

THE INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

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Abstract. Makalah ini membahas studi tentang penerjemahan klausa *adjectiva* bahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia yang terdapat dalam karya Franz Kafka yang berjudul *Metamorphosis*. Studi berfokus pada penerjemahan unsur-unsur klausa adjektiva seperti penggunaan pronomina relatif dan struktur klausa yang mengikuti pronomina relatif. Studi kualitatif deskriptif ini melibatkan 61 klausa adjektiva. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa pronomina relatif *who*, *which* dan *that* pada umumnya diterjemahkan kepada *yang* dan *bahwa*. Analisis pada terjemahan struktur klausa adjektiva menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah melakukan sejumlah perubahan, baik sebagian maupun total, dengan penambahan maupun pengurangan kata. Sebagian perubahan mempengaruhi makna, namun secara umum, perubahan tersebut membantu memahami makna secara lebih baik, dan terjemahan pada umumnya sepadan dengan teks dalam bahasa sumber.

Keywords: *translation, adjective clause, relative pronouns*

INTRODUCTION

Adjective clauses in English have been one structural element of complex English sentences. An adjective clause functions as a dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun and serves to explain the objects and people. Adjective clause in the sentence is always paired with the main clause and comes immediately after the word that it describes (McGraw-Hill, 1985:280). It describes, identifies, or gives further information about the noun (Azar, 1999:267). Adjective clause is a clause that serves to explain the objects and people. In this usage, the adjective clause using the relative pronoun: *who*, *whom*, *which*, and *that*.

A similar structure is also known in the Indonesian grammar. It is one way of adding information about a noun by incorporating a clause within the noun phrase. In Indonesian, this clause is preceded by *yang* and is called a relative clause. The head of the noun phrase corresponds to some component within the relative clause (Sneddon, 1996: 285).

The present study focuses on the translation of English adjective clauses into

Indonesian. The process of translation involves transferring meaning from a source language into a target language (Nida, 1969; Mc. Guire, 1980; Newmark, 1981). Theoretical studies on translation processes (Catford, 1969:20; Pinchuk, as quoted in Soemarno, 1988:28; Savory, as quoted in Nababan, 1997:14) show that translation is made possible by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions. These studies reveal three important aspects of translation: replacement, equivalence of thought and source and target languages. The focus of translation process is on 'meaning' (Larson, 1991:135), and the process involves are three steps: analyzing, transferring and reconstructing (Nida, 1975:80).

This study focuses on examining the translations of adjective clauses with relative pronouns *who*, *which*, and *that* into Indonesian. For the purpose of the study, the data will be taken from a novel by Franz Kafka entitled *Metamorphosis* (1925) which is translated into Indonesian entitled *Metamorfosis* (2008) by Juni Liem. The novel

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is chosen as the data source of the study because its English version contains many adjective clauses that are translated in various ways in the Indonesian versions. As an illustration, consider the following translations:

- (1) SL: *and no one who knew about his condition would've seriously demanded that he let the manager in.*

TL: *tak ada seorangpun yang mengetahui kondisi Gregor, mereka berharap bahwa Gregor akan mengizinkan kepala pegawai masuk.*

- (2) SL: *But it was the very uncertainty which distressed the others and excused their behaviour.*

TL: *Namun, yang lain tidak tahu apa yang terjadi, mereka khawatir, dan hal itu membuat mereka tidak memedulikan tindakan yang mereka lakukan.*

The present study aims to answer the following question: What are the translations of adjective clauses in English into Indonesian? This study is expected to give more insights and information on the translation of adjective clauses in English into Indonesian.

