

**THE TRANSLATION OF RELATIVE PRONOUN ‘YANG’  
IN 9 SUMMERS 10 AUTOMNS, AN INDONESIAN NOVEL:  
SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC STUDIES**

**Dheni Budiman**

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia  
dheniaria@yahoo.co.id

**Aceng Ruhendi Saifullah**

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

**ABSTRACT**

The title of this research is The Translation of Relative Pronoun “Yang” in 9 summers 10 automns, an Indonesian Novel: Syntactic and Semantic Studies. This research deals with translation of the relative pronoun “yang” in Indonesian novel. The material discussed in this research is about how the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into English. The writer has used a descriptive-comparative method because the writer tries to explain clearly and specifically the topic on the relative pronoun “yang”, and tries to compare between the relative pronoun “yang” and its translation in English. There are two categories in this research. The two categories are; (1) in what way the relative pronoun “yang” explicitly is translated into English; (2) what constructions are the forms of the relative pronoun in English as the result of the translation of the relative pronoun “yang”. From the result of the research which has used corpus analysis, it can be concluded that there are three analysis of translation of the relative pronoun “yang” after being translated into English. They are relative pronoun who, relative pronoun whom, and relative pronoun whose.

**Keywords:** Corpus Analysis, Relative Pronoun, Translation

**ABSTRAK**

*Penelitian ini berjudul Terjemahan Kata Ganti Penghubung “yang” dalam 9 summers 10 automns, sebuah novel berbahasa Indonesia: Kajian Sintaktik dan Semantik. Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan terjemahan kata ganti penghubung “yang” dalam novel berbahasa Indonesia. Materi yang dibahas dalam penelitian ini adalah tentang bagaimana kata ganti penghubung “yang” diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Inggris. Penulis telah menggunakan metode deskriptif-komparatif karena ingin mencoba menjelaskan secara rinci dan spesifik tentang kata ganti penghubung “yang”, dan ingin mencoba membandingkan kata ganti penghubung “yang” dan terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Inggris. Terdapat dua kategori dalam penelitian ini, yaitu; (1) bagaimanakah kata ganti penghubung “yang” secara eksplisit diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Inggris, (2) bagaimanakah konstruksi-konstruksi kata ganti penghubung dalam Bahasa Inggris sebagai hasil dari terjemahan kata ganti penghubung “yang”. Dari hasil penelitian yang menggunakan analisis korpus, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada tiga analisis terjemahan kata ganti penghubung “yang” setelah diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Inggris, yaitu who, whom, dan whose.*

**Kata Kunci:** Analisis Korpus, Kata Ganti Penghubung, Terjemahan

## INTRODUCTION

It is clear that, in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, film has become one of important entertainment sources. A language is a main human characteristic. A language is a means of thinking, forming or expressing his or her feeling, willingness, actions, and also influencing and being influenced by other people. In this world, a man needs to make a contact or communication with his environment, social environment. In making interaction, relation to social and culture environment, people need to make a contact to each other. Because of this competence, human being can communicate each other although they have different languages or mother tongue. Traugott (1980:1) highlights that language is capacity that distinguishes human beings from other creatures.

The meaning of a sentence is determined by the meaning of its component parts and the manner in which they are arranged in syntactic structure (O'Grady, 1996: 183), but it is not an easy matter. Learning a language needs grammatical rules that must be paid more attention to. Having ability to use a language is not enough because in the process of interaction we need certain things related to the custom where the language is used such as how the language is uttered. Like the English language, it has a lot of rules. There are lots of various languages in this world. They are caused by lots of various tribes and nations. To achieve good communication among different nations, knowledge of a language is required to transfer a language into another a language (from source language into target language). The knowledge required is translation knowledge.

