

THE SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STRATEGIES OF ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH PARTICIPIAL CLAUSES IN SIDNEY SHELDON'S *MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT* AND JOHN GRISHAM'S *THE STREET LAWYER*

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ABSTRACT

*The participial construction is one that exists in English but not in Indonesian. With regard to the translation, it might not be easy to translate a text having a structure that exists in one language (as a source language/SL) but not in the other (as a target language/TL). This study analyses the English participial clauses and their Indonesian translations in terms of the strategies applied in the translation. It focuses on two types of participial clauses; they are adverbial clauses and adjectival clauses. The data evaluated are the texts in Sidney Sheldon's novel *Morning, Noon, and Night* (1995) which is translated into *Pagi, Siang dan Malam* (1996) by Hendarto Setiadi and John Grisham's novel *The Street Lawyer* (1998) which is translated into *Pengacara Jalanan* (1998) by Widya Kirana and Diniarty Pandia. This study compares the strategies that the translators apply and tries to find the similarities as well as differences in the strategies used in the translations of the two novels. To reach these objectives, the English version and the Indonesian translations are compared and analyzed to determine the strategies applied and to find the similarities and differences of the strategies.*

Keywords: *participial clauses, translation, strategies, Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL), adverbial clauses, adjectival clauses*

ABSTRAK

*Konstruksi partisipial merupakan sebuah konstruksi yang ada di dalam Bahasa Inggris, tetapi tidak ditemukan dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Dalam hal terjemahan, mungkin tidak mudah untuk menerjemahkan sebuah teks yang memiliki sebuah konstruksi dalam bahasa sumber, tapi konstruksi ini tidak ditemukan dalam bahasa sasaran. Studi ini meneliti strategi yang diterapkan dalam menerjemahkan klausa partisipial Bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Jenis klausa partisipial yang diteliti dibatasi pada klausa adverbia dan klausa adjektiva. Data yang dikumpulkan berasal dari novel *Morning, Noon, and Night* (1995) karya Sidney Sheldon yang diterjemahkan oleh Hendarto Setiadi ke dalam *Pagi, Siang dan Malam* (1996), dan novel *The Street Lawyer* (1998) karya John Grisham yang diterjemahkan oleh Widya Kirana dan Diniarty Pandia ke dalam *Pengacara Jalanan* (1998). Penelitian*

ini berusaha membandingkan strategi-strategi yang diterapkan para penerjemah itu dan mencoba menemukan kesamaan dan perbedaan di dalam strategi yang mereka pakai dalam menerjemahkan kedua novel tersebut. Untuk mencapai tujuan ini, klausa partisipial Bahasa Inggris beserta terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia dibandingkan dan dianalisis untuk menemukan kesamaan dan perbedaan strategi yang diterapkan tiap penerjemah.

Kata Kunci: Klausa partisipial, terjemahan, strategi, bahasa sumber, bahasa sasaran, klausa adverbial, klausa adjektiva

1. Introduction

English participial clauses have two types. The first type is that of *-ing* clauses and the second one is that of *-ed* clauses. According to Brinton (2000: 240) *-ing* participles may occur in several forms, e.g. a simple active as in (1.1) and a perfect active as in (1.2), whereas *-ed* participles have only one form. They are always in simple passive as in (1.3).

- (1.1) He stopped *working* three years ago.
- (1.2) *Having arrived late*, she missed much of the content.
- (1.3) The book *given to him yesterday* is very valuable.

(from Brinton 2000: 240)

Furthermore, participial clauses may occupy several syntactic functions. In (1.1) *working* functions as the object of the verb *stopped*. In (1.2) the clause *Having arrived late* functions as the adverbial. In (1.3) the clause *given to him yesterday* functions as the modifier of the noun *the book*.

With regard to the syntactic functions of participial clauses, both *-ing* clauses and *-ed* clauses, most grammarians as Quirk *et al.* (1985), Sinclair (1990), Swan (1995), Greenbaum (1996), Biber *et al.* (1999), and Brinton (2000) share one idea that adverbial and adjectival (relative) clauses are included in their classification.

1.1 Adverbial

In this position, the *-ing* clause occur in sentence (1.4) whereas the *-ed* clause occur in (1.5).

- (1.4) *Having eaten their fill*, the children were allowed to leave the table.
- (1.5) *Discovered almost by accident*, this substance has revolutionized medicine.

When the participles do not have an overt subject and are not introduced by a subordinator, they are often called *supplementive* clauses. In this case, they do not signal specific logical relationships, but such relationships are generally clear from the context. (Quirk *et al.* 1985: 1124)

1.2 Adjectival

- (1.6) The dog *barking next door* sounded like a terrier.

In this position, the *-ing* clause is equivalent to a relative clause in which the relative pronoun is the subject (1.6a).

- (1.6a) The dog *which was barking next door* sounded like a terrier.
- (1.7) A report *written by my colleague* appeared last week.

Like *-ing* clauses, this *-ed* clause is equivalent to a relative clause which has a relative pronoun as the subject (1.7a).

