A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INDONESIAN AND ENGLISH RELATIVE CLAUSES FOUND IN THE SHORT STORY CLARA

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Abstract

This research discusses Indonesian Relative Clauses and its translation into English Relative Clauses in the short story Clara atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa. The aim of this research is to know what patterns are used and to describe the differences and similarities pattern of relative clauses found in Indonesian and English. In order to reach the objective, the researcher applied Indonesian and English relative clause concepts proposed by Carter and McCarthy (2006) and Sneddon (1996). In order to pattern the relative clause found in the data, the researcher used the concept by Quirk (1985). Moreover, the researcher also applied qualitative method since the researcher gave detailed description and explanation of the phenomenon studied. The data sources are from both Indonesian and English short story Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa. After comparing the relative clauses the researcher then classified the data found based on the pattern of relative clauses. This research found some similarities and differences in Indonesian and English relative clauses. The relative pronouns found are who, which, and that. Then, the researcher found 22 relative clauses which are included in the source languages and target languages. The similarities patterns are used in Indonesian relative clauses has similarity to the English there are 12 clauses found. The differences patterns used in Indonesian relative clauses have difference from the English there 10 clauses found. Patterns found are relative pronoun + verb + complement, relative pronoun + subject + verb + complement, relative pronoun + verb, relative pronoun + subject + verb, relative pronoun + verb + preposition + verb + complement, and relative pronoun + preposition + subject + verb + complement.

Key words: Short Story, Clausa, Literature, Comparative Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Grammar is vital in the language system. Several languages in the world actually have different grammar (Ayu et al., 2021a; Kardiansyah, 2021). The most important inevitable thing when learners talk about grammar is sentence. Because grammar is related with the sentence, grammar studies the structure of the sentence (Afrianto et al., 2021; Kuswoyo & Susardi, 2016; Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019). Sentence is one part of paragraph that has meaning. Sentence is a group of words which expresses a complete though (Z. Abidin et al., 2021; Andrade et al., 2009; Gunawan D, 2020). Moreover, sentence is composed of smaller units, clauses, phrases, and words (Zaenal Abidin, 2018; Gulö, 2014, 2019). The most important unit in composing a sentence is clauses (Puspita, 2021a; Sartika & Pranoto, 2021; Wahyudin, 2018). Because, clauses are the principal structures of which sentences are composed. A sentence may consist of one or more clauses. Clauses are constituents of

sentences (Amanda, 2017; Heaverly & EWK, 2020; Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021). Clause is a group of words having its own subject and predicate but forming only a part of a compound or complex sentence (KUSWOYO et al., 2013; Sujatna et al., 2020). A complex sentence consists of a main clause and one or more subordinate clause. Main clause is a clause that can stand by itself, whereas a subordinate clause is a clause that cannot stand by itself (Gulö, n.d.; Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020; Puspita, 2019). There are several major categories of subordinate clauses, those are: nominal clauses, adverbial clauses, relative clauses, and comparative clauses (Diharjo et al., 2020; Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021; Teknologi et al., 2021).

This research was focused on the analysis of relative clause. Relative clause is the topic of discussion in this research because can be found in many aspects of language either in written or oral communication (Mandasari, n.d.; Novawan et al., 2020; Setri & Setiawan, 2020). The researcher wants to understand clearly about relative clause moreover how relative clause is in English also Indonesian, is there any differences or similarities between both languages? According to the explanation above, the writer was interested in analyzing relative clause especially in the pattern of relative clause in English and Indonesian. The researcher attempt to analyze the clause of relative clauses in one of Seno Gumira Ajidarma's collections is Clara atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa and its translation Clara. The short story Clara atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa, which translated into English by Michael H. Bodden as Clara becomes one of Indonesian short stories which translated into English. In order to see the pattern of relative clause in both Indonesian and English thus the writer need to see how relative clause is applied in both languages in the short story (Amelia, 2021; Keanu, 2018). By comparing the translation of the short story, it will be revealed that relative clause used in both languages has their own pattern (Al Falaq et al., 2021; Indonesia et al., n.d.; Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Syntax is the study of the principles and processes by which sentences are constructed in particular languages (Chavez, 2000; Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020; Styawati et al., 2020). Syntactic investigation of a given language has as its goal the construction of a grammar that can be viewed as a device of some sort for producing the sentences of the language under analysis (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021; Putri & Aminatun, 2021; K. Sari & Pranoto, 2021). Clause is stated as a group of words having its own subject and predicate as

illustrated by Sandy told me that you are very diligent (Gulö & Rahmawelly, 2019; Meliasari et al., 2018; Puspita et al., 2021). That sentence consists of two clauses; they are Sandy told me and you are very diligent. A complex sentence is a sentence which has more than one clause. There is a certain relation which makes the two clauses have a complex sense (L. M. I. Afrianto & Seomantri, 2014; Kuswoyo, 2014; Puspita, 2021b). A complex sentence is formed by the main clause and subordinate clause. It can be seen from the example above that Sandy told me is stated as the main clause. A subordinate clause is stated as a part of the main clause (A. Afrianto, 2017; Ayu et al., 2021b; Suprayogi & Novanti, 2021).