Translation in various fields from other languages including English is very important. In fact, not all references, text books are written in Indonesian because they are from different countries and using different languages. Translation is very significant not only for developing the countries but also for personal skills. Translation may be defined as follows: the translation may be defines as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition is proposed by Catford (1986: 20). Kridalaksana has an opinion that: "*1. Pengalihan amanat antar kebudayaan atau bahasa dalam tataran gramatikal dan leksikal dengan maksud, efek, atau wujud yang sedapat mungkin tetap dipertahankan; 2. Bidang linguistic terapan yang mencakup metode dan teknik pengalihan amanat dari suatu bahasa ke bahasa lain*" (1993: 162)

The translator's task is to read and understand a written text and then to transfer the meaning to the target language in a written form. In order to be able to do the task successfully, ideally the translator or interpreter should be a bilingual and bicultural. This research is concerned with translation field, especially the translation of the relative pronoun "yang" in Indonesian novel, and its translation in English novels. The relative pronoun "yang" as a relative pronoun in Indonesian is translated into English by using different relative pronoun. It depends on antecedent.

A relative pronoun relates to another noun preceding it in the sentence. In doing so, it connects a dependent clause to an antecedent (i.e., a noun that precedes the pronoun.) Therefore, a relative pronoun acts as the subject or object of the dependent clause. A relative pronoun is a pronoun that introduces a relative clause. It is called a "relative" pronoun because it "relates" to the word that it modifies. Here is an example: The person who phoned me last night is my teacher. In the example, who: (1) relates to "person", which it modifies (2) introduces the relative clause who phoned me last night"

There are five relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that. Who (subject) and whom (object) are generally only for people. Whose is for possession. Which is for things. In non-defining relative clauses, that is used for things. In defining relative clauses (clauses that are essential to the sentence and do not simply add extra information) that can be used for things and people.

According to the problem topic above, the writer wants to know more how the relative pronoun “yang” in Indonesian novels is translated into English. The problems of study are formulated as follows: (1). In what way is the relative pronoun “yang” explicitly translated? (2). What constructions are the forms of the relative pronoun as the result of the translation of the relative pronoun “yang”? In general, the writer wants to show how the relative pronoun “yang” in Indonesian is translated into English which is focused on corpus analysis. Based on the background and research problems, the study attempts to: (1).analyze and describe the relative pronoun “yang” which is explicitly translated and (2).analyze and describe the forms of the relative pronoun as the result of the translation of the relative pronoun “yang”.

## DATA SOURCE

Data source is taken from Indonesian novels “*9 Summers 10 Autumns*” and its translation “*9 Summers 10 Autums*”, an Indonesian novel written by Iwan Setyawan. The main reason why the writer uses this novel as the writer finds so many words “yang” that make the writer more interested in analyzing them.

## METHODS

The writer has used a descriptive-comparative method because the writer tries to describe clearly and specifically on the topic that will be discussed and then the writer tries to compare between the relative pronoun “yang” in Indonesian novel and its translation in English. Comparative method is a technique for studying the development of languages by performing a feature-by-feature comparison of two or more languages. This research is performed to compare two or more similarities and differences of objective facts based on certain theoretical framework.

According to Nazir (2005: 58) comparative reseach is a kind of descriptive research looking for answer fundamentally about causation through analyzing factors that cause the emergence of a specified phenomenon. The writer has performed a technique of collecting data by collecting the relative pronoun “yang” in Indonesian novels, as many as possible, and then the writer compares the relative pronoun “yang” and its translation in English novel. Finally, the writer classifies the relative pronoun “yang” and its translation in English novels into two categories as they are mentioned in the formulation of study.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Catford who uses a linguistic approach in the translation and gives definition to a translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (1974: 20. According to Newmark, a translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (1988: 5). In simple way, translation can be defines as “transferring a message from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL) by expressing a meaning, then style. This statement is supported by Widyamartaya, “*memindahkan suatu amanat dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran dengn pertama-tama*

*mengungkapkan maknanya, kedua mengungkapkan gaya bahasanya*” (1989: 1). In wide range, translation can be defined as “*semua kegiatan manusia dalam mengalihkan seperangkat informasi atau pesan baik verbal maupun non verbal dari informasi sumber ke informasi sasaran*” (Yusuf: 1994: 8).