(1.7a) A report *that was/has been written by my colleague* appeared last week.

(Quirk *et al.* 1985)

However, an English participial clause is one construction that Indonesian does not originally have. Thus, with regard to the translation, it might be not easy to translate a construction that exists in one language but not in the other. The translator might find some problems when he or she is translating a text whose construction exists in the source language (SL) but not in the receptor language (RL). According to Larson (1984: 3) "translation is transferring the meaning of the source language (SL) into the receptor language (RL)." It is not the form that is transferred, but the message. Therefore, it frequently happens that the form of the SL changes into the form of the RL to retain the meaning of the SL. In this case, a translator may have certain strategies to transfer the message coming from the structure that does not exist in a language, and these strategies may be different from those of another translator.

Fiction is a register in which the participial clauses are frequently used. Thomson (1983) has found that the participial adverbial clauses are mostly found in depictive writings (i.e. narrative texts) rather than in non-depictive ones (i.e. non-narrative texts).

The following example is taken from a novel entitled *The Street Lawyer* (1.8) and its Indonesian translation *Pengacara Jalanan* (1.8a).

(1.8) *Freshly appointed as scribe for the group*, I sat where Mister pointed with the gun and clutched the faxes. (TSL)

(1.8a) *Baru saja diangkat sebagai juru tulis kelompok ini*, aku duduk di tempat yang ditunjuk Mister dengan moncong

senjatanya sambil mencengkeram kertas-kertas *fax* itu. (PJ)

In (1.8) the subordinate *-ed* clause is *Freshly appointed as scribe for the group* functioning as an adverbial. This clause has a reason relationship with its main clause. Thus, it can be paraphrased to *Because I was freshly appointed as scribe for the group*. The translation in (1.8a) is *Baru saja diangkat sebagai juru tulis kelompok ini*. In Indonesian, this translation does not express the message of the SL clearly since it does not clearly state the relationship between the clause and its main clause. The paraphrase of (1.8) uses a reason conjunction *because*, so the translation should explicitly use *karena*, being the rendering of *because*.

The following is another example taken from *Morning, Noon and Night* (1.9) and its Indonesian translation *Pagi, Siang dan Malam* (1.9a)

(1.9) *Holding the key with the pair of pliers*, he carefully filed off the black spots. (MNN)

(1.9a) *Sambil memegang anak kunci itu dengan tang*, ia mengikir titik-titik hitam sampai habis. (PSM)

The main clause in (1.9) is *he carefully filed off the black spots* and its subordinate clause is *Holding the key with the pair of pliers* functioning as an adverbial. The subject of the clause is *he*, which is also the subject of the main clause. The adverbial uses no conjunction and is placed before its main clause. Since the clause uses an asyndetic construction, it can be restated using a syndetic one: *While holding the key with the pair of pliers*. The translation of the clause is *Sambil memegang anak kunci itu dengan tang* having the conjunction *sambil*, being the rendering of *while*. In Indonesian *sambil* is used to

precede an adverbial clause expressing that the two events are happening at the same time. Additionally, the subject of this translated clause is the same with that of its main clause, i.e. *ia* being the rendering of *he*. In this case, the form and the function of the clause do not change.

With regard to the previous research, Yuwono (2004) has investigated the asyndetic construction, i.e. without a conjunction joining the clauses, in Indonesian. His findings indicate that quite a number of subordinate clauses in Indonesian, especially in the news register, are not introduced by conjunctions. He notes that the journalistic style is characterized by a highly frequent use of an asyndetic construction, and he has found that it is primarily caused by the literal translation, as from a participial construction in English into a hypotactic-asyndetic construction in Indonesian. (2004: 262)

Furthermore, Winiharti (2007) has already found that there are several strategies applied by a translator in translating English participial clauses into Indonesian in one novel. Some of her findings (2007) are that the translation can be broken down into two or more independent clauses, the clauses can be translated by changing the subordinate clause into the coordinate one, and when a clause occurs without a conjunction or subordinator, the

translation should express the conjunction overtly.

However, Winiharti (2007) has not yet compared the strategies applied by different translators in different novels. She has not discussed the similarities and differences of the strategies. Therefore, this study is developing the previous research. It tries to elaborate the strategies applied by two different translators and find the similarities and differences of the strategies that the translators apply.

2. Research Method

The study uses a qualitative approach since it analyses the data deeply. The data are collected from two novels. The first is Sidney Sheldon's novel *Morning, Noon, and Night* (1995) which is translated into *Pagi, Siang dan Malam* (1996) by Hendarto Setiadi (hereinafter referred to as MNN and PSM respectively). The second one is John Grisham's novel *The Street Lawyer* (1998) and its Indonesian translation *Pengacara Jalanan* (1998) which is translated by Widya Kirana and Diniarty Pandia (hereinafter referred to as TSL and PJ respectively). However, since there are several syntactic functions of participial clauses, this study only discusses those of Adverbials and Adjectivals. The total data is shown in table 1 and table 2 below.

