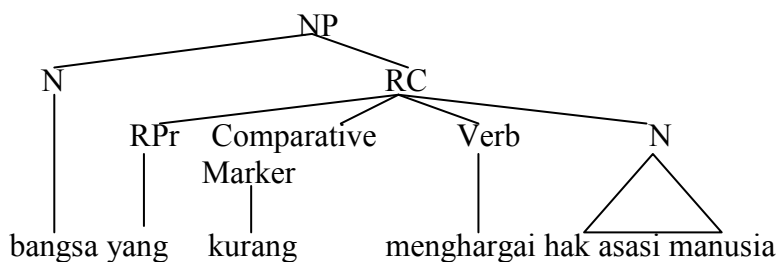
Relative Pronoun as the Subject of Relative Clause in the Noun Phrase

The following data represent the noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the subject of the relative clause.

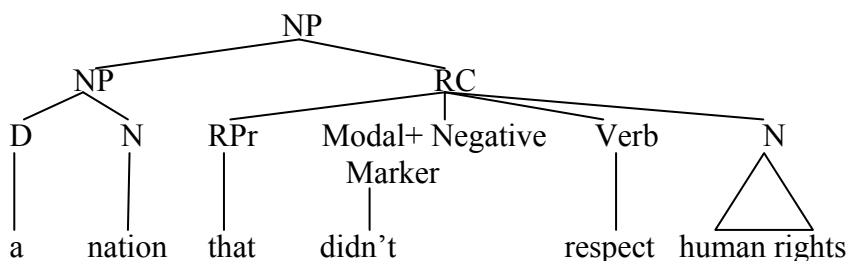
(3)

SL	<i>Tercatat, di masa bangsa disorot sebagai bangsa yang kurang menghargai hak asasi manusia, telah tampil seorang perempuan yang setiap kata dan tindakannya menggetarkan hati. (p. 121)</i>
TL	They wrote about how at a time when this country was seen as a nation that didn't respect human rights , a woman had emerged whose every word and action moved people's hearts. (p. 3)

SL:



TL:



The above data describes that the noun phrase in the SL has the construction of a noun *bangsa* as the head and the relative clause which is constructed by a relative pronoun *yang* and a comparative marker *kurang*, a verb *menghargai* and a compound noun *hak asasi manusia*. Its translation in English is

constructed by a determiner ‘a’, a noun ‘nation’ as the head, a relative clause which is composed by a relative pronoun ‘that’, a modal plus a negative marker ‘didn’t’, a verb ‘respect’, and a compound noun ‘human rights’. Based on the construction, it can be identified that the noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the subject of the relative clause was translated into the same construction in English. This is based on the statement by Eastwood (1994) that the relative pronoun cannot be left out if it functioned as the subject of the relative clause.