Munday (2000:4) says that the term translation itself has several meanings: it can refer to the product and the process. The product involves the translated text and the process involves the translator changing an original written text (source language) into written text (target language) in different verbal language. Nida and Taber (1982:12) proposes a rather complete definition of translation. According to the two experts, “Translating consisting of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” To get a good translation, there are so many factors that should be remembered by translator. The two important factors are linguistics factor that cover words, phrases, clauses and sentence; non linguistic factors cover the cultural knowledge on both source and target language culture (Nababan, 1999:20). The other difficulty is in the process of transferring the meaning from source language into the target one.

Due to those difficulties, Larson (1984:22) says that translation is a complicated process. The principle in translation is the sameness meaning in the source language (TL) and the target language (TL). One of the competencies that should be possessed by translators is language competence. Other competencies are textual competence, subject competence, cultural competence, and transfer competence.

Data analysis in this research are divided into three main parts. They are relative pronouns Who, Whom, and Whose.

### A. The Analysis of the Relative Pronoun Who

- (1) a. *Orang-orang tercinta yang menungguku di Gang Buntu* (hlm.3)  
 b. My loved ones **who** are always waiting for my return to Gang Buntu. (p. 3)

<u>My</u>	<u>loved</u>	<u>ones</u>	<b><u>who</u></b>	<u>are</u>	<u>always</u>	<u>waiting</u>	<u>for</u>	<u>my</u>	<u>return</u>
S			RP	V	Adv	V		O	
<u>to Gang Buntu.</u>									
Adv									

The data above show that the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into the relative pronoun who, and it consists of only one clause. Therefore, it is called a simple sentence. The subject of the sentence is my loved ones, the word who is the relative pronoun in the form of subject, and the antecedent is humans. The verbs of the sentence is are waiting for. The word always is an adverb of frequency. The phrase my return is the object, and the phrase to Gang Buntu is the adverb of place.

- (2) a. *Orang tuanya, Pak Prawira Dikrama, petani padi yang menikah dengan Bu Tukinem, Ibu rumah tangga yang kadang berjualan tempe dan kadang membantu bertani.*(hlm. 23)
- b. He married my father's mother, Ibu Tukinem, and she would later become a house wife **who** sometimes helped her husband in the field and at other times she would sell tempe to the neighbors. (p. 25)

<u>He</u>	<u>married</u>	<u>my father's mother, Ibu Tukinem,</u>	/	<u>and</u>	<u>she</u>
S	V	O		Con	S
<u>would</u>	<u>later</u>	<u>become</u>	<u>a house wife</u>	/	<u>who</u>
V	Adv	V	O	RP	Adv
<u>helped</u>	<u>her husband</u>	<u>in the field</u>	/	<u>and</u>	<u>at other times</u>
V	O	Adv		Con	Adv
<u>she</u>	<u>would</u>	<u>sell</u>	<u>tempe</u>	<u>to the neighbors</u>	
S	V	O	O		

The data above show that there are two relative pronouns “yang”, but only one relative pronoun “yang” is translated. The relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun who. The sentence above consists of four clauses. The first clause is he married my father's mother, Ibu Tukinem, the second clause is and she would later become a house wife, the third clause is who sometimes helped her husband in the field, and the fourth clause is at other times she would sell tempe to the neighbors. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The subject of the first clause is he, the verb is married, and the phrase my father's mother, Ibu Tukinem is object. The first clause and the second clause is connected by conjunction and. The subject in the second clause is she, and the verb is would become, the word later is adverb of time, and phrase a housewife is the object. In the third clause, the word who is the relative pronoun in the form of subject, and the antecedent is human. The word helped is the verb, her husband is the object, and in the field is adverb of place. The third clause and the fourth clause are connected by conjunction and. The subject of the fourth clause is she, the verb is would sell, the phrase at the other times is the adverb of time, the word tempe is direct object, and the phrase to the neighbors is indirect object.

- (3) a. *Di mana lagi ia akan menemukan inspirasi selain dari jalan-jalan yang ia lalui dan orang-orang yang dekat dengannya?*(hlm. 25)
- b. Where else would my father find his inspiration besides on the road and the people **who** were closest to him? (p. 26)

<u>Where else</u>	<u>would</u>	<u>my father</u>	<u>find</u>	<u>his inspiration</u>	<u>besides</u>
Adv	V	S	V	O	Con
<u>on the road</u>	/	<u>and</u>	<u>the people</u>	<u>who</u>	<u>were</u>
Adv		Con	S	RP	V
					C

The data above show that there are two relative pronouns “yang”, but only one relative pronoun “yang” is translated. The relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun who.