Table 1. The Data of *-ing* Participial Clauses

Syntactic Functions	MNN	TSL	Total (MNN + TSL)
Adverbials	234	499	733
Adjectivals	48	110	158
<i>Total</i>	282	609	891

Table 2. The Data of *-ed* Participial Clauses

Syntactic Functions	MNN	TSL	Total (MNN + TSL)
Adverbials	31	57	88
Adjectivals	51	135	186
<i>Total</i>	82	192	274

From these two novels, English participial clauses, particularly those of adverbial and adjectival functions and their Indonesian translations are collected. Then the strategies that the translators apply are analyzed and compared. This analysis is to find the similarities and differences of the strategies.

3. Discussion

The data of English participial clauses that have been collected, as shown in table 1 and table 2, are quite large. Therefore, samples to be analyzed are drawn.

3.1. *-ing* Clauses and Their Indonesian Translations

In this section, the *-ing* clauses in Sidney Sheldon's *Morning, Noon & Night* (MNN-I) and John Grisham's *The Street Lawyer* (TSL-I) and their Indonesian renderings *Pagi, Siang dan Malam* (PSM-I) and *Pengacara Jalanan* (PJ-I) respectively are analysed and compared. The analyses are grouped based on the syntactic functions of the clauses, i.e. Adverbials and Adjectivals.

3.1.1. Adverbials

The following analysis discusses the *-ing* clauses functioning as adverbials and their Indonesian renderings.

(3.1) *Holding the key with the pair of pliers*, he carefully filed off the black spots. (MNN-I)

(3.1a) *Sambil memegang anak kunci itu dengan tang*, ia mengikir titik-titik hitam sampai habis. (PSM-I)

The main clause in (3.1) is *he carefully filed off the black spots* and its subordinate clause is *Holding the key with the pair of pliers* functioning as an adverbial. The subject of the clause is *he*, which is also the subject of the main clause. The adverbial uses no conjunction and is placed before its main clause.

Since the clause uses an asyndetic construction, it can be restated using a syndetic one: *While holding the key with the pair of pliers*. The translation of the clause is *Sambil memegang anak kunci itu dengan tang* having the conjunction *sambil*, being the rendering of *while*. In Indonesian *sambil* is used to precede an adverbial clause expressing that the two events are happening at the same time. Additionally, the subject of this translated clause is the same with that of its main clause, i.e. *ia* being the rendering of *he*. In this case, the form and the function of the clause do not change.

(3.2) His strong fingers went to work, *skillfully kneading the tight muscles*. (MNN-I)

(3.2a) *Jari-jemarinya yang kuat mulai beraksi. Dengan terampil ia meremas otot-otot yang kaku*. (PSM-I)

In (3.2) the main clause is *His strong fingers went to work* and its subordinate clause is *skillfully kneading the tight muscles* functioning as an adverbial. This construction is asyndetic, using no conjunction to precede the subordinate clause. When it is restated to a syndetic construction, it becomes: *His strong fingers went to work, by skillfully kneading the tight muscles*. The translation of the sentence is paraphrased into two sentences. The adverbial *-ing* clause is translated into one independent sentence *Dengan terampil ia meremas otot-otot yang kaku*. This translation has an adverbial *dengan terampil* using the conjunction *dengan* as the rendering of *by* that shows a manner relationship with its main clause. Moreover, the subject of this translation is *ia*, which is different from that of the SL, i.e. *his strong fingers*, which should be rendered to *jari-jemarinya yang kuat*. In this translation, the form of the clause changes from a subordinate clause into an independent one. The function also changes from an adverbial in the SL into a verb of an independent sentence in the TL.

(3.3) Julia was standing in the middle of the room, *looking at a portrait of Harry Stanford*. (MNN-I)

(3.3a) Julia sedang berdiri di tengah ruangan dan menatap lukisan potret Harry Stanford. (PSM-I)

The main clause in (3.3) is *Julia was standing in the middle of the room* and its subordinate clause is *looking at a portrait of Harry Stanford* functioning as an adverbial. The subject of the main clause is *Julia* which is also the subject of the sub-clause. The sentence can be restated into *Julia was standing in the middle of the room, while looking at a portrait of Harry Stanford*. In (3.3a) the translation consists of two coordinate clauses and the adverbial *-ing* clause is translated into one coordinate clause using an Indonesian conjunction *dan*: *dan menatap lukisan potret Harry Stanford*. Therefore, in this translation, the function of the *-ing* clause has changed into a verb in the coordinate clause.

(3.4) *Bringing a cup of coffee to a friend one morning*, Peggy spilled some, and Woody sneered, "Once a waitress, always a waitress." (MNN-I)

(3.4a) Suatu pagi Peggy membawakan kopi untuk seorang teman dan menumpahkan sedikit, dan Woody langsung mencibir, "Sekali pelayan, tetap pelayan." (PSM-I)

The adverbial clause in (3.4) is *Bringing a cup of coffee to a friend one morning* and it is translated into *Suatu pagi Peggy membawakan kopi untuk seorang teman* which is a coordinate clause since in the translation, there are two coordinate clauses, and they are joined using *dan*. However, the form remains the same in the translation, but the function of the clause changes, i.e. from an adverbial in the complex sentence to a verb in a coordinate clause.

