THE APPLICATION OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSES
IN THE NOVEL *ALLEGIANT* BY VERONICA ROTH

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana adjective clause bahasa Inggris diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan untuk mengidentifikasi teori dan strategi yang cocok yang dapat diterapkan untuk menganalisis adjective clause. Penelitian ini dibatasi pada analisis penerjemahan adjective clause dengan relative pronoun: itu, yang, siapa, dan klausa kata sifat dengan kata keterangan relatif di mana, menggunakan strategi semantik dan sintaksis oleh Chesterman dan teori yang terkait dengannya. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan mengumpulkan dan menganalisis novel versi bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia. Hasil yang didapat setelah saya menganalisa 20 data dari 100 data adalah: klausa kata sifat dengan kata ganti relatif that (7), klausa kata sifat dengan kata ganti relatif which (2), klausa kata sifat dengan kata ganti relatif who (7), dan klausa kata sifat dengan kata keterangan relatif where (4). Selain itu, strategi dan teori sinonim sering digunakan oleh para penerjemah novel dalam menerjemahkan klausa kata sifat.

Kata Kunci*: Terjemahan, Adjective Clause, Sinonim, Perubahan Skema*

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to find out how English adjective clauses are translated into Indonesian and to identify the suitable theories and strategies that can be applied to analyze the adjective clauses. This research is limited to the analysis of the translation of adjective clauses with relative pronouns; that, which, who, and adjective clauses with relative adverb where, using semantic and syntactic strategies by Chesterman and theories related to them. The method applied was descriptive qualitative research by collecting and analyzing both English and Indonesian versions of the novel. The results obtained after I analyze the 20 data out of 100 data are; the adjective clauses with relative pronoun that (7), the adjective clauses with relative pronoun which (2), the adjective clauses with relative pronoun who (7), and the adjective clauses with relative adverb where (4). Furthermore, the synonymy strategy and theory are often used by the novel translators in translating the adjective clause.

Keywords: *Translation, Adjective Clauses, Synonymy, Scheme Change*

INTRODUCTION

Allegiant is a science fiction novel by American author, Veronica Roth. This novel is the third series, following Divergent and Insurgent which brings the Divergent series to a powerful conclusion while revealing the secrets of the dystopian world that has captivated millions of readers in Divergent and Insurgent. The story begins with the story of Tris and her friends who know there is a world outside of Chicago. After they are outside Chicago, they realized how fast the world is, and they were taken to a Genetic Welfare Bureau, which is a kind of office or research site for genes. In this place, they have just known that all this time they have become an experiment of the United States Government. This novel was number one in the New York Times Bestselling, USA Today Bestseller, and Indie Bestseller list. Allegiant was released in the United States on March 18, 2016, starring Shailene Diann Woodley as Beatrice Prior (known as Tris).

After reading the novel, the writer found out there are many adjective clauses in the novel. The writer would like to find out much more examples and the forms of the adjective clauses in translating the source language into the target language. The writer tried to analyze the translation of adjective clauses by using semantic and syntactic strategies by Chesterment (1997) and any other related theories as the basis of the research can be used as an input for a student of translation, in terms of theoretical review whether the theories used in analyzing data are relevant or not. Moreover, this research can be considered as an additional source to further research, especially for those who take on a topic related to the translation of adjective clauses.

METHOD

In this research, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method since the processes of the research are collecting the data, analyzing the data, and drawing a conclusion. To obtain data is intended in accordance with the problems in this study.

FINDINGS

The writer deeply discuss about the anaylsis of the adjective clauses to answer the problem in chapter I. The writer classifies the data into two categories as follows:

a. Classification A $\Rightarrow$ The analysis of adjective clauses which have relative pronouns that, which, and who.
b. Classification B $\Rightarrow$ The analysis of adjective clauses which have relative adverb where.

All the data analyzed are chosen to represent the other which writer ound the novel. Furthermore, the researcher goes on the process of encoding in order to make researcher easier in analyzing the data. The encoding process is elaborated as follows:

A(001/E-ALG/033)   A(001/I-ALG/035)

Firstly, the letter A written on the front shows the category of the datum. Secondly, the number 001 identifies the sequence of the data. Thirdly, since the novel that the researcher used as the source of data has the same title both in English and Indonesian versions, the researcher labeled each datum with E-ALG which means English- Allegiant (version) and I-ALG is Indonesian-Allegiant (version). Ultimately, code 003 indicates the page where the datum is found.

Here is the analysis of the data that the writer trying to analyze and classified into classifications A and B.