The sentence above consists of two clauses. The first clause is where else would my father find his inspiration besides on the road; and the second clause is and the people who were closest to him? Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The sentence begins with question word where else. Where else is the adverb. The subject in the first clause is my father, the verb is would find, the object is his inspiration, besides functions as conjunction, and the phrase on the road is the adverb of place. The first clause is combined with the second clause by using conjunction and. the word who in the second clause is the relative pronoun in the form of subject, and the antecedent is human. The subject in the second clause is the people, the verb is were, and the phrase closest to him is the complement.

- (4). a. *Dua orang yang dekat denganku, dua orang yang memberi banyak kenangan di masa kecilku.* (hlm. 31)
- b. Two people **who** are very close to me, **who** have done so much for me that my childhood is invariably laced with the memory of them. (p. 33)

<u>Two people</u>	<u>who</u>	are	<u>very close to me.</u> /	<u>who</u>	have done
S	RP	V	C	RP	V
<u>so much</u>	<u>for me</u> /	<u>that</u>	<u>my childhood</u>	is	<u>invariably</u>
Adv	O	Con	S	V	Adv
<u>laced</u>	<u>with the memory of them.</u>				
V	O				

The data above show that the relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun who. The data consists of three clauses, and there are two relative pronouns who in the first clause and in the second clause. The first clause is two people who are very close to him, the second clause is who have done so much for me, and the third clause is that my childhood is invariably laced with the memory of them. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. There are two relative pronouns who in the first and the second clauses, but they refer only to one subject, two people. The relative pronouns who in first and the second clauses are the forms of the subject, and the antecedent is humans. The subject in the first clause is two people, the verb is are, the phrase very close to me is complement. The subject in the second clause is not mentioned as it is mentioned in the first clause. The verb in the second clause is have done, the adverb is so much, and the object is for me. The third clause begins with conjunction that. The subject is my childhood, the verbs are is, and laced, the word invariably is the adverb of manner, and the phrase with the memory of them is the object.

- (5). a. *Bapak Ngatemun adalah bekas polisi yang pernah ikut berlayar sampai ke Mekkah, tapi harus meninggalkan pekerjaannya karena Mbok Pah, mertuanya menginginkan dia tinggal di Batu.* (hlm. 31)
- b. Bapak Ngatemun is an ex-police man **who** had sailed all the way to Mecca but had to leave his job because Mbok Pah , his in-laws, wanted him to stay in Batu. (p. 33)

<u>Bapak Ngatemun</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>an ex-police man</u> /	<b><u>who</u></b>	<u>had sailed</u>
S	V	C	RP	V
<u>all the way to Mecca</u> /	<u>but</u>	<u>had to leave</u>	<u>his job</u> /	<u>because</u>
Adv	Con	V	O	Con
<u>Mbok Pah , his in-laws,</u>	<u>wanted</u>	<u>him</u>	<u>to stay</u>	<u>in Batu.</u>
S	V	O	V	Adv

The data above show that the relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun who. The sentence consists of four clauses, and there is one relative pronoun who in the second clause. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The relative pronoun who in the second clause is the form of subject, and the antecedent is human. The first clause is Bapak Ngatemun is an ex-policeman, the second clause is who had sailed all the way to Mecca, and the third clause is but had to leave his job, and the fourth clause is because Mbok Pah, his in-laws, wanted him to stay in Batu. The subject in the first clause is Bapak Ngatemun, the verb is is, the phrase an ex-policeman is complement. The subject in the second clause is not mentioned as it is mentioned in the first clause. That is Bapak Ngatemun. The verb in the second clause is had sailed, the adverb is all the way to Mecca, The third clause begins with conjunction but. The subject is not mentioned again as it still refers to Bapak ngatemun, the subject in the first clause, the verb is had to leave, and the object is his job. And, the fourth clause begins with conjunction because, the subject is Mbok Pah, his in-laws, the verbs are wanted and to stay, while the object is him, and the adverb is in Batu.