(3.5) He was black and aging—his beard and hair were half-gray and hadn't been washed or cut in years. He looked straight ahead through thick sunglasses, *thoroughly ignoring me, and making me wonder for a second why, exactly, I was inspecting him*. (TSL-I)

(3.5a) Laki-laki itu berkulit hitam dan kelihatan tua – rambut dan jenggotnya setengah abu-abu, tidak pernah dicuci atau dicukur selama bertahun-tahun. Dia memandang lurus ke depan dari balik kacamata hitam tebal, *tidak memedulikanku. Aku bertanya-tanya sendiri, mengapa aku mengamatinya*. (PJ-I)

The main clause in (3.5) is *He looked straight ahead through thick sunglasses* and its subordinate clause is *thoroughly ignoring me, and making me wonder for a second why, exactly, I was inspecting him* functioning as an adverbial. The subject of the main clause and its subordinate clause is *He*, which is translated to *dia*. The adverbial *-ing* clause is composed of two coordinate clauses: *thoroughly ignoring me, and making me wonder for a second why . . .* In (3.5a) the translators have changed the form of the SL that uses one complex sentence into the form of the TL that employs two independent clauses. The first clause *thoroughly ignoring me* in the adverbials is translated to *tidak memedulikanku*, being a part of the first independent translated clause. In this case, no conjunction is expressed to make the relationship between the clause and its main clause clearer. In addition, since *thoroughly* is not transferred at all, the meaning of the translation is slightly different from that of the SL. On the other hand, the second clause *and making me wonder for a second why, exactly, I was inspecting him* is translated by way of paraphrasing it into one independent clause: *Aku bertanya-tanya sendiri, mengapa aku*

mengamatinya. This translation expresses the subject *aku* explicitly. To conclude, in this translation, the function of the clause has changed.

(3.6) With four kids, it's safe to assume at least one was enrolled in school. *With that salary, and living in Bethesda*, I doubt if they'd go the private route. (TSL-I)

(3.6a) Dengan empat anak, bisa diasumsikan paling tidak satu anaknya sudah sekolah. *Dengan gaji sekecil itu, dan alamat di Bethesda*, aku tak yakin anaknya sekolah di sekolah swasta. (PJ-I)

The adverbial in (3.6) is *With that salary, and living in Bethesda* and its main clause is *I doubt if they'd go the private route*. The clause is preceded by *with* translated to *dengan*, and *living in Bethesda* is translated to a noun phrase *alamat di Bethesda*. The function of the translated clause is also adverbial. However, there is a change in the form, from a verb *living* to a noun *alamat*. This shifting of the form does not make the message of the SL change.

(3.7) I was alone on the front porch, *rocking gently in a swing under a thick blanket*, lost in a dream world, *listening to the waves break below*. (TSL-I)

(3.7a) Aku sendirian di teras depan, *bergerak-gerak pelan di ayunan dengan berselimut tebal*, tenggelam di dunia lamunan, *mendengarkan ombak berdebur di bawah*. (PJ-I)

The main clause in (3.7) is *I was alone on the front porch* and the subordinate clauses functioning as adverbials are *rocking gently in a swing under a thick blanket* and *listening to the waves break below* with *I* as the subject. The first adverbial clause is placed in the middle of the sentence, whereas the second one is in the final position. The sentence can be paraphrased into: *I was alone on the*

front porch. *When rocking gently in a swing under a thick blanket*, *I lost in a dream world*, *while listening to the waves break below*. To restate the relationships among the clauses, the Indonesian translation does not use a conjunction at all. It can be seen that the translators have translated as it is. Therefore, to make the relationship between the clauses and their main clause clearer, the translation should employ the conjunctions *saat* or *ketika* in the first clause, and *sambil* or *seraya* in the second clause. These conjunctions are used to show that the events are happening simultaneously.

(3.8) *Turning the gun back to me*, he nodded, and I complied, *entering the conference room behind Rafter*. (TSL-I)

(3.8a) *Sambil menodongkan senjatanya padaku lagi*, lelaki itu mengangguk. Aku menyerah, *masuk ke ruang rapat menyusul Rafter*. (PJ-I)

There are two adverbial clauses in (3.8): *Turning the gun back to me* and *entering the conference room behind Rafter*. The translation of the first clause is using *sambil* to clearly state the relationship between this clause and its main clause. However, the translation of the second clause does not use a conjunction at all. It is translated as the SL is. To make the relationship between the clause and its main clause clearer, it is supposed to use the conjunction *kemudian*.

3.1.2. Adjectivals

The following analysis discusses the *-ing* clauses functioning as adjectival and their Indonesian renderings.