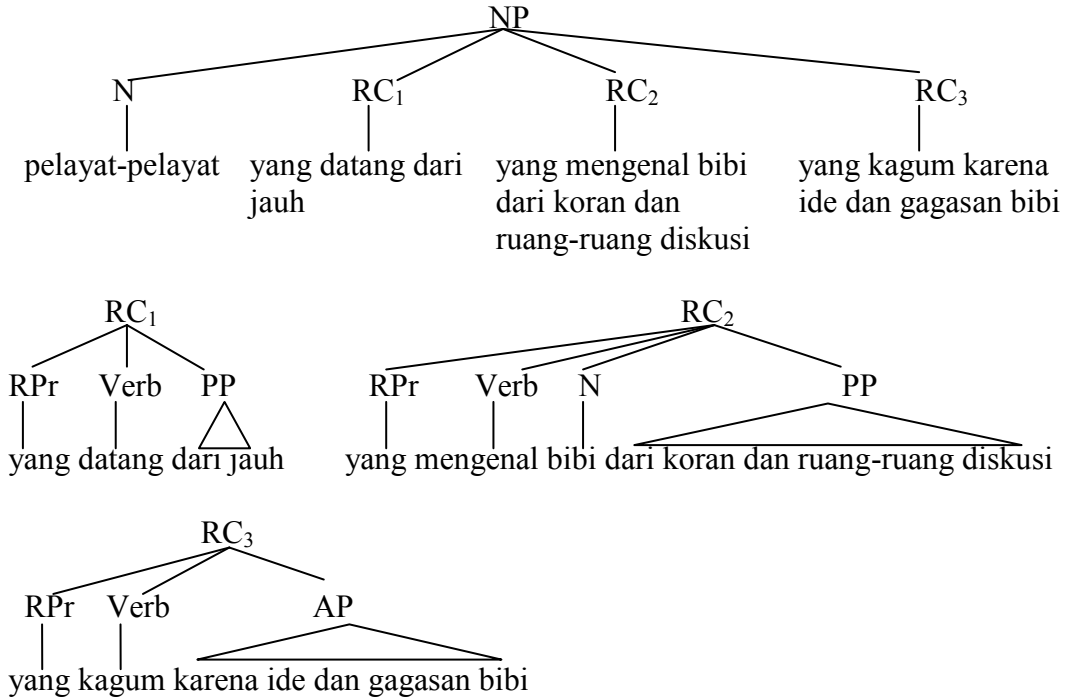
In terms of the meaning, it could be seen that the English version has more specific meaning shown by the use of negative marker. The SL version used the comparative marker *kurang* ‘less’ which brought the idea that the nation has less respect towards the human rights, while its TL version used the negative marker ‘not’ attached to the modal ‘did’ (didn’t) which indicates that the nation has no respect towards the human rights (at all). There is loss of information in this translation in which that particular nation still respect the human rights although it is less than it is supposed to be, while its translation shows that that nation has no respect (at all) towards the human rights. This particular loss of information affects the meaning of the SL and the TL significantly. However, by considering this data in terms of its translation as a whole, the translation procedure applied to this data is literal translation which can also be seen through their structures and the word choice in the target language.

(4)

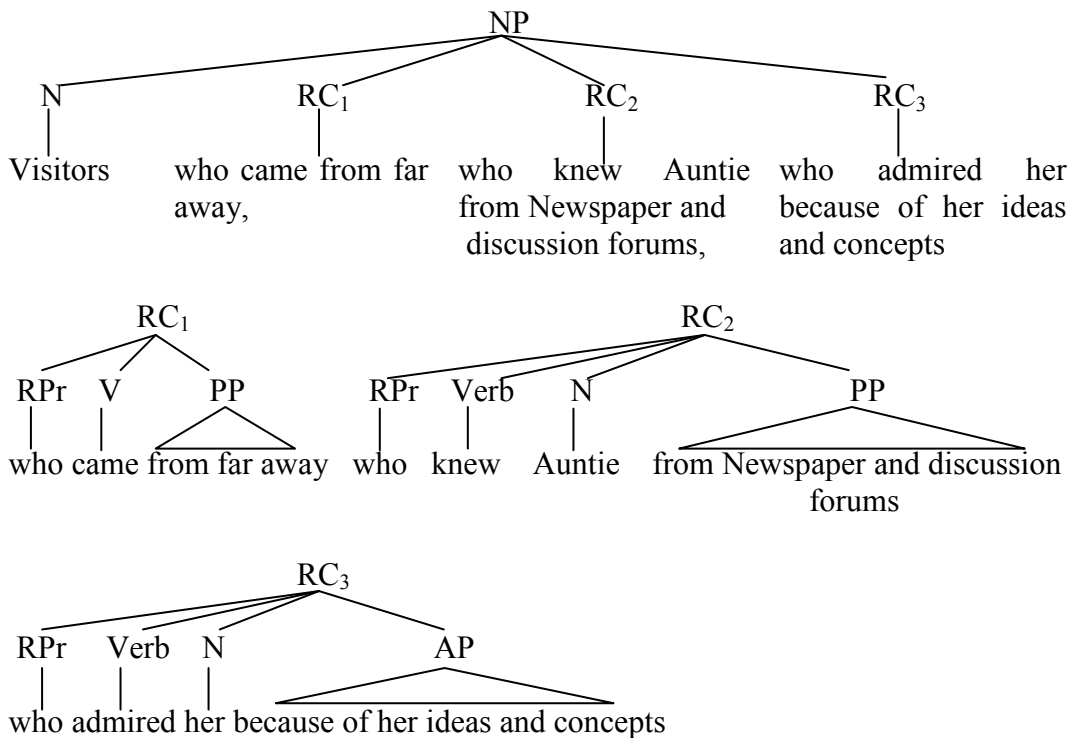
SL	<i>Pelayat-pelayat yang datang dari jauh, yang mengenal bibi dari koran dan ruang-ruang diskusi, yang kagum karena ide dan gagasan bibi, setiap kali datang tak dapat menahan ketersentakannya. (p.130)</i>
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TL	<u>Visitors who came from far away, who knew Auntie from Newspaper and discussion forums, who admired her because of her ideas and concepts, could not control their gasps of surprise. (p. 12)</u>
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SL:



