ENGLISH PARTICIPIAL CLAUSES
AND THE STRATEGIES APPLIED
IN THEIR INDONESIAN TRANSLATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study analyses the English participial clauses and how they are translated into Indonesian as appearing in Sidney Sheldon’s novel Morning, Noon and Night (1995) which is translated by Hendarto Setiadi as Pagi, Siang dan Malam (1996). This study tries to find out the distribution of the types and the syntactic functions of the participial clauses appearing in the novel and answer the question of what the strategies applied in the translations are. To reach these objectives, this study employs an exploratory-interpretive design since the data are collected non-experimentally, the type of data collected is qualitative, and the type of analysis is interpretive.

Keywords: clauses, participial clauses, translation, source language, target language

ABSTRAK


Kata kunci: klausa, klausa partisipial, terjemahan, bahasa sumber, bahasa sasaran
INTRODUCTION

Most grammarians, Quirk et al. (1985), Sinclair (1990), Swan (1995), Greenbaum (1996), Biber et al. (1999), and Brinton (2000), agree that participial clauses are included in non-finite clauses which are one type of subordinate clauses. A non-finite clause is a clause that has a non-finite verb, i.e. without person and tense markers. In this case, Brinton (2000: 238) states “By definition, nonfinite clauses are always dependent, or embedded, since a main clause must have a finite verb.”

The participial clauses are classified into –ing participles and –ed participles. The first one is a clause whose verb is in the –ing form. It is called present participle. The second one is a clause whose verb is in the –ed form. This is called past participle.

According to Biber et al. (1999: 199-200) –ing clauses may occupy several syntactic roles. They are: subject (1.1), extraposed subject (1.2), subject predicative (1.3), direct object (1.4), prepositional object (1.5), adverbial (1.6), part of noun phrase (1.7), part of adjective phrase (1.8), and complement of preposition (1.9). The examples are as follows:

(1.1) Having a fever is pleasant, vacant.
(1.2) It’s very difficult getting supplies into Sarajevo.
(1.3) The real problem is getting something done about the cheap imports.
(1.4) I started thinking about him.
(1.5) No one could rely on his going to bed early last night.
(1.6) Having established the direction of the line, we now wish to find some point on the line.
(1.7) The man making the bogus collections was described as middle aged.
(1.8) She is very busy preparing the dinner.
(1.9) He thanked the boys for helping him.

However, Quirk et al. (1985: 1202) mention another function of –ing clauses which is not mentioned by Biber et al. (1999). This function is of object complementation as in (1.10).

(1.10) I saw him lying on the beach.

Biber et al. (1999: 200) also classify –ed clauses into several syntactic roles: direct object (1.11), adverbial (1.12), and part of noun phrase (1.13):

(1.11) The two-year-old boy will have his cleft palate repaired.
(1.12) When told by police how badly injured his victims were he said, “Good, I hope they die.”
(1.13) This is the course chosen by a large minority of households.

From these examples, it can be seen the –ing clauses have ten syntactic functions, whereas –ed clauses are classified into three syntactic functions. These syntactic functions are those that I would apply in the analysis.

Yet, participles are one construction that not every language has. They exist in English but not in Indonesian. Thus, it might not be 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). He or she will not translate a form that is acceptable in one language to the same form that is unacceptable in another one. What he or she might do is finding the strategies that are properly applied in the translations. Nida (1964:209) states, “The most acute problem in clause correspondence occurs when a clause type that is important in the source language simply does not exist in the receptor language.” Then she proposes three main processes in which clauses are joined: parataxis, hypotaxis, and prostaxis. In this case, the participial clauses can be included in hypotaxis, a term used to characterize a grammatical system that combines clauses by means of subordination. (Nida 1964: 210) She further suggests that since many
languages prefer parataxis or prostaxis to hypotaxis, the complex sentences of a source language must be often broken down into parts using parataxis construction (1964: 210).