(3.9) At one A.M., a man *standing across the street* watched the lights in the villa being turned off, one by one, until the building was in total darkness. (MNN-I)

(3.9a) Pukul satu dini hari, seorang pria *di seberang jalan* memperhatikan lampu-lampu di vila dipadamkan satu per satu, sampai seluruh bangunan terselubung kegelapan. (PSM-I)

In this example, the main clause is *a man watched the lights in the villa . . . with a man* functioning as the subject and *watched* as the verb. The clause *standing across the street* modifies the noun *a man*. The translation of this clause is *di seberang jalan*, which is a prepositional phrase. This is actually not accurate since *standing* is not transferred and causes the meaning of the SL to be slightly distorted. Additionally, the SL in (3.9) can be restated using a relative pronoun *who*: . . . *a man who stood across the street watched the lights . . .* Therefore, to join the clause and the noun, *who* (which is reduced in the SL) should be rendered to *yang* with *standing* being translated into *berdiri*.

(3.10) In the banquet room was a group of well-dressed women *chatting among themselves*. (MNN-I)

(3.10a) Di ruang *banquet* ada sekelompok wanita berpakaian rapi *yang sedang berbincang-bincang*. (PSM-I)

In (3.10) the main clause is *In the banquet room was a group of well-dressed women*. The *-ing* clause is *chatting among themselves* modifying the noun *a group of well-dressed women*. When the clause in the SL is restated, it becomes: *a group of well-dressed women who were chatting among themselves*. In Indonesian it becomes *sekelompok wanita berpakaian rapi yang sedang berbincang-bincang*. This is exactly the same as that in the translation in (3.10a). However, the form of the TL in (3.10a) changes slightly as compared to that of the SL in (3.10) because the translation in (3.10a) employs a conjunction *yang*, being the ren-

dering of *who* which in the SL is not expressed explicitly.

(3.11) She took out a recent newspaper article *mentioning that the Stanford heirs had gone back to Rose Hill for the funeral services*. (MNN-I)

(3.11a) Ia mengambil artikel koran yang masih baru *dan membaca bahwa ahli waris Stanford berkumpul di Rose Hill untuk menghadiri upacara pemakaman*. (PSM-I)

In this example, the clause is *mentioning that the Stanford heirs had gone back to Rose Hill for the funeral services* and its main clause is *She took out a recent newspaper article*. The *-ing* clause modifies the noun *a recent newspaper article*. If the clause is restated, it becomes: *She took out a recent newspaper article which mentioned that . . .* In (3.10a) *mentioning* is not translated to *menyebutkan*, but is transferred to the TL by paraphrasing it to *membaca*. This verb coordinates with the verb *mengambil* (as the rendering of *took out*) using the conjunction *dan*, having *Ia* (as the rendering of *she*) as the subject. In this case, the form changes from a subordinate clause in the SL to a coordinate one in the TL.

(3.12) As Woody passed Peggy and Mimi, *sitting in the front row*, he smiled at both of them. (MNN-I)

(3.12a) Ketika Woody melewati Peggy dan Mimi, *yang duduk di deretan paling depan*, ia tersenyum kepada mereka. (PSM-I)

The clause *sitting in the front row* explains the noun phrase *Peggy and Mimi*. It is translated into *yang duduk di deretan paling depan* which also explains *Peggy and Mimi*. In this case, the form and function of the SL and TL remain the same, which is a verb in the

subordinate clause and adjectival respectively. Yet, there is *yang* which is clearly mentioned in the TL as the translation of *who*, which is not stated in the SL.

(3.13) The last thing I saw on the outside was Madam Devier *shaking at her desk*, terror-stricken, headset around her neck, high heels parked neatly next to her wastebasket. (TSL-I)

(3.13a) Yang terakhir kali kulihat di luar ruang rapat adalah Madam Devier *yang gemetaran di kursinya*, wajahnya penuh kengerian, kepalanya tegak kaku, sepasang sepatunya yang bertumit tinggi berjajar rapi di samping keranjang sampahnya. (PJ-I)

In (3.13) the main clause is *The last thing I saw on the outside was Madam Devier* with its *-ing* clause *shaking at her desk* modifying the noun *Madam Devier*. This clause can be restated into: *Madam Devier who was shaking at her desk*. The relative pronoun *who* can be transferred to *yang* in Indonesian. In (3.13a) the translation employs a relative clause in which a conjunction *yang* is used. Thus, the form and function of the SL and TL do not change.

(3.14) But he didn't have a warrant for arrest, just one *authorizing a search*. (TSL-I)

(3.14a) Tapi ia tidak punya surat perintah penangkapan, cuma surat perintah *yang mengizinkannya melakukan pengeledahan*. (PJ-I)

In this example the main clause is *he didn't have a warrant for arrest*, and the clause *authorizing a search* modifies the noun *one* referring to *a warrant*. This clause can be restated to: *one that authorized a search*. The Indonesian translation in (3.14a) is *surat*

perintah yang mengizinkannya melakukan pengeledahan. It makes use of a relative clause in which a conjunction *yang* is employed. Therefore, in the translation, the form and function remain the same.