TL:



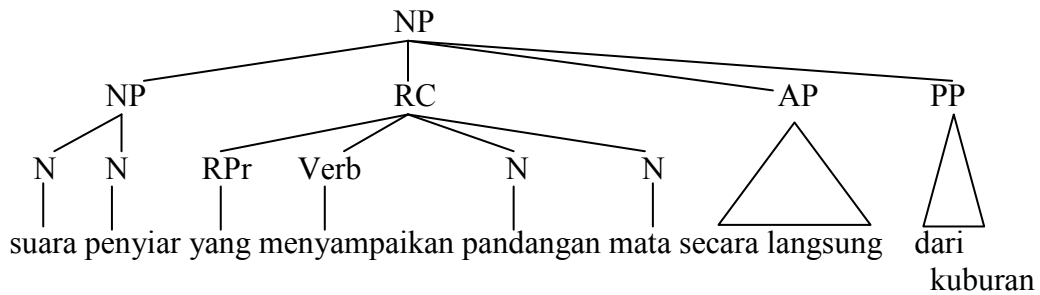
The noun phrase in the SL is constructed by plural noun *pelayat-pelayat* as the head, and modified by three relative clauses in which each of them is preceded by relative pronoun *yang*. Each of the relative clauses has been described by its own tree diagram. Structurally, both noun phrases in the SL and TL have the same structures. The noun *pelayat-pelayat* is translated into visitors in which both of them indicate the plural noun. All the relative pronouns *yang* in the SL are translated into relative pronoun ‘who’ in the TL. The relative pronoun cannot be left out since it functioned as the subject of the relative clause in the above noun phrases.

Based on the meaning, the noun phrase *ruang-ruang diskusi* as the part of RC2 was translated into ‘discussion forums’ in which the word *ruang – ruang* could not simply be translated into ‘rooms’ as the context is about discussion where it happened generally in the forum. The word ‘forum’ suits the requirement by considering the context of the noun phrase. The rest of the SL noun phrase components are translated into the closest equivalent in the TL. It indicates that the translation procedures applied in this data is literal translation in which the SL structures and meaning are transferred directly to the TL. However, there is also the chance of the application of the adaptation by adapting the translation of *ruang-ruang diskusi* into ‘discussion forums’ in the TL.

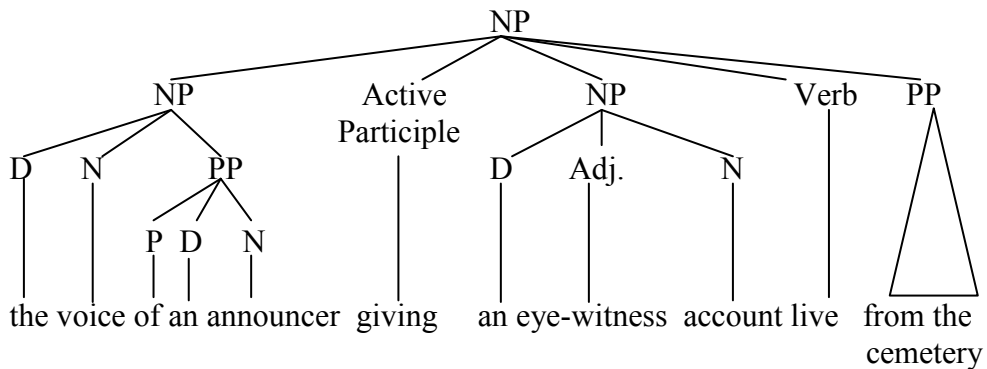
(5)