1. DISCUSSION

Table 1. Adjective Clause With Relative Pronouns That, Who, and Which

Source Language	Target Language
A(004/E-ALG/033) "The question **that is itching at the back of my mind** is: why didn't she tell me?"	**A(004/I-ALG/042)** *"Pertanyaan **yang mengusik benakku** adalah: mengapa ia tidak memberitahuku?"*
The semantic strategy that the translators used here are paraphrased by Chesterman (1997) (p.104). The translators use scheme change as the syntactic strategy.	
Source Language	Target Language
A(068/E-ALG/162) "She covers my hand with her own, which is **warm and strong**, and the corners of her mouth curl into a smile"	**A(004/I-ALG/042)** **A(068/I-ALG/157)** *"Tris membungkus tanganku dengan tangannya **yang terasa hangat dan kokoh** sementara ujung-ujung bibirnya melengkung membentuk senyuman"*
the translators used synonymy as the semantic strategy in translating adjective clauses. the translators used **scheme change** as the **syntactic strategy** in translating the adjective clause	
Source Language	Target Language
A(095/E-ALG/199) "This is not Marcus's mask, this is not the person **who the city knows as my father…**"	**A(095/I-ALG/191)** *"Ini bukan Marcus yang topeng, ini bukan orang **yang dikenal warga kota sebagai ayahku…**'*
The translators used synonymy as the semantic strategy since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL. The **syntactic strategy** used by the translators is **clause structure change** strategy by Chesterman (1997)	
Source Language	Target Language
A(007/E-ALG/008) "All you have to do is come up with a lie **that will exonerete both Christina and Cara…**"	**A(007/I-ALG/020)** *"Yang perlu kau lakukan hanyalah memikirkan kebohongan **yang dapat membebaskan Christina dan Cara…**"*
The translators used synonymy as the semantic strategy since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL. The translators used **literal translation** as the **syntactic strategy.**	
Source Language	Target Language
A(010/E-ALG/018) "Ultimately, it was you **who helped Tris** and got that video released, she says"	**A(010/I-ALG/029)** *"Pada dasarnya, kaulah **yang membantu Tris** dan menyebabkan video itu tersebar, ujarnya"*
the translators used **synonymy** as the **semantic strategy** in translating the adjective clause. The translators used **scheme change** as the **syntactic strategy**.	

Source Language	Target Language
A(100/E-ALG/218)	**A(100/I-ALG/211)**
"To the Abnegation power should only be given to people **who don't want it"**	*"Bagi Abengation, kekuatan atau kekuasaan seharusnya hanya diberikan kepada orang-orang **yang tidak menginginkannya"***
The translators used **synonymy** as the **semantic strategy** since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL. The translators used **scheme change** as the **syntactic strategy** in translating the adjective clause.	
Source Language	**Target Language**
A(039/E-ALG/098)	**A(039/I-ALG/099)**
"And old city **that was transformed into empty land** for the Amity to farm"	*"Sebuah kota tua **yang berubah menjadi lahan kosong** dipergunakan bertani oleh para Amity"*
The **semantic strategy** that the translators used in translating the adjective clause is **synonymy**. The translators used **literal translation** as the **syntactic strategy**.	
Source Language	**Target Language**
A(074/E-ALG/113)	**A(047/I-ALG/112)**
"I'm not the only one **who looks confused** – Peter raises both eyebrows as if asking a question"	*"Aku bukan satu-satunya **yang terlihat bingung** – Peter mengangkat kedua alisnya seakan bertanya"*
the **semantic strategy** that the translators used in translating the adjective clause is **synonymy**. the **syntactic strategy** that the translators used here is **clause structure change** strategy by Chesterman (1997)	
Source Language	**Target Language**
A(013/E-ALG/021)	**A(013/I-ALG/032)**
"…Like the one **that almost made me kill Triss.."**	*"…Seperti simulasi **yang hampir membuatku membunuh Tris**…"*
The translators used **synonymy** as the **semantic strategy** since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL. The translators used **literal translation** as the **syntactic strategy**.	
Source Language	**Target Language**
A(058/E-ALG/130)	**A(058/I-ALG/128)**
"I look back at Tobias, **who is pacing back and forth in front of the windows**, gnawing on his fingernails"	*"Aku memandang Tobias **yang sedang mondar-mandir di depan jendela** sambil mengigiti kuku"*
The translators used **synonymy** as the **semantic strategy** since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL.The translators used **level shift** as the **syntactic strategy**.	
Source Language	**Target Language**
A(078/E-ALG/168)	**A(078/I-ALG/163)**
"Inside, a girl with light brown skin and a green jumpsuit is replacing the paper **that covers the exam table"**	*"Di dalamnya, seorang gadis berkulit cokelat terang mengenakan jumpsuit hijau sedang mengganti kertas **yang menutupi meja pemeriksaan**"*

The translators used **synonymy** as the **semantic strategy** since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL. The translators used **scheme change** as the **syntactic strategy** in translating the adjective clause.