On the other hand, Nida and Taber (1969) propose another argument to deal with the problems in the translation. They argue that when a translation encounters a problem, the SL expressions may be broken down into their basic structural elements, namely kernel sentences. (1969: 39) In this case, an expression is analyzed and broken down into its basic kernels which are joined to develop the surface structure of the sentence. Then the relationships of these kernels are stated explicitly in a form which is to be transferred into the RL. In other words, the implicit elements should be made explicit in order to complete the analysis (1969: 51).

Based on the reason above, I would like to elaborate the distribution of the types and syntactic functions of the English participial clauses occurring in Sidney Sheldon’s *Morning, Noon and Night* (1995), and investigate the strategies applied in translating such clauses into Indonesian.

**RESEARCH METHOD**


“... in analysing actual research studies, it is necessary to take into consideration the method of data collection (whether the data have been collected experimentally or non-experimentally); the type of data yielded by the investigation (qualitative or quantitative); and the type of analysis conducted on the data (whether statistical or interpretive).”

This study utilizes an exploratory-interpretive design since the method of data collection is non-experimental, the type of data collected is qualitative, and the type of analysis is interpretive (Nunan 1992:4-6).

The data is collected from Sidney Sheldon’s novel entitled *Morning, Noon and Night* (1995) and its Indonesian version entitled *Pagi, Siang dan Malam* (hereinafter referred to as MNN and PSM respectively). They are used to see how the English participial construction is translated into Indonesian. Table 1 provides the number of the data collected for this study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Clauses</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>554</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DISCUSSION**

The data analysed have been taken from the data corpus. However, since they are relatively large, the samples are drawn. After the data have been collected and classified into their syntactic functions, they are tabulated to find the percentages of use. This would answer the question of how the types and syntactic functions of the participial clauses are distributed in the novel. Then, each sample of the English sentence containing participial clauses and its Indonesian rendering is compared and
analysed to find out how the participial clauses are rendered into Indonesian. The result of the comparison between English participial clauses and their Indonesian renderings is used to answer the question of what kinds of the strategies that are applied in the translations.

The Frequency of the Occurrence of the Types and Syntactic Functions of Participial Clauses

Table 2 The Frequency of the Occurrence of –ing and –ed Clauses in MNN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Clauses</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>–ing</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>79.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>–ed</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>20.04%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>554</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 The Frequency of the Occurrence of –ing Clauses Based on Their Syntactic Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adv.</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>52.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.P</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>12.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.P</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.O</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>10.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.C</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>6.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P.O</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adj.P</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.P</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.S</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4 The Frequency of the Occurrence of –ed Clauses Based on Their Syntactic Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Occurrence</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.P</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>45.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adv.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>27.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.C</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples of Participial Clauses and their Indonesian Renderings

–ing clauses

This section discusses the –ing clauses and their Indonesian renderings functioning as adverbials, complement of preposition, part of noun phrase, direct object, object complementation, subject, prepositional object, part of adjective phrase, subject predicative, and extraposed subject.

Adverbials

(3.1) The two men and the woman were dressed casually, attempting to blend in with the summer tourists strolling along the cobbled streets in the early morning, but it was difficult to remain inconspicuous in a place as small as the fortified village of St.-Paul-de-Vence. (MNN)
Mereka bertiga; dua pria dan satu wanita. Ketiga-tiganya berpakaian santai, *dan mereka berusaha membaur dengan para turis musim panas yang berjalan-jalan di pagi hari*. Namun tidaklah mudah untuk tidak menarik perhatian di tempat sekecil desa benteng St.-Paul-de-Vence. (PSM)

The sentence in (3.1) is a complex one with the main clause *The two men and the woman were dressed casually* and its subordinate clause *attempting to blend in with the summer tourists strolling along the cobbled streets in the early morning* functioning as an adverbial. The subject of the main clause is *The two men and the woman*, which is also the subject of its subordinate clause. In the adverbial clause, there is another subordinate clause *strolling along the cobbled streets in the early morning* which functions as the modifier of the noun *the summer tourists*. This second clause is discussed later in the sub-section of ‘part of noun phrase’. In (3.1a) the translator has changed the form of the SL that uses one complex sentence into the form of the TL that employs three independent clauses. The adverbial –ing clause, which is originally subordinate, is translated into a coordinate clause *dan mereka berusaha membaur dengan para turis musim panas yang berjalan-jalan di pagi hari*. This translation uses a conjunction *dan* and the subject *mereka* is expressed explicitly.