SL	<i>Sayup-sayup aku mendengar suara penyiari yang menyampaikan pandangan mata secara langsung dari kuburan. (p. 135)</i>
TL	Faintly I heard the voice of an announcer giving an eye-witness account live from the cemetery. (p.17)

SL:



TL:



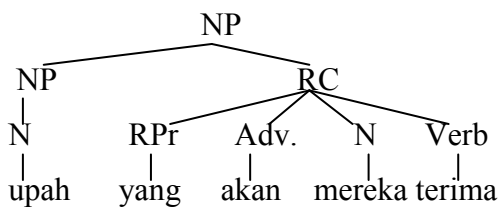
The above data indicate that the noun phrase in the SL with relative clause whose relative pronoun *yang* functioned as the subject of the noun phrase was translated into a noun phrase with active participle 'giving' in English. According to Eastwood (1994) the relative pronoun can be left out if it is not the subject of the relative clause. Further, it is also stated that sometimes a participle can be used without a relative pronoun or an auxiliary (Eastwood, 1994: 275). Therefore this statement is matched with what has been stated by Eastwood in which the participle 'giving' is used in the TL. The difference in terms of form does not influence the meaning which is transferred from the SL to the TL as it can be seen that the components of NP in the SL are translated into the equivalent NP components in the TL. Moreover, the translation procedure applied in this data is adaptation since the NP in the SL was translated by adapting it to the system of the target language and keeping the meaning of the SL in the TL (Sneddon, 1996).

Relative Pronoun as the Object of Relative Clause in the Noun Phrase

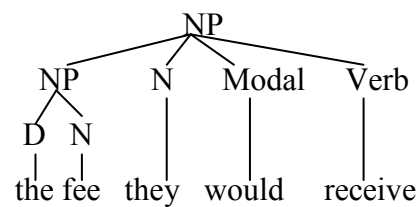
(6)

SL	<i>Menghitung jumlah orang yang masih ada di kuburan. Yah, tinggal keluarga dan orang-orang sewaan saja yang tengah sibuk menghitung-hitung jam kerja dan upah yang akan mereka terima. (p.136)</i>
TL	I counted the people who were still at the cemetery: just the family and hired helpers, busy counting the hours they had worked and the fee they would receive . (p.17)

SL:



TL:



This data show that the noun phrase in the SL with construction of a noun *upah* as the head and modified by a relative clause with the relative pronoun *yang* as the object of the relative clause *yang akan mereka terima* was translated into a noun phrase which leaves out the relative pronoun. This is another way of translating noun phrase with relative clause as stated by Eastwood (1994) that the relative pronoun can be left out if it does not function as the subject of the relative clause. In this data, the relative pronoun functioned as the object of the relative clause. Besides, the meaning of the NP in the SL is transferred into the equivalent NP in the TL shown by the word choices which correspond to the NP components in the SL. In addition, the translation of this data applied the translation procedure which is called adaptation since the NP in the SL is translated by adapting it to the system of the English language by considering the transference of SL meaning into the closest equivalent in the TL (Sneddon, 1994).

4. CONCLUSION

The analysis of this study indicates that the data are classified into 1) noun phrases with relative clauses containing adjectives which have the relative pronoun *yang* to separate the noun and the adjective. These types of data are translated into noun phrase without relative clause in the TL and applied the literal and modulation translation procedures; 2) noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the subject of the relative clause. These data were translated into the noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the subject of the relative clause with the exact same structures as the SL. The data in this section are also translated into a noun phrase in the TL by leaving out the relative pronoun and using the participle. The translation procedures applied to these data are literal translation and adaptation; 3) noun phrase with relative clause whose relative pronoun functioned as the object of the relative clause is translated into a noun phrase which leaves out the relative pronoun since it functioned as the object of the relative clause. The translation procedure applied in this data is adaptation.

The meaning of the noun phrase in the SL was translated into the closest equivalent in the TL. The application of the translation procedures has very important roles in keeping the meaning of the source language in the target language. Besides, the changing of the forms does not affect the meaning that is transferred from the SL into the TL.

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