(3.15) He longed for the days when there were seven lawyers *bumping into each other at the clinic*. (TSL-I)

(3.15a) Ia mengenang ketika masih ada tujuh pengacara *yang berjubelan di kinik*. (PJ-I)

In (3.15) the *-ing* clause is *bumping into each other at the clinic* with its main clause *there were seven lawyers*. The *-ing* clause modifies the noun *seven lawyers*, and it can be restated into a clause using a relative pronoun *who*: *seven lawyers who bumped into each other at the clinic*. The Indonesian translation *tujuh pengacara yang berjubelan di kinik* employs a relative clause using a conjunction *yang*. Although *who* in the TL is reduced, and *yang* in the SL is clearly mentioned, the form and the function of the clause in the translation do not change.

(3.16) You think the guy *working a drill press in a factory* doesn't get tired of what he's doing? (TSL-I)

(3.16a) Kaupikir orang *yang kerjanya menekan tombol mesin pabrik* tidak bosan dengan pekerjaannya? (PJ-I)

In example (3.16) the adjectival is *working a drill press in a factory* which explains the noun phrase *the guy*. The Indonesian translation of this clause uses *yang* explaining *orang* as the rendering of *the guy*. *Yang* in (3.16a) can be considered as the translation of *who* (which is reduced in the SL). The translation applies the same form and function, with the addition of *yang*.

3.2. *-ed* Clauses and Their Indonesian Translations

In this section, the *-ed* clauses in Sidney Sheldon's *Morning, Noon & Night* (MNN-II) and John Grisham's *The Street Lawyer* (TSL-II) and their Indonesian renderings *Pagi, Siang dan Malam* (PSM-II) and *Pengacara Jalanan* (PJ-II) respectively are analysed and compared. The analyses are grouped based on the syntactic functions of the clauses, i.e. adverbials and adjectival.

3.2.1. Adverbials

The following analysis discusses the *-ed* clauses functioning as adverbials and their Indonesian renderings.

- (3.17) St.-PauI-de-Vence is a picturesque, medieval village, weaving its ancient magic on a hilltop in the Alps Maritimes, *situated inland between Cannes and Nice*. (MNN-II)
- (3.17a) St.-Paul-de-Vence merupakan desa abad pertengahan yang cantik, dan terletak di puncak bukit di Alps Maritimes, *antara Cannes dan Nice*. (PSM-II)

In this example the main clause is *St.-Paul-de-Vence is a picturesque, medieval village* and its subordinate *-ed* clause is *situated inland between Cannes and Nice* functioning as an adverbial. This clause can be paraphrased into a coordinate clause: . . . *and is situated inland between Cannes and Nice*. In (3.17a) the translation of the clause is *antara Cannes dan Nice*, which is not accurate since *terletak* being the rendering of *situated* is wrongly put and *inland* in the SL is not transferred. In addition, *weaving its ancient magic* is not transferred, too. Therefore, although it is natural, using the natural form of the TL, the translation is considered inaccurate since the message is distorted.

(3.18) Stanford was still lying on the table, *his eyes closed*. (MNN-II)

(3.18a) Stanford masih berbaring di atas meja. *Matanya terpejam*. (PSM-II)

In example (3.18) the main clause is *Stanford was still lying on the table* with *his eyes closed* being its subordinate clause functioning as an adverbial. It can be paraphrased into: *Stanford was still lying on the table, while his eyes were closed*. If this paraphrased clause is translated into Indonesian, it becomes: *Stanford masih berbaring di atas meja, sementara matanya terpejam*. The translation in (3.18a) consists of two sentences and the *-ed* clause is translated to an independent clause *Matanya terpejam*. In this case the function of the clause changes, from an adverbial clause of a complex sentence to a verb in an independent clause.

(3.19) He stood before the bench, *dressed in his best suit*, and said, "Your Honor, I know I made a mistake, but we're all human, aren't we?" (MNN-II)

(3.19a) Ia berdiri di depan Hakim *dengan mengenakan setelan jasanya yang terbaik*, dan berkata, "Yang Mulia, saya tahu saya telah membuat kesalahan, tapi bukankah kita semua manusia yang bisa khilaf?" (PSM-II)

In example (3.19) the main clause is *He stood before the bench* with *dressed in his best suit* being its subordinate clause functioning as an adverbial. This clause is translated to *dengan mengenakan setelan jasanya yang terbaik* that functions as an adverbial using a conjunction *dengan*. This is used to make the relationship between the clause and its main clause clearer. In this case the function of the clause does not change, but the form does. The *-ed* clause in the SL employs a passive form, whereas in the TL it employs an active form *mengenakan*.