Complement of preposition

(3.2) I was just trying to scare this woman *into getting out of here*. (MNN)

(3.2a) Saya hanya bermaksud menggertak wanita ini *agar pergi dari sini*. (PSM)

The –ing clause in (3.2) is *getting out of here* which is preceded by a preposition *into* and its main clause is *I was just trying to scare this woman*. The subject of the clause is *this woman*, which is different from the subject of its main clause *I*. The translation of the clause is preceded by a conjunction *agar*, which in Indonesian is used to precede an adverbial clause with a purpose meaning. In this case, the function changes from a prepositional complement to an adverbial.

Part of Noun Phrase

(3.3) 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)

(3.3a) Pukul satu dini hari, seorang pria *di seberang jalan* memperhatikan lampu-lampu di vila dipadamkan satu per satu, sampai seluruh bangunan terselubung kegelapan. (PSM)

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. In this case, *standing* is not transferred and causes the meaning of the SL to be slightly distorted. Additionally, *yang* should be used in the translation to join the clause and the noun. The suggested translation is:

(3.3b) Pukul satu dini hari, seorang pria *yang berdiri di seberang jalan* memperhatikan lampu-lampu di vila dipadamkan satu per satu, sampai seluruh bangunan terselubung kegelapan.

Direct Object

(3.4) He loved *forcing his competitors into bankruptcy*. (MNN)

(3.4a) Dia gemar *mendorong para pesaingnya ke jurang kebangkrutan*. (PSM)

In this example the main clause in which the –ing clause exists is *He loved [something]*. In this case *something* functions as the direct object of the verb *loved* and is carried out by an –ing clause *forcing his competitors into bankruptcy*. In (3.4a) the Indonesian translation of this clause is *mendorong para pesaingnya ke jurang kebangkrutan*. Moreover, *loved* which is a verb in the SL is rendered into *gemar* which is an adjective in the TL. Therefore, the function of the clause changes.
from the direct object of the verb loved into the complement of the adjective gemar, but the form remains the same.

Object Complementation

(3.5) He heard Stanford saying, "Rene? You know why I'm calling . . . (MNN)
(3.5a) Ia mendengar Stanford berkata, “Rene? Kau tentu sudah tahu kenapa aku menelepon . . . (PSM)

The main clause in (3.5) is *He heard Stanford* with *He* functioning as the subject, *heard* as the verb and *Stanford* as the object. The subordinate clause is *saying* "Rene”? You know why I'm calling . . . This clause functions as a complement of the direct object Stanford. The clause is preceded by *saying* which is translated to *berkata*, which in Indonesian is the complement of the object Stanford. There is no change in both form and meaning in this case.

Subject

(3.6) Merely thinking about what lay ahead made Julia's heart skip a beat. (MNN)
(3.6a) Jantung Julia berdegup-degup ketika ia membayangkan apa yang menantinya. (PSM)

In this example, the main clause is *[It] made Julia's heart skip a beat. It is the subject of the sentence and is performed by Merely thinking about what lay ahead. It is translated to ketika ia membayangkan apa yang menantinya. The syntactic function of the –ing clause in the SL is completely different from its translation in the TL. The clause in the SL functions as the subject, whereas in the TL the function changes to adverbials using a conjunction ketika. In addition, the subject of the TL is also different from that of the SL. The subject of the TL is *Jantung Julia*, which is the rendering of *Julia's heart* functioning as the direct object of the verb *made* in the SL.

