

## RELATIVE CLAUSE AND ITS TRANSLATION FOUND IN THE NOVEL ENTITLED “THE WONDERFUL WIZARD OF OZ”

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### ABSTRACT

This study focuses on analysis of English relative clauses and its translations found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. The study aims to: (i) analyze the types of relative clauses and its tree diagram found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts of relative clause in the translation process found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. This study applied qualitative research design in analyzing data. In analyzing data, this study used the theory of relative clauses by Quirk (1985), Sneddon (2005) and the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford (1965). The researcher collected the data of relative clauses by reading the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” in order to know the story and observe the possibility of the data source taken from the novel. In the method and technique of collecting the data, the data source was read and collected to find out the types of English relative clauses and their translation analysis that were found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. This study found that type of English relative clauses found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” were 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 found in the novel were structure shifts and unit shifts using the theory of translation proposed by Catford.

**Keywords:** Relative Clause; Translation; Shifts; Syntax

### I. Introduction

The novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” is stated as a children's book written by Lyman Frank Baum. The first literary work was published by the George M. Hill Company in Chicago conducted in 1900. The novel told the story about the chronicles in adventures of a young Kansas farm girl called Dorothy in the area of magical Land of Oz after she and her pet dog Toto were swept away from their home by a big tornado. When she arrived in Oz, she realized that she could not return home until she had destroyed the Wicked Witch of the

West. The data found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” were analyzed by using the tree diagram to analyze about the tree diagram and the translation analysis. There were an idea and statement sex pressed by applying words and there are a subject and verb that can be found in the clause. Phrases and sentences are used as grammatical function. The arrangement and the form of word are related in a sentence. Sentence can consists of subject, verb, complement, object and adverbial.

Sneddon (2005) stated that a clause consisted of independent and dependent clause. Independent clause can be also called as a simple sentence. In dependent clauses, there are adverbial clauses, noun clauses and adjective clauses. A noun clause is a dependent clause that takes the place of any noun in the sentence. They can be in the form of subjects, objects, or subject complements. It can be seen that there are three main structural types of clauses. Finite clause, nonfinite clause and verbless clause can be analyzed. A non-finite clause is called as a clause that has a non-tensed form of the verb. Relative clause is stated as a subordinate clause modifying a noun or pronoun found in the main clause. The examples of relative clause with a relative pronoun are *that, who, which or whose, where*. Sneddon stated that there are two types of English relative clauses. They are Restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining relative clause which are part of relative clauses. In relative clause, relative pronoun can be placed initially. In-sufficient information is found in the restrictive relative clause. Restrictive/defining and non-restrictive/non-defining are types of relative clause. In relative clause, relative pronoun is placed initially in a clause. The researcher applied this theory because the theory can analyze the types of relative clauses and their translation analysis found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”, Sneddon (2005).

This study analyzed about types of relative clauses which are found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*” including their translation analysis. This study analyzed about the tree diagram analysis of relative clauses found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. The syntax structure in relative clauses found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*” were analyzed. The syntax structure in relative clause found in the data source was analyzed by using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller. The researcher used the theory of syntax by Quirk in order to analyze the types of relative clauses found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. This study analyzed relative clauses found the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*” and their translation analysis in the process of translating from source language into target language. The study analyzed translation shift found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”.

The first study to be reviewed is taken from Prawita (2014) analyzing about the types of the shift of complex noun phrases found in the translation of Oprah from English into Indonesian. Her study analyzed about the change in translation of complex noun phrases. Her study applied the theory of Catford (1965) in A Linguistic Theory of Translation and Nida

(1975) in Language Structure and Translation. There was no relation between the primary and supporting theory in the study. The study was one of the reviews as this study provides a clear explanation related to the types of shifts found in a complex noun phrase. This study applied about adverbial and their translation.

The second study to be reviewed is the study from Agustini (2005) analyzing about the type and function of a nominal clause in the novel entitled the Official deat by Prescott, published in 2003. The analyses of the study found that the function of the nominal clause is on the types. The relevance can be found between little clause and relative clause analysis in the study. This study was one of the reviews because it related to the topic discussed by the writer. The theory of translation equivalence was proposed by Quirk. The third study to be discussed in this study was taken from Astuti (2005). Her study analyzed about the structure of English Noun Phrase (ENP) as the Source Language (SL) that was translated into Indonesian Noun Phrase (INP) as the Target Language (TL). The study analyzed about the equivalence translation of English Noun Phrase into Indonesian. This study was used as one of the reviews because it related to the topic discussed by the author. Moreover, her study analyzed about the definition of translation equivalence.