Source Language	Target Language
A(092/E-ALG/195)	**A(092/I-ALG/188)**
"…Now it's just the support staff **who goes down here**"	"…*Sekarang hanya staf pendukung **yang turun kesini***"

The **semantic strategy** that the translators used here is **synonymy**. The translators used **scheme change** as the **syntactic strategy** in translating the adjective clause.

Source Language	Target Language
A(054/E-ALG/127)	**A(054/I-ALG/125)**
"I think of my father, a born Erudite, not Divergent; a man **who could not help but be smart…**"	"*Aku teringat ayahku yang terlahir sebagai Erudite bukanlah Divergent. Ia adalah pria **yang ditakdirkan pintar**…*"

The **semantic strategy** that the translators used here is **antonymy**. The **syntactic strategy** that the translators used here is **clause structure change** strategy by Chesterman (1997)

Source Language	Target Language
A(027/E-ALG/072)	**A(027/I-ALG/072)**
"I lift my eyes to a mirror **that now stands in front of me**"	"*Aku mengangkat pandangan dan menatap cermin **yang sekarang berada di hadapanku**"*

The translators used **synonymy** as the **semantic strategy** since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL. The translators used **literal translation** as the **syntactic strategy**.

Source Language	Target Language
A(086/E-ALG/181)	**A(086/I-ALG/175)**
"I have to tilt my head back to look at the airplane, **which is bigger that I expected it to be…**"	"*Aku harus menengedah untuk memandang pesawat, **yang ternyata lebih besar daripada perkiraanku**…*"

The **semantic strategy** that the translators used here is **paraphrase**. The **syntactic strategy** that the translators used here is **scheme change**.

Source Language	Target Language
A(061/E-ALG/147)	**A(061/I-ALG/144)**
"…Genetic damage isn't the kind of problem **that can be solved with one big charge**"	"…*Kerusakan gen bukan masalah **yang dapat dipecahkan hanya dengan satu kali upaya besar-besaran**"*

The **semantic strategy** that the translators used in translating the adjective clause is **emphasis change**. The translators used **literal translation** as the **syntactic strategy**.

Table 2. Adjective Clauses with Relative Adverb Where

Source Language	Target Language
B(001/E-ALG/091)	**B(001/I-ALG/094)**
"She said is eager to leave, to escape this place **where her brother was muderes…**"	

	"*Ia begitu bersemangat untuk pergi, untuk meninggalkan kota **tempat saudara laki-lakinya dibunuh**…*"
the **semantic strategy** that the translators used is **synonymy**. The translators used **unit shift** as the **syntactic strategy** because the adjective clauses in the SL unit is translated as a different unit in the TL.	

Source Language	Target Language
B(098/E-ALG/212)	**B(098/I-ALG/205)**
"I recognize it from somewhere – from Tobias's room, **where I slept** after my almost execution in Erudite headquarters"	*"Aku pernah melihat benda itu di suatu tempat – di kamar Tobias, **waktu aku tidur di sana** setelah nyaris di eksekusi di markas Erudite"*
The translators used **distribution change** as the **semantic strategy**. the **syntactic strategy** that the translators used here is **unit shift**.	

Source Language	Target Language
B(037/E-ALG/095)	**B(037/I-ALG/096)**
"It doesn't take skill to stand in place **where no bullets find you**, or to fire into the dark…"	"*Keterampilan tidak dibutuhkan untuk berdiri di tempat **yang tidak bakal dikenai peluru**, atau melepaskan tembakan ke gelapan…*"
The **semantic strategy** that the translators used here is **paraphrase**. the **syntactic strategy** that the translators used here is **clause structure change** strategy by Chesterman (1997).	

Source Language	Target Language
B(032/E-ALG/083)	**B(032/I-ALG/086)**
"Then I reach the station **where we'll catch the train**, and lead Caleb up flight of metal steps to the platform"	"*Setelah tiba di stasiun **tempat kami akan menaiki kereta**, aku menuntun Caleb menaiki tangga logam menuju peron*"
The translators used **synonymy** as the **semantic strategy** since the translation of adjective clause in the SL is translated near-synonym in TL. The translators used **unit shift** as the **syntactic strategy** because the adjective clause in the SL is translated into noun phrase in the TL.	

CONCLUSION

The topic that the writer used in this undergraduate thesis is Adjective Clauses. The 20 data of adjective clauses out of 100 data found in 21 chapters of the novel. The writer applied the semantic and syntactic strategies by Chesterman in analyzing the data. Synonymy as the semantic strategy is often used in translating the adjective clauses as the translators tried to make the reader easy to find and understand the meaning.

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