METHOD

The data analysis is conducted through qualitative research. The data are collected from the novel itself, and supporting information is taken from some books as references that are related with the problem being discussed. These references are used to support the research framework. Furthermore, this analysis also applies descriptive qualitative method. Bogdan says that in qualitative research, the data are collected in the form of word rather than numbers. The written results of the research contain the quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentation (Bogdan, 1928:28). The research applies the techniques

of collecting data, classifying data taken from the novel with an attempt to describe the subject as precisely as possible. The data are taken from Franz Kafka's novel in English entitled *Metamorphosis* (1925), and its Indonesian version with the same title *Metamorfosis* (2008, Juni Liem, translator). The Indonesian version consists of 155 pages and the English version consists of 77 pages. There are sixty-one (61) adjective clauses taken from the English version and their translation in Indonesian.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Translation of Adjective Clauses with Relative Pronoun *Who*

There are twenty-one (21) adjective clauses with relative pronouns *who* that are found in the novel. There are various translations of adjective clauses with pronoun *who*, which are used in the data. In general, the English relative pronoun *who* in the defining adjective clauses is always translated into *yang* in Indonesian, because it replaces the noun that is used in the first sentence. Also, the translation of the adjective clauses pertains to the structure.

- (1) SL: *At the moment he was lying right there on the carpet, and no one who knew about his condition.. (13:29)*

TL: *Sejak tadi, Gregor hanya berbaring di atas karpet dan tidak ada seorangpun, yang mengetahui kondisi Gregor. (27:5)*

In data (1), the relative pronoun *who* is translated into *yang*. The translation of the defining relative clause "*who knew about his condition*" keeps the same clause structure in the target language and the meaning is equivalent.

In the following data, some structural changes are made in the TL text:

- (2) SL: *He was satisfied, and mother and sister, who had looked on in*

suspense, began to breathe easily and to smile. (62:8)

TL: Ini untuk kepuasannya, dan ibunya serta adiknya Gregor melihat hal itu, bernafas lega dan tersenyum. (122:12)

In data (2), the relative pronoun *who* is not translated. In fact, the whole sentence is reconstructed into some coordinative structure. In the target text, the adjective clause “*who had looked on in suspense*” is structured as a parallel clause with the main clause of the second clause “*and mother and sister, ..., began to breathe easily and to smile.*” With this change, the complex clause relation in the second clause of the coordinative sentence (i.e. “mother and sister, *who had looked on in suspense, began to breathe easily and to smile*”) become coordinative clauses (i.e. “*dan ibunya serta adiknya Gregor melihat hal itu, bernafas lega dan tersenyum*”), that is equal or in coordinative relation with the first clause “*Ini untuk kepuasannya.*”

In the following data, the relative pronoun is translated into *bahwa*, and some parts of the adjective clause are not translated:

(3) SL: ... it struck Mr. and Mrs. Samsa almost at the same moment how their daughter, *who* was getting more animated all the time, had blossomed recently...(77:8)

TL: ... mereka bersandar hampir bersamaan *bahwa* putri mereka telah tumbuh menjadi gadis muda yang cantik.(153:6)

In the above data, the relative pronoun *who* is translated into *bahwa*. The translation of the defining relative clause “*who was getting more animated all the time, had blossomed recently*” is translated into the same structure of adjective clause, except for the expression “*was getting more animated all the time*” is apparently not translated. The expression “*had blossomed recently*” is idiomatic, and

thus the translator uses the explanation strategy to express the same message “*telah tumbuh menjadi gadis muda yang cantik.*”

A change of meaning is shown in the following translation, which may indicate that the the translation is not wholly equivalent:

(4) SL: The mother, *who* was still incapable of breathing properly, began to cough...(68:5)

TL: Ibunya, masih belum menarik nafas, mulai batuk...(134:13)

In this data, there is a change of function of adjective clause of the source language. The relative pronoun *who* is not translated in the target language, it is omitted. The adverb “*properly*” is also not translated. Furthermore, the information carried by the adjective clause “*who was still incapable of breathing*” is apparently not fully translated, and the target language bears a slightly different meaning. In other words, the source language tells that the mother, *who* was probably not yet fully recovered, was not yet able to breathe properly. The target language, however, tells that the mother has not yet breathed. This analysis shows that there is a change in the transfer of message from the source language into the target language.

(5) SL: ... on the ground that he couldn't get a proper sleep here and the father, *who* had to report for service at six o'clock...(54:29)

TL: ...karena ia tidak dapat tidur dengan nyaman di tempatnya sekarang, jika ia harus bersiap pukul 06.00 pagi untuk berangkat... (107:8)

In this data, there is a change of function of adjective clause of the source language. The relative pronoun *who* is not translated in the target language, it is omitted. There are some words that are not mentioned in the source language, but it is mentioned in the target language. The word is “*jika ia harus bersiap*”. Perhaps, this information is indirectly indicated in the use of modal verb

“had to”. On the other hand, the source language mentions the words “the father” which is not translated in the target language. The data shows that the target language is better understood with the additional information.