The relative clause was analyzed by using the tree diagram analysis to analyze the syntax structure found in the source language in the data source and continued to compare the syntax structure found in the target language. This was done to analyze the the differences of syntax structure between the source language and the target language. The syntax structure was analyzed by using the tee diagram. In analyzing translation shift, the study applied the theory proposed by Catford (1965). According to Sneddon (1996), the head of the noun phrase explains to some component within the relative clause. Types of Indonesian relative clauses are defining relative clause, topic-comment relative clauses, prepositional relative clauses and locative relative clauses. The theory of types of relative clause proposed by Quirk (1985) was used to categorize the types of relative clauses. The theory of translation shifts proposed by Catford (1965) was used by the researcher to get the answer on the second problem. This study applied the theories of English relative clauses by Quirk (1985), Indonesian Relative Clause by Sneddon (1996), and translation shift proposed by Catford (1965). Noun phrase found in relative clause provide information related to the person or thing and indicated by that noun phrase. There is the connection between the noun phrase in the main clause can be placed in the main clause, and 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.

## II. Methods

The study applied qualitative research design. The study applied observation and documentary analysis used in the method and technique of collecting data. The study applied observation method to analyze data of English relative clauses found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” and their translations in the target language. Method and techniques of collecting data were conducted by doing note taking, reading and observation. In the process of collecting the data of relative clauses found in the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”, the novel were read to understand the story and collect the data that can be taken from the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. Firstly, the study analyze the story of the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz” to get the types of English relative clauses found in the novel. Then, the researcher will observe the data based on the problems discussed in this study. The types of the relative clauses were classified to find out the data. Finally, the types of shifts of relative clauses occurred in the story “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*” were analyzed. Qualitative descriptive method was called as the method used by the researcher in analyzing the data of relative clauses found in the novel entitled “*The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*”. The method aimed at describing data of relative clauses and their translation analysis. The collected data of relative clauses were analyzed by using tree diagram. After collecting data, the data were listed by using tables between the source and target language. The relative clauses found in the source language were compared between English and their Indonesian translations. The data of relative clauses were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Quirk (1985). The data of relative clauses were done by doing note taking. The data of relative clauses were analyzed by using the theory proposed by Quirk (1985) and Sneddon (2005). Indonesian Relative clause can be indicated by relative pronoun *yang* functioning as a relative pronoun. The tree diagram was analyzed using the theory proposed by Sneddon (2005). The tree diagram was used in order to analyze about the syntactic structure from source language into target language

## III. Findings and Discussion

This research study analyzed types English relative clauses by using tree diagram including their translation analysis. The study analyzed the types of translation shifts proposed by Catford.

### Datum 1

Among them was the Queen herself who asked in her squeaky little voice. (169)

Di antaramerekaada sang Ratu, yang bertanya dengansuaranya yang melengking. (123)

Relative Cl. C: who asked in her squeaky little voice  
                   S      V  C



By looking at the tree diagram in datum 1, it can be seen from datum 1 that unit shift shift occurred in the process of translation in relative clause into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun *Queen* was translated into a noun phrase *sang ratu*. As a part of relative clause, a noun *Queen* was translated into a noun phrase *sang ratu*. It is called as unit shift translation as there is a translation process in translating from a noun into a noun phrase. It is called as higher rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford.

**Datum 2**

"My grandfather was at that time the King of the Winged Monkeys *which lived in the forest near Gayalette's palace.*(173)