### B. The Analysis of the Relative Pronoun Whom

- (1) a. *Ibu Wagini, nenekku, yang kupanggil dengan sebutan “mak Gini”, berkulit putih.* (hlm. 32)  
 b. *Ibu Wagini, my grandmother, whom I had always called “Mbak Gini”, had white skin.* (p.35)

<u>Ibu Wagini,</u>	<u>my grandmother,</u>	<b><u>whom</u></b>	<u>I</u>	<u>had</u>	<u>always</u>	<u>called</u>
O	O	RP	S	V	Adv	V
<u>“Mbak Gini”, /</u>	<u>had</u>	<u>white skin.</u>				
O	V	O				

The data above show that the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into the relative pronoun whom, and it consists of two clauses. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The first clause is Ibu Wagini, my grandmother whom I had called “Mbak Gini”, and the second clause is had white skin. The subject of the second clause goes back to Mbak Gini. If a human precedes the verbs, he or she functions as the subject, and, if a human precedes the relative pronoun whom, he or she functions the object. The antecedent here is Ibu Wagini, my grandmother, and it is human. Grandmother is the object. Therefore, the relative pronoun whom is used. The subject in the first clause is I, the verbs is had called, always is the adverb of frequency, and the object is Ibu Wagini, my grandmother. Although Ibu Wagini, my grandmother is in the first sentence, but she functions as the object.

- (2) a. *Doa-doa setelah shalat memberikan kekuatan baru untuk hidup sendiri jauh dari orang-orang yang aku sangat sayangi.* (hlm. 110)
- b. The prayers after shalat always gave me a new strength to face the facts that I live away from the people **whom** I love most. (p. 115)

<u>The prayers after shalat</u>	<u>always</u>	<u>gave</u>	<u>me</u>	<u>a new strength</u> /		
S	Adv	V	O	O		
<u>to face</u>	<u>the facts</u> /	<u>that</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>live</u>	<u>away</u>	<u>from the people</u> /
V	O	Con	S	V	Adv	O
<u>whom</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>love</u>	<u>most.</u>			
RP	S	V	Adv			

The data above show that the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into the relative pronoun whom, and it consists of four clauses. There is one relative pronoun whom in the fourth clause. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The relative pronoun whom in the fourth clause is the form of object, and the antecedent is human. The first clause is the prayers after shalat always gave me a new strength. The second clause is to face the fact. The third clause is that I live away from the people. The second clause and the third clause are connected by the conjunction that. And, the fourth clause is whom I love most. If a human precedes the verbs, he or she functions as the subject, and, if a human precedes the relative pronoun whom, he or she functions as the object. The antecedent here is the people, and it is humans. The phrase the prayers after shalat is the subject in the first clause. The verb is gave, the objects are me and a new strength, and always is the adverb of frequency. The verb in the second clause is to face, and the phrase the facts is the object. The third clause begins with the conjunction that. The subject is I, the verb is live, the adverb is away, and the phrase from the people is the object. The relative pronoun whom combines the third clause and the fourth clause. The subject in the fourth clause is I, the verb is love, and most is the adverb.

- (3) a. *Ibu Sulastri, wanita yang mengenakan kerudung hitam yang kami undang untuk datang ke rumah kami di Bogor adalah wanita yang sangat ramah dan murah hati.* (hlm. 15)
- b. Mrs. Sulastri, the woman in black veil **whom** we invited to come to our house in Bogor was very friendly and generous. (p. 20)

<u>Mrs. Sulastri, the woman in black veil</u>	<u>whom</u>	<u>we</u>	<u>invited</u>			
O	RP	S	V			
<u>to come</u>	<u>to our house</u>	<u>in Bogor</u> /	<u>was</u>	<u>very friendly</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>generous</u>
V	Adv	Adv	V	C	Con	C

The data above show that the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into the relative pronoun whom, and it consists of two clauses. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The first clause is Mrs. Sulastri, the woman in black veil whom we invited to come in Bogor, and the second clause is was very friendly and generous. If a human precedes the verbs, he or she functions as the subject,



and, if a human precedes the relative pronoun whom, he or she functions as the object. The antecedent here is Mrs. Sulastri, and it is human. Therefore, the relative pronoun whom is used. The subject in the first clause is we, the verbs are invited, and to come and the adverbs are to our house in Bogor. The verb in the second clause is was, and the complements very friendly and generous are connected by the conjunction and.