(3.20) *Freshly appointed as scribe for the group, I sat where Mister pointed with the gun and clutched the faxes.* (TSL-II)

(3.20a) *Baru saja diangkat sebagai juru tulis kelompok ini, aku duduk di tempat yang ditunjuk Mister dengan moncong senjatanya sambil mencengkeram kertas-kertas fax itu.* (PJ-II)

In (3.20) the main clause is *I sat where Mister pointed with the gun and clutched the faxes* and its subordinate *-ed* clause is *Freshly appointed as scribe for the group* functioning as an adverbial. This *-ed* clause precedes its main clause and has a causal relationship. Thus, it can be paraphrased to *Because I was freshly appointed as scribe for the group.* The translation in (3.20a) is *Baru saja diangkat sebagai juru tulis kelompok ini* indicating that it does not have a clear relationship with its main clause. There is no conjunction to express the relationship clearly. Thus, the translation should overtly express *karena*, being the rendering of *because*, to express the relationship between the clause and its main clause clearly. The form and function of the clause in the TL do not change. In this case, the translators seem to translate the SL as it is.

(3.21) *I opened each drawer of my desk, none of which would open unless yanked viciously.* (TSL-II)

(3.21a) *Aku membuka semua laci mejaku, yang tak satu pun mau bergerak kalau tidak disentakkan kuat-kuat.* (PJ-II)

In (3.21) the main clause in which the *-ed* clause occurs is *none of which would open* and its subordinate clause is *unless yanked viciously* functioning as an adverbial following its main clause. It has a conditional relationship using a conjunction *unless* and is translated to *kalau tidak disentakkan kuat-kuat.*

In this case, the form and the function of the clause do not change.

(3.22) *Five hundred feet above the street, tucked away in his nondescript little room with no windows, insulated by layers of more important people, Hector had been found by the only person he was running from.* (TSL-II).

(3.22a) *Lima ratus kaki di jalanan, tersembunyi di ruangan kecil tanpa nama yang tak berjendela, dilindungi berlapis-lapis orang yang lebih penting, Hector berhasil ditemukan oleh satu-satunya orang yang dihindarinya.* (PJ-II)

The adverbial clause in the SL is *tucked away in his nondescript little room with no windows, insulated by layers of more important people.* It is translated into *tersembunyi di ruangan kecil tanpa nama yang tak berjendela, dilindungi berlapis-lapis orang yang lebih penting.* It can be seen that the Indonesian translation does not use a conjunction to make the relationship between the main clause and its clauses clearer. In this case, the translator translates the SL using the form of SL, without adding a conjunction that actually can make the translation more natural in the TL.

3.2.2. Adjectivals

The following analysis discusses the *-ed* clauses functioning as adjectival and their Indonesian renderings.

(3.23) *He used you to impersonate a private detective named Frank Timmons, and we have reason to believe he also asked you to kill a Julia Stanford.* (MNN-II)

(3.23a) *Dia menyuruh Anda mengaku sebagai detektif swasta bernama Frank Timmons, dan kami mempunyai alasan kuat untuk percaya bahwa dia juga minta*

Anda membunuh wanita bernama Julia Stanford. (PSM-II)

The main clause in (3.23) is *He used you to impersonate a private detective* and its subordinate clause is *named Frank Timmons* that modifies the noun *a private detective*. This asyndetic construction can be modified into a syndetic one: *He used you to impersonate a private detective who is named Frank Timmons*. The translation of this clause is *bernama Frank Timmons* that uses no conjunction to join the clause and its main clause. The function remains the same, but the form changes from passive in the SL to active in the TL.

(3.24) The only person invited to the wedding was Peggy's brother, Hoop, who flew in from New York. (MNN-II)

(3.24a) Satu-satunya orang yang diundang menghadiri upacara pernikahan adalah saudara laki-laki Peggy, Hoop, yang khusus datang dari New York. (PSM-II)

The adjectival clause in (3.24) is *invited to the wedding* explaining the noun phrase *The only person*. This clause is translated into *yang diundang menghadiri upacara pernikahan* explaining the noun phrase *satu-satunya orang*. It is clearly seen that the use of *yang* in the translation makes the relationship between the clause and the phrase modified is clearer, although the form and the function do not change.

(3.25) Tyler's marriage was a cosmic joke, perpetrated by a god with a macabre sense of humor. (MNN-II)

(3.25a) Perkawinan Tyler merupakan lelucon konyol yang didalangi dewa dengan selera humor yang ganjil. (PSM-II)

In this example, the adjectival clause is *perpetrated by a god with a macabre sense of humor*, which is translated into *yang didalangi dewa dengan selera humor yang ganjil*. It can be clearly seen that the translator uses *yang* in the adjectival to explain the noun *a cosmic joke*. In this translation, the form and the function of the clause remain the same.