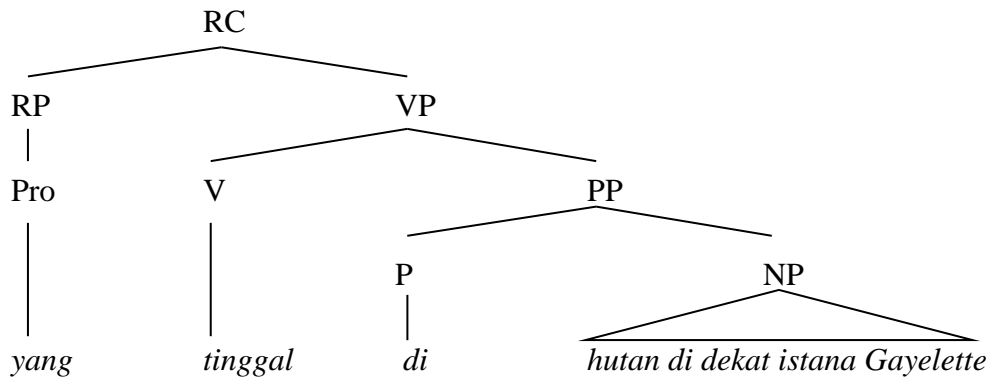
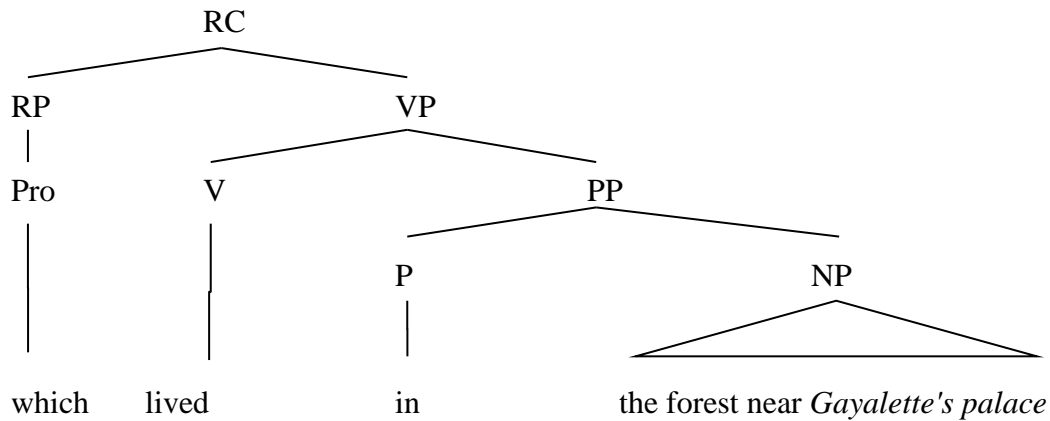
Saat itu, Raja Monyet Bersayap adalah kakekku, *yang tinggal di hutan di dekat istana Gayalette.* (128)

Relative Cl. C: *which lived in the forest near Gayalette's palace.*

S V C

Relative Cl. C: *yang tinggal di hutan di dekat istana Gayalette*

S V C



As we can see in datum 2 that English relative clause *which lived in the forest near Gayalette's palace* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*lived* as a verb) and prepositional phrase (*in the forest near Gayalette's palace*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 2 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (*yang* as subject), and verb phrase (*tinggal*) and prepositional phrase (*di hutan di dekat istana Gayalette*). English relative clause *which lived in the forest near Gayalette's palace* is stated as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause *yang tinggal di hutan di dekat istana Gayalette* is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in *which lived in the forest near Gayalette's palace* is called as relative pronoun type where *the King of the Winged Monkeys* is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, *who* functions as the role of the head. The head noun *the King of the Winged Monkeys* stands as recipient.

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 2, it can be seen from datum 2 that unit shift occurred in the process of translation in English relative clause into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a noun *near* was translated into a phrase *di dekat*. As a part of relative clause, a noun *near* that was translated into a phrase *di dekat*. It is called as unit shift translation as there is a translation process in translating from a phrase into a word. It is called as higher rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford.

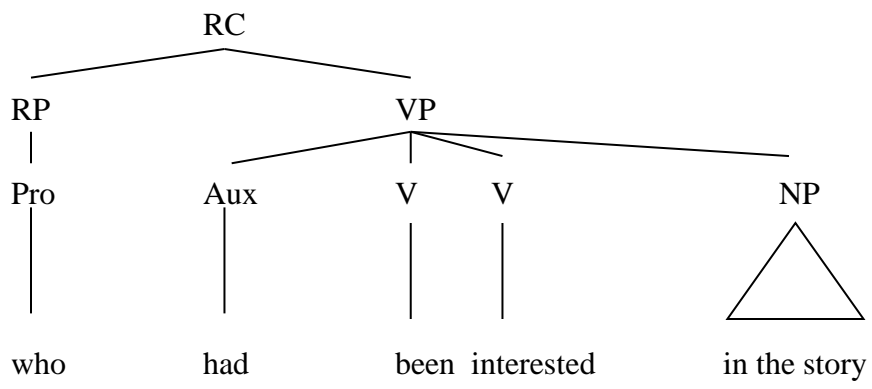
**Datum 3**

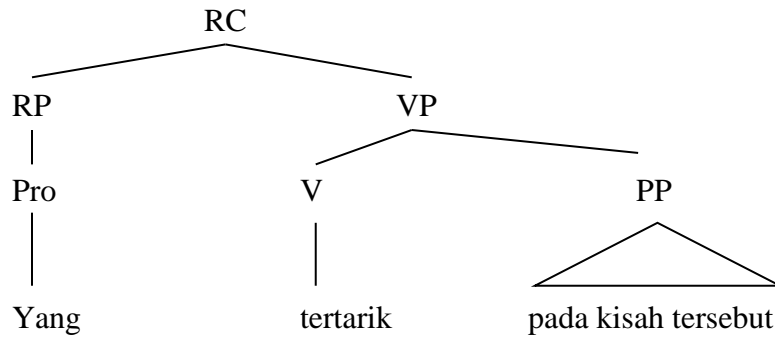
"And what became of them?" asked Dorothy, who had been interested in the story. (174)