- (4) a. *Laki-laki muda yang kita temui di dalam kelas itu memiliki bakat dan kemampuan yang sangat luar biasa, berbeda dengan anak-anak yang lainnya.* (hlm. 18)  
 b. The young man **whom** we met in the class yesterday has an excellent talent different from the others. (p. 23)

<u>The young man</u>	<b>whom</b>	<u>we</u>	<u>met</u>	<u>in the class</u>	<u>yesterday /</u>
O	RP	S	V	Adv	Adv
<u>has</u>	<u>an excellent talent</u>	<u>different from the others.</u>			
V	O	O			

The data above show that the relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun whom, and it consists of two clauses. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The first clause is the young man whom we met in the class yesterday, and the second clause is has an excellent talent different from the others. If a human precedes the verbs, he or she functions as the subject, and, if a human precedes the relative pronoun whom, he or she functions as the object. The antecedent here is the young man, and it is human. Therefore, the relative pronoun 'whom' is used. The subject in the first clause is we, the verb is met, and the adverbs are in the class yesterday. The verb in the second clause is has, and the phrase an excellent talent and different from the others are the objects.

- (5) a. *Laki-laki yang akan saya ajak pergi ke Jakarta besok pagi dengan menggunakan kereta api, pernah belajar hukum di Inggris.* (hlm. 24)  
 b. The man **whom** I am going to go to Jakarta by train tomorrow morning with has ever studied law science in England. (p. 30)

<u>The man</u>	<b>whom</b>	<u>I</u>	<u>am going to go</u>	<u>to Jakarta</u>	<u>by train</u>
O	RP	S	V	Adv	C
<u>tomorrow morning</u>		<u>with / has ever studied</u>		<u>law science</u>	<u>in England.</u>
Adv		V		O	Adv

The data above show that the relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun whom, and it consists of two clauses. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The first clause is the man whom I am going to Jakarta by train tomorrow morning with, and the second clause is has ever studied law science. If a human precedes the verbs, he or she functions as the subject, and, if a human precedes the relative pronoun whom, he or she functions the object. The antecedent here is the man, and it is human. Therefore, the relative pronoun whom is used. The subject in the first clause is I, the verbs are am going to go with, the phrase to Jakarta is the adverb of place, and the

phrase tomorrow morning is the adverb of time, the complement is by train, and the object is the man. The verb in the second clause is has ever studied, and the phrase law science is the object, and the phrase in England is the adverb of place.

### C. The Analysis of the Relative Pronoun Whose

- (1) a. *Ini tulisan terakhir tentang saudara-saudaraku, tentang seseorang **yang** hatinya putih, adik bungsu Mira.* (hlm. 54)  
 b. It is about someone **whose** heart is so white and pure, the youngest of us all – Mira. (p. 60)

<u>It</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>about someone</u>	/	<u>whose</u>	<u>heart</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>so white</u>
S	V	C		RP	S	V	C
<u>and pure, the youngest of us all – Mira</u>							
Con	C			C			

The data above show that the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into the relative pronoun whose, and it consists of two clauses, and there is one relative pronoun whose in the second clause. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The relative pronoun whose combines the first clause and the second clause. The relative pronoun whose in the second clause is the form of possessive, and the antecedent is a thing. The first clause is it is about someone, the second clause is whose heart is so white and pure, the youngest of us all – Mira. In this case, heart relates to the complement someone. Heart belongs to someone. In this case, someone is Mira. So, the relative pronoun ‘whose’ is used. The subject in the first clause is it, the verb is is, and the phrase about someone is the complement. The subject in the second clause is heart. The verb in the second clause is is, and the phrase so white and pure, the youngest of us all – Mira is the complement.