METHOD

The researcher uses qualitative research as the methodology of this research. This kind of research belongs to qualitative research which is characterized by observation and description in forms of words or sentences. Qualitative research is accomplished by giving explanation of the issue in the analysis (Baker & Edwards, 2012; F. M. Sari & Wahyudin, 2019). The data of this research were obtained from short story entitled "Clara Atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa" which is originally written in Indonesian by Seno Gumira Ajidarma and the English version was translated by Michael H. Bodden. It is the part of a bilingual edition of short stories (Indonesian and English). The analysis started with the types of relative clauses found in the novel. The researcher will use the contrastive analysis study to contrast between Indonesian and English language.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Here are the similarities patterns of relative clauses found in the short story *Clara atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa* dan *Clara*.

1. Relative Pronoun + Verb + Complement

A relative pronoun may be the subject of its own clause. Subject pattern relative clauses are formed as follows: Relative Pronoun + Verb + Complement

Excerpt 1

Source Language(a)	Target Language (b)
Namun, setidaknya saya yakin pasti bukan mahasiswa yang membakar dan menjarah kompleks perumahan, perkotaan, dan mobil-mobil yang lewat. (pg. 2 line 28)	Nevertheless, I was certain it wasn't the students who burned and looted the subdivisions, the shopping centers, and the passing automobiles. (pg. 2 line 30)

a.   Namun, setidaknya saya yakin pasti bukan mahasiswa *yang **membakar dan***

                                    RP   V

Menjarah** **kompleks perumahan, perkotaan, dan mobil-mobil yang lewat.

                   C

In the source language, the constituent which is in bold and italic is the relative clause. The relative clause is introduced by relative pronoun *yang*. The relative clause *yang membakar dan menjarah kompleks perumahan, perkotaan, dan mobil-mobil yang lewat* provides some information about the noun *mahasiswa*. The relative pronoun *yang* in clause replaces and describes antecedent *mahasiswa*. The relative clause shows that *mahasiswa* discussed in clause is students who burning and looting the subdivisions, the shopping centers, and the passing automobiles. The verbs *membakar dan menjarah* is to agree with the antecedent *mahasiswa.* For *kompleks perumahan, perkotaan, dan mobil-mobil yang lewat* is identified as complement in the relative clause *yang membakar dan menjarah*to make the sense complete. Thus, pattern that used by the source language is Relative Pronoun+Verb+Complement.

Excerpt 2

Source Language (a)	Target Language (b)
Sedikit-sedikit saya mengerem, dan toh roda yang menggesek aspal semen itu tetap mengeluarkan bunyi Ciiiiiiitttt! Yang sering dianggap sebagai petanda betapa para pemilik mobil sangat jumawa. (pg. 3 line)	I braked little by little, and even so the wheels rubbing against the asphalt still screeched Skreeeeeeee!— which is often taken as a sign that the automobile owner is a macho show-off. (pg. 3 line 10)

a.   Sedikit-sedikit saya mengerem, dan toh roda yang menggesek aspal semen itu tetap

     mengeluarkan bunyi Ciiiiiiitttt! **Yang sering dianggap**

$$\textbf{RP} \qquad \textbf{V}$$
<u>**sebagai petanda**</u> betapa para pemilik mobil sangat jumawa.
$$\textbf{C}$$

In the source language, the constituent which is in bold and italic is the relative clause. The relative clause is introduced by relative pronoun *yang*. The relative clause *yang sering dianggap sebagai petanda* provides some information about the noun phrase *bunyi Ciiiiiitttt!*. The relative pronoun *yang* in clause replaces and describes antecedent *bunyi Ciiiiiitttt!*. The relative clause shows that *bunyi Ciiiiiitttt* discussed in clause is a sound which is often taken as a sign. The verb *sering dianggap* is to agree with antecedent *bunyi Ciiiiiitttt!*. For *sebagai petanda* is identified as complement of the relative clause *Yang sering dianggap* to make the sense complete. Thus, pattern that used by the source language is Relative Pronoun+Verb+Complement.

CONCLUSION

From the table analyzing the pattern of relative clauses in the Indonesian-English translation of Clara atawa Wanita Yang Diperkosa above, the researcher found that the relative clause is a subordinate clause that modifies a noun phrase, generally a noun. It starts with a relative pronoun such as who, which, and that and yang. Then, the researcher found 2 data which included by source languages and target languages from Indonesian into English. From the data, the researcher found some similarities and differences of relative clauses in Indonesian and English.

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