Tanya Dorothy, yang tertarik pada kisah tersebut. (129)

Relative Cl. C: who had been interested in the story  
                   S                  V                  C

Relative Cl. C: yang tertarik pada kisah tersebut  
                   S          V                  C





It can be seen in datum 3 that English relative clause *who had been interested in the story* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*had been interested* as a verb phrase) and prepositional phrase (*in the story*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 3 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (*yang* as subject), and verb phrase (*tertarik*) and prepositional phrase (*di pada kisah tersebut*). English relative clause *who had been interested in the story* is stated as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause *yang tertarik pada kisah tersebut* is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in *who had been interested in the story* is called as relative pronoun type where *Dorothy* is called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, *who* functions as the role of the head. The head noun *Dorothy* stands as recipient.

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 3, it can be seen from datum 3 that unit shift in lower rank shift occurred in the process of translation in English relative clause into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a verb phrase *had been interested* was translated into a verb *tertarik*. As a part of relative clause, a verb phrase *had been interested* that was translated into a verb *tertarik*. It is called as unit shift translation in lower rank as there is a translation process in translating from a phrase into a word. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory by Catford.

**Datum 4**

A man *who goes up in a balloon on circus day*. (186)

Orang *yang naik balon pada hari sirkus*. (139)

Relative Cl. C:	<u>who</u>	<u>goes up</u>	<u>in a balloon on circus day</u>
	S	V	C
Relative Cl. C:	<u>yang</u>	<u>naik</u>	<u>balon pada hari sirkus</u>
	S	V	C





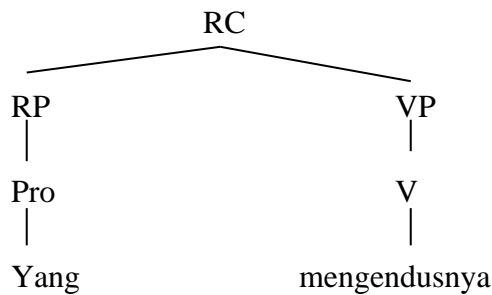
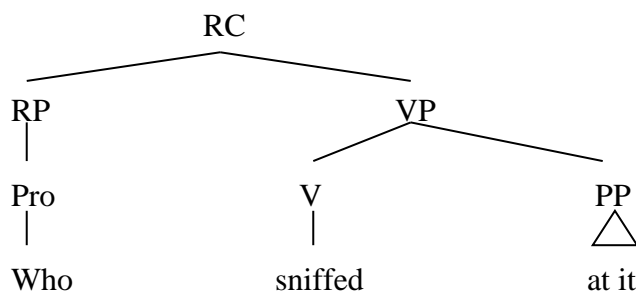
**Datum 5**

The Cowardly Lion, *who sniffed at it* if he did not like it, the Wizard said.(199)

Singa pengecut, *yang mengendusny*a seakan tidak menyukainya, si Penyihir berkata.  
(148)

Relative Cl. C: who sniffed at it  
S V C

Relative Cl. C: yang mengendusnya  
S V



As we can see in datum 5 that English relative clause *sniffed at it* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*sniffed* as a verb phrase) and prepositional phrase (*at it*). Meanwhile, it can be seen in datum 5 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (*yang* as subject), and verb phrase (*mengendusny a*). English relative clause *who sniffed at it* is stated as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause *yang mengendusny a* is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in *who sniffed at it* is called as relative pronoun type where *a manis* called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, *who* functions as the role of the head. The head noun *the Cowardly Lion* stands as recipient.

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 5, it can be seen from datum 5 that unit shift in lower rank shift occurred in the process of translation in English relative clause into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from a verb phrase *like it* was translated into a verb

*menyukainya*. As a part of relative clause, a verb phrase *like it* was translated into a verb *menyukainya*. It is called as unit shift translation as there is a translation process in translating from a phrase into a word. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford.