- (2) a. *Saingan terbesarku selama di SD saat itu adalah Nanda, **yang** profesi orangtuanya sebagai dokter.* (hlm. 65)  
 b. My greatest competitor throughout Elementary School was Nanda, the only child in the class room **whose** parent was a doctor. (p.70)

<u>My greatest competitor</u>	<u>throughout Elementary School</u>	<u>was</u>
S	Adv	V
<u>Nanda, the only child</u>		
C	<u>in the class room</u>	/ <u>whose</u> <u>parent</u>
	Adv	RP S
<u>was a doctor</u>		
V	C	

The data above show that the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into the relative pronoun whose, and it consists of two clauses, and there is one relative pronoun whose in the second clause. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The relative pronoun whose combines the first clause

and the second clause. The relative pronoun *whose* in the second clause is the form of possessive, and the antecedent is human. The first clause is my greatest competitor throughout Elementary School was Nanda, the only child in the class room, the second clause is whose parent was a doctor. In this case, parent, as the subject in the second clause relates to the complement Nanda, the complement in the first clause. Parent belongs to Nanda. So, the relative pronoun *whose* is used. The subject in the first clause is my greatest competitor, the phrases through Elementary School and in the class room are the adverbs, the verb is was, and the phrase Nanda, the only child is the complement. The subject in the second clause is father. The verb in the second clause is was, and the phrase a doctor is the object.

(3) a. *Aku satu-satunya anak yang ayahnya menjadi supir angkot di grup ini.* (hlm. 84)

b. I was the only one whose father made his living driving a public transportation minibus. (p. 90)

I	<u>was</u>	<u>the only one</u>	/	<u>whose</u>	<u>father</u>	<u>made</u>	<u>his living</u>	/
S	V	C		RP	S	V	O	
	<u>driving</u>	<u>a public transportation minibus</u>						
	V			O				

The data above show that the relative pronoun “yang” is translated into the relative pronoun *whose*, and it consists of three clauses, and there is one relative pronoun *whose* in the second clause. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The relative pronoun *whose* combines the first clause and the second clause. The relative pronoun *whose* in the second clause is the form of possessive, and the antecedent is human. The first clause is I was the only one, the second clause is whose father made a living, and the third clause is driving a public transportation minibus. In this case, father, as the subject in the second clause relates to the subject I, in the first clause. Father belongs to I. So, the relative pronoun *whose* is used. The subject in the first clause is I, the verb is was, and the phrase the only one is the complement. The subject in the second clause is father. The verb in the second clause is made, and the phrase his living is the object. The verb in the third clause is driving, and the phrase a public transportation minibus is the object.

(4) a. *Dia adalah seorang sahabat dekatku yang kepribadiannya sudah seperti orang New York.* (hlm. 106)

b. She is a very close friend of mine, an Indonesian **whose** personality is more of a New Yorker than any Indonesian I know. (p. 112)

<u>She</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>a very close friend of mine, an Indonesian</u>			/	<u>whose</u>	
S	V	C				RP	
	<u>personality</u>	<u>is</u>	<u>more of a New Yorker</u>	/	<u>than</u>	<u>any Indonesian</u>	<u>I know</u>
	S	V	C		Con	O	S V

The data above show that the relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun whose. The data in the Source Language above consists of two clauses, but they are translated into three clauses in the Target Language, and there is one relative pronoun whose in the second clause. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The relative pronoun whose combines the first clause and the second clause. The relative pronoun whose in the second clause is the form of possessive, and the antecedent is a noun. The first clause is she is a very close friend of mine, an Indonesian, the second clause is whose personality is more of a New Yorker, and the third clause is than any Indonesian I know. In this case, personality, as the subject in the second clause relates to the subject she, in the first clause. Personality belongs to the subject she. So, the relative pronoun ‘whose’ is used. The subject in the first clause is she, the verb is is, and the phrase a very close friend of mine, an Indonesian is the complement. The subject in the second clause is personality. The verb in the second clause is is, and the phrase more of a New Yorker is the complement. The second clause and the third clause is combined by the conjunction than. The subject in the third clause is I, the verb in the third clause is know, and the phrase any Indonesian is the object.