Prepositional Object

(3.7) They thought about running away, but they had nowhere to go. (MNN)
(3.7a) Mereka sempat berencana lari dari rumah, tapi mereka tidak tahu ke mana mereka harus berpaling. (PSM)

In (3.7) the main clause in which the –ing clause exists is *They thought about [something]*. *Something* occupies the position of the object of the preposition *about* and is fulfilled by a clause *running away*. The translation of this clause is *lari dari rumah*, which is a complement of the verb berencana (as the rendering of the verb *thought about*). In this case the form of the translated clause remains the same but it does not employ any preposition, so the function of the clause changes from a prepositional object to a complement of a verb.

Part of Adjective Phrase

(3.8) I go crazy worrying about him. (MNN)
(3.8a) Aku bisa gila kalau dia sampai celaka. (PSM)

The main clause in (3.8) is *I go crazy* and its subordinate clause is *worrying about him* functioning as the complement of the adjective *crazy*. This clause is translated by way of paraphrasing it into *kalau dia sampai celaka*. It is a conditional clause, which occupies the function of an adverbial using a conjunction *kalau*. In this case, both the function and the form of the clause change.

Subject Predicative

(3.9) He had four children: Billy, eight, and the girls—Amy, Clarissa, and Susan, ten, twelve, and fourteen. They were wonderful children, and his greatest joy was spending what he liked to call quality time with them. (MNN)
Anaknya empat: Billy, delapan tahun, serta ketiga anak perempuannya – Amy, Clarissa, dan Susan; sepuluh, dua belas, dan empat belas tahun. Mereka anak-anak yang manis, dan ia paling bahagia jika bisa menghabiskan waktu bersama mereka. (PSM)

In (3.9) the main clause in which the –ing clause presents is his greatest joy was fitting. It functions as a subject predicative that is fulfilled by a clause spending what he liked to call quality time with them. This clause is translated to jika bisa menghabiskan waktu bersama mereka. It is a conditional clause using a conjunction jika bisa functioning as an adverbial. The function changes, from a subject predicative in the SL to adverbials in the TL. However, apart from the strategies applied by the translator, the sentence (3.9) would be better translated into:

Anaknya empat: Billy, delapan tahun, serta ketiga anak perempuannya – Amy, Clarissa, dan Susan; sepuluh, dua belas, dan empat belas tahun. Mereka anak-anak yang manis, dan kebahagiaannya yang terbesar adalah menghabiskan waktu bersama mereka.

Extraposed Subject

(3.10) He smiled at the thought. It was difficult holding a secret as delicious as the one he had. (MNN)

(3.10a) Ia tersenyum sendiri. Memang sulit menyimpan rahasia senikmat rahasia yang dipegangnya. (PSM)

In (3.10) the main clause in which the –ing clause occurs is It was difficult and the subordinate clause is holding a secret as delicious as the one he had. It follows the adjective difficult whose subject is It. The translation of the clause is menyimpan rahasia senikmat rahasia yang dipegangnya following the adjective sulit being the rendering of difficult. In this case the form and the function of the clause do not change.

-ed clauses

This section discusses the –ed clauses and their Indonesian renderings functioning as part of noun phrase, adverbials, and object complementation.

Part of Noun Phrase

(3.11) Impressive-looking men dressed in dark suits were constantly coming and going, meeting with his father. (MNN)

(3.11a) Ia sering melihat orang-orang berpenampilan penuh wibawa datang dan pergi, menemui ayahnya. (PSM)

In (3.11) the main clause is Impressive-looking men were constantly coming and going and its subordinate clause is dressed in dark suits that modifies the noun Impressive-looking men. The translation of this clause is a verbal phrase berpenampilan penuh wibawa without using a relative pronoun or conjunction. In this case, there is a change in form, from a passive in the SL to an active in the TL.

In addition, in this example there is another –ing clause that functions as an adverbial: meeting with his father. The translation of this clause is menemui ayahnya which does not express the conjunction overtly. The suggested translation is:

Ia sering melihat orang-orang yang berpenampilan penuh wibawa datang dan pergi untuk menemui ayahnya.