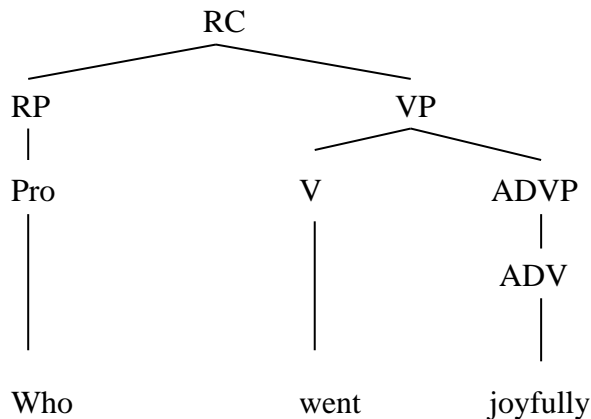
**Datum 6**

The Lion, *who went joyfully back to his friends* to tell them of his good fortune. (199)

Dengan suka cita dia kembali ke teman-temannya untuk menceritakan nasib baiknya. (148)

Relative Cl. C: who went joyfully  
                   S      V      C

Relative Cl. C: yang mengendusnya  
                   S          V



As we can see in datum 6 that English relative clause *who went joyfully back to his friends* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*went* as a verb), (*joyfully* as an adverb) and verb phrase (*back to his friends*). It can be seen that, the result of the translation from source language is not in form of the relative clause in the target language. However, the target language is not in the form of relative clause, the translator tried to maintain the meaning from source language. It can be seen that the translation shift strategy is used by the translator in translating relative clause.

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 6, it can be seen from datum 6 that unit shift shift in higher rank occurred in the process of translation in English relative clause into Indonesian. It can be seen that translation shift from an adverb of manner *joyfully* was translated into a word *dengan suka cita*. As a part of relative clause, an adverb of manner *joyfully* was translated into a

phrase *dengansukacita*. It is called as unit shift translation as there is a translation process in translating from a phrase into a word. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford.

It can be seen from the translation process above that there are six data that are translated by using unit shift translation. It can be seen for example in the translation shift from a verb phrase *like it* was translated into a verb *menyukainya*. As a part of relative clause, a verb phrase *like it* was translated into a verb *menyukainya*. It is called as unit shift translation as there is a translation process in translating from a phrase into a word. It is called as lower rank translation based on the theory proposed by Catford. Halliday (2014:44) stated that relatif clause as the hipotactic elaboration of complex clauses because this clause explained clearly about the entity mentioned by the speaker in order that the another person understood about the intended meaning of the speaker. In the study of types and core constituents of *acehnese* relative clauses written by Iskandar (2021), the basic structure of the Acehnese relative clauses is stated as the arrangement of the main constituents preceding (post-nominal) the relative clauses. The constituents that explained the relative clauses could form words or phrases depending on the reference to the meaning of the relative clauses. In the Acehnese, the following elements do not exist: (1) relative clauses that can be reduced by adverbials such as in English, (2) relative pronouns as in German and relative particles such as in Chinese Mandarin; and (3) the attachment of relative suffixes to verbs as in Korean

#### IV. Conclusion

The analysis of relative clauses found that type of English relative clauses used the data taken from the novel entitled “The Wonderful Wizard of Oz”. Types of relative clauses were 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 found in the novel were structure shifts and unit shifts using the theory of translation proposed by Catford. It can be seen in datum 4 that English relative clause *who goes up in a balloon on circus day* has the constituent structure of (*who* as the subject), (*goes up* as a verb phrase) and prepositional phrase (*in a balloon on circus day*). Meanwhile, in datum 4 that relative clause found in the target language has the constituent structure of relative pronoun (*yang* as subject), and verb phrase (*naik*) and noun phrase (*balon pada hari sirkus*). English relative clause *who goes up in a balloon on circus day* is stated as relative pronoun type. Meanwhile, Indonesian relative clause *yang naik balon pada hari sirkus* is called as defining relative clause. English relative clause in *who goes up in a balloon on circus day* is called as relative pronoun type where *a manis* called as a pronoun and it indicates the role of the head noun within the relative clause. In the relative pronoun type, *who* functions as the role of the head. The head noun *a man* stands as recipient. There are some implications of the

study in analyzing relative clauses in their translation analysis. The translation strategies that can be used in analyzing the data were translation shift especially unit shift translation. Hopefully, in the future there will be another research analyzing about relative clauses and their translation by using another translation theories in order to get better understanding about the translation strategies that can be used in analyzing translation of relative clauses. The strength of this study is placed on the tree diagram analysis in order to find the difference between syntactic structure in source language and target language. The weakness of the study found out that there is no another translation strategy used in analyzing data

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