- (5). a. *Sebelumnya, aku sudah mengirim beberapa lamaran yang informasinya aku dapat dari Kompas atau kampus.* (hlm. 151)  
 b. I had previously sent several application letters to companies whose information I got from the paper, Kompas, or through campus. (p. 149)

<u>I</u>	<u>had</u>	<u>previously</u>	<u>sent</u>	<u>several application letters</u>	
S	V	Adv	V	O	
<u>to companies</u>	/	<u>whose</u>	<u>information</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>got</u>
		RP	O	S	V
				<u>from the paper, Kompas,</u>	Adv
<u>or</u>	<u>through campus.</u>				
Con	Adv				

The data above show that the relative pronoun yang is translated into the relative pronoun whose, and it consists of two clauses, and there is one relative pronoun whose in the second clause. Therefore, it is called a complex sentence. The relative pronoun whose combines the first clause and the second clause. The relative pronoun whose in the second clause is the form of possessive, and the antecedent is a thing. The first clause is I had previously sent several application letters to companies, the second clause is whose information I got from the paper, Kompas or through campus. In this case, information, as the object in the second clause relates to the object several letters in the first clause. Information belongs to several letters. So, the relative pronoun whose is used. The subject in the first clause is I, the verb is had sent, the adverb is previously, and the phrase several application letters to companies is the object. The subject in the second clause is I, the verb in the second clause is got, the object is information, and the adverbs are from the paper, Kompas and through campus, and the conjunction is or.

## CONCLUSION

Translation is a process of transferring ideas, opinion, messages, from Source Language to Target Language) by using a technique, including the translation of the relative pronoun “*yang*” in Indonesian novels. From the research which has been performed by using corpus analysis, the writer can take a conclusion referring to the comparison of the translation of the relative pronoun “*yang*” in Indonesian novel and its translation in English novel. The conclusions are:

- (1) The translation of the relative pronoun “*yang*” in Indonesian novel is explicitly translated into three kinds of relative pronoun in English. They are; the relative pronoun *who*, *whom*, and *whose*. The relative pronoun *who* is the relative pronoun in the form of subject, and the antecedent is humans. The relative pronoun *whom* is the relative pronoun in the form of object, and the antecedent is humans. The relative pronoun *whose* is the relative pronoun in the form of possessive, and the antecedent can be humans, or things.
- (2) The relative pronouns *who*, *whom* and *whose* are found in sentence level or clause level because the relative pronoun combine or connect the main clause and the sub clause, and the relative clause is reduced into the phrase.

The most important thing in translating a Source Language into a Target Language, especially translating the relative pronoun “*yang*” into the relative pronouns *who*, *whom*, *whose* in English, is that the translators should be able to understand, comprehend, and identify characteristic and structures in a Source Language in order to avoid mistakes in transferring a message. Besides, the translators should be able to master linguistics, especially contrastive linguistics which can help them identify the problems caused by the differences between a Source Language and a Target Language. After identifying the differences, the translators can be able to deal with the translation, and finally they can totally be able to transfer the message in the Source Language into the target Language, and the result of the translation can be understood by the readers. And the institutions should also give the students more knowledge about discourse grammar.

## REFERENCES

- Catford, J.C. 1986. *A linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kridalaksana Harimurti.1993. *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta:Balai Pustaka.
- Larson Mildred. L. 1988. *Meaning Based Translation*. Maryland U.S.A: University Press of America.
- Moh. Nazir. 2005. *Metode Penelitian*. Jakarta. Ghalia Indonesia
- Munday, Jeremy.2004. *Introducing Translation Studies*.London: Routledge
- Nababan, M.Rudolf. 1999. *Teori Menerjemahkan Bahasa Inggris*. Jogyakarta:Pustaka Pelajar.
- Newmark, Peter. 1988. *Approach to Translation*. London: Pergamon Press.
- Nida, E.A. 1982. *Toward A Science of Translation*. London: B.J. Brill
- Traugott E.C.et.al. 1980. *Linguistic for Student of Literature*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.
- Widyamartaya, A.1993. *Seni Menerjemahkan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius.