(3.26) The room was dominated by a long table, covered with documents and papers that only seconds ago seemed terribly important. (TSL-II)

(3.26a) Ruangan itu didominasi sebuah meja panjang, tertutup puluhan berkas dan dokumen yang hanya beberapa detik sebelumnya terlihat sangat penting. (PJ-II)

The main clause in (3.26) is *The room was dominated by a long table* and its subordinate clause is *covered with documents and papers* modifying the noun *a long table*. This clause applies an asyndetic construction, so it can be restated into a syndetic one: *The room was dominated by a long table, which was covered with documents and papers . . .*. The translation of the clause is *tertutup puluhan berkas dan dokumen* that modify the noun *sebuah meja panjang* being the rendering of *a long table*. This translation does not use the conjunction *yang*, being the rendering of the relative pronoun *which*. In Indonesian *yang* is usually used to precede a clause that modifies a noun. In this translation the function and the form of the clause remains the same.

(3.27) CCNV found an abandoned junior college, one built with federal money and still owned by the government, and invaded it with six hundred squatters. (TSL-II)

(3.27a) CCNV menemukan kampus junior college kosong, yang didirikan dengan dana federal dan masih dimiliki pemerintah, lalu menyerbunya bersama enam ratus penghuni liar. (PJ-II)

The main clause in (3.27) is *CCNV found an abandoned junior college* and its subordinate clause is *built with federal money and still owned by the government* modifying the noun *one* referring to *an abandoned junior college*. If this asyndetic construction changes into a syndetic one, it becomes: *CCNV found an abandoned junior college, one which was built with federal money and still owned by the government* . . . The translation of the clause is *yang didirikan dengan dana federal dan masih dimiliki pemerintah* using a conjunction *yang*, being the rendering of *which* and modifying the noun *kampus junior college kosong* being the rendering of *an abandoned junior college*. To conclude, there is no change both in the form and the function of the clause.

(3.28) I'll file one against Braden Chance and maybe some of the other lawyers involved in this mess, and we'll have us

an old-fashioned spitting contest. (TSL-II)

(3.28a) Saya akan mengajukan gugatan juga terhadap Braden Chance dan mungkin beberapa pengacara lain yang terlibat dalam kekacauan ini, dan kita akan sibuk beradu mulut. (PJ-II)

In (3.28) the main clause is *I'll file one against* . . . *some of the other lawyers* and its subordinate clause is *involved in this mess* modifying the noun *some of the other lawyers*. This clause can be restated into: . . . *some of the other lawyers who were involved in this mess*. The translation is *yang terlibat dalam kekacauan ini* modifying the noun *beberapa pengacara lain* and using a conjunction *yang*, being the rendering of *who*. In this case, there is no change in both form and function.

3.3. The Similarities and Differences of the Strategies

After the strategies that the translator/-s apply in his/their own translations are analyzed, they are compared to see whether there are any similarities and differences. The following tables summarize the whole strategies that the translator/-s apply.

Table 3. The strategies of the translation of adverbial *-ing* clauses

MNN → PSM	TSL → PJ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The conjunction is stated overtly. – The complex sentence is broken down into more than one independent clause; the subject is expressed overtly. – The complex sentence becomes two coordinate clauses using <i>dan</i> as the conjunction. – The dependent clause becomes independent one. – The function may change, from adverbial to main verb. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – One complex sentence becomes two independent clauses, with the subject is expressed overtly. – The SL is translated as it is, with no addition of a conjunction. – The function generally does not change, but the form sometimes changes, i.e. from verb to noun.

Table 4. The strategies of the translation of adjectival *-ing* clauses

MNN → PSM	TSL → PJ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The relative pronoun which is reduced in the SL is translated into <i>yang</i>. - The clause is translated into a coordinate clause, using conjunction <i>dan</i>. - Form and function remain the same, <i>yang</i> is added. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Yang</i> is added as the translation of relative pronoun <i>who</i> or <i>that/which</i>, which is reduced in the SL. - The form and function of the clause remain the same, <i>yang</i> is added.

Table 5. The strategies of the translation of Adverbial *-ed* clauses

MNN → PSM	TSL → PJ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conjunction is added. - The clause can change to an independent clause. - The function usually does not change. - The form can change: from passive to active. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conjunction is stated clearly in the SL, so the translation does not change in terms of its function. - The clause is translated as it is, no conjunction is added.

Table 6. The strategies of the translation of Adjectival *-ed* clauses

MNN → PSM	TSL → PJ
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Yang</i> as the translation of the relative pronoun <i>which</i> or <i>who</i>, that is reduced in the SL, is mentioned clearly. - The form can change from active to passive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The function and form remain the same; sometimes <i>yang</i> is not added. - <i>Yang</i> is used in the TL.

4. Conclusion

Every translator has his/her own style to express his/her idea. They have their own strategies to translate a text. In this study, the strategies that the translator/-s apply in their own translations have similarities and differences. However, they have more similarities rather than differences. In other words, they only have a few differences in the strategies applied in the

translations. The study has found that the translator of *Morning, Noon, and Night* frequently changes the form of the SL into the form which is more natural in the TL. On the contrary, the translators of *The Street Lawyer* do not often change the form of the SL. They often translate the SL as it is, without adjusting the form of the SL into the form of the TL.

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