Adverbials

(3.12) 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)
Ia berdiri di depan Hakim dengan mengenakan setelan jasnya yang terbaik, dan berkata, “Yang Mulia, saya tahu saya telah membuat kesalahan, tapi bukankah kita semua manusia yang bisa khilaf?” (PSM)

In example (3.12) 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 jasnya 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.

Object Complementation

(3.13) I want the bastard *locked away* the same way he has me locked away.

(MNN)

(3.13a) Saya ingin bajingan itu *dikurung* seperti dia mengurung saya. (PSM)

In (3.13) the main clause is *I want the bastard* and its subordinate clause is *locked away* functioning as the complement of the object *the bastard*. In the sentence *the bastard* occupies the position of the object of the verb *want*, but in the clause it is the subject of the verb *locked away*. The translation of the clause is *dikurung*, which is a complement of the object *bajingan*. As in the sentence in the SL, in the TL *bajingan* functions as the object of the verb *ingin*, but in the clause it is the subject of the verb *dikurung*. In this case, the function and the form of the clause do not change.

CONCLUSION

The Distribution of the Types and Syntactic Functions of the Participial Clauses

Table 2 provides the information of the comparison of the occurrence between *–ing* and *–ed* clauses. It can be seen that *–ing* clauses make up 79.96% of all occurrences of participial clauses in the corpus, whereas *–ed* clauses only contribute 20.04%. In other words, the *–ing* clauses far outweigh the *–ed* clauses in the novel.

Furthermore, the participial clauses that have been classified to their syntactic functions can also be computed. Table 3 and Table 4 provide the information of the occurrence of *–ing* and *–ed* clauses respectively. An interesting finding is that the *–ing* clauses functioning as adverbials constitute the largest portion of all syntactic functions of *–ing* clauses (52.82%), whereas those functioning as extraposed subject are found very rare (0.68%). On the contrary, *–ed* clauses functioning as part of noun phrase are found to be the major portion of all syntactic functions of *–ed* clauses (45.94%), whereas those functioning as adverbials and object complementation share the rest portions almost equally (27.93% and 26.13% respectively).

The numbers in table 3 and table 4 also show that the *–ing* and *–ed* clauses have differently dominant functions. The dominant function of the *–ing* clauses is that of adverbials, whereas the *–ed* clauses have part of noun phrases as their dominant function.
The Strategies Applied in the Translations

From the analysis in the previous section, it can be concluded that first, when a participial clause occurs in a long sentence, the translation can be broken down into two or more independent clauses. The participial clause is translated into one independent clause and the subject is expressed overtly. Second, the clauses can be translated by changing the subordinate clause into the coordinate one. This coordination is usually expressed using an Indonesian coordinate conjunction *dan*.

Third, when a clause occurs without a conjunction or subordinator, the translation should express the conjunction overtly. This is done to make the relationship between the clause and its main clause clearer. Fourth, the forms and syntactic functions of the clauses can change without distorting the meaning. Regarding the forms, the *-ing* clauses are definitely active, but the translation can use a passive form. On the other hand, the *-ed* clauses are inherently passive, but the translation can employ an active form. The clauses can also change to other parts of speech, as from verb to noun. With regard to the syntactic functions of the clauses, they can change into different ones. However, these changes do not make the translations sound odd.

Fifth, in translating the clauses acting as part of noun phrases, the Indonesian conjunction *yang* is used to join the nouns and their modifiers. Sixth, the clauses can be translated by completely paraphrasing them. In this case, as long as the translators are able to identify the message of the SL accurately, this kind of strategy does not make the meaning of the translation distorted.

REFERENCES


WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY


SUGGESTED READINGS


LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Adv : Adverbial/-s
C.P : Complement of preposition
N.P : Part of noun phrase
D.O : Direct object
O.C : Object complementation
S : Subject
P.O : Prepositional object
Adj.P : Part of adjective phrase
S.P : Subject predicative
E.S : Extraposed subject
SL : Source language
RL : Receptor language
TL : Target Language
MNN : Morning, Noon and Night
PSM : Pagi, Siang dan Malam