In the following data, the TL text changes the structure of the adjective clause with relative pronoun *who* into a coordinative structure and a change of subject of the clause from relative pronoun into a general thing (*hal ini*), with a comma functions as the conjunctive element:

(6) SL: ...from an assistant had become, almost overnight, a traveling salesman, *who* naturally had entirely different possibilities for earning money.(35/10)

TL: ...ia diangkat dari penjual junior ke wakil perjalanan, hal ini memberinya kesempatan untuk mengumpulkan uang dengan cara yang berbeda.(70:6)

B. Translation of Adjective Clause with Relative Pronoun *which*

There are thirty-seven (37) adjective clauses with relative pronoun *which*. In general, the English relative pronoun *which* in the non-defining adjective clauses is always translated into *yang* in Indonesian. The analysis of the data in this group is presented below.

(7) SL: ...with his right hand he grabbed hold of the manager’s cane, *which* he had left behind with his hat and overcoat on a chair.(24:6)

TL: ...ayah Gregor mengambil tongkat kepala pegawai dengan tangan kanannya (kepala pegawai meninggalkannya di bangku bersama jaket dan topi. (48/15)

In the above data, the adjective clause is translated as an additional information in brackets. Consequently, the relative pronoun *which* in the SL is changed into objective

pronoun (*-nya*) that is attached to the verb *meninggalkan* (had left). The change, however, does not disturb the equivalence of the message.

In the following data, the SL text has information in brackets, which is not translated as in brackets in the TL text. Here, also, the adjective clause (which otherwise was his favorite drink) is translated into a separate independent clause (*susu adalah minuman kesukaannya*) and is linked with the preceding clause with a comma.

(8) SL: ...he could eat only if his entire panting body worked in a coordinated way), but also because the milk, *which* otherwise was his favorite drink...(28:4)

TL: ...ia hanya dapat makan jika seluruh tubuhnya bekerja sama, tetapi rasa susunya tidak enak, susu adalah minuman kesukaannya.(55/7)

A similar strategy is also taken in the following data, where an adjective clause is changed into a separate clause, and this time the link is a coordinative conjunction *dan* (and).

(9) SL: ... and as she dumped everything quickly into a bucket, *which* she closed with a wooden lid...(32/12)

TL: Adiknya segera membuang apa yg telah disapunya ke tempat sampah, *dan* menutupnya dengan penutup kayu...(62/2)

In the following data, there is a change of function of adjective clause of the source language into a main clause in the target language.

(10) SL: The task of cleaning his room, *which* she now always carried out in the evening, could not be done any more quickly. (57:28)

TL: Adiknya tetap membersihkan kamar Gregor di malam hari, tetapi sekarang adiknya tidak dapat mengerjakan hal itu dengan cepat. (113:10)

The above change involves a change of subject of the sentence, from “the task of cleaning his room” in the source language, into “adiknya” in the target language. The motivation for the change may be returned to translator’s concept of paragraph development and consistency. With the change of structure, the second change is that the main predicate of the sentence “*could not be done any more quickly*” is turned into a second independent clause, connected with the first one with conjunction of contrast “*tetapi*.” Also, the change makes the repetition of the subject “adiknya” and the use of adverb of time “*sekarang*” to indicate contrast of time. Interestingly, the target language mentions the adverb indicating usuality “*tetap*”, but the idea is not apparently occurring in the source language. Here the translator changes the idea of contrast of habits of cleaning the room in the past and present time into the idea of consistently doing the habits as if she has always been doing the cleaning task in the evening.

In the following data, the adjective clause “*which* people had shown her there” is not translated.

(11) SL: ...she thanked them for the dismissal with tears in her eyes, as if she was receiving the greatest favour *which* people had shown her there...(34/4)

TL: ...dengan berurai air mata sembari berterima kasih kepada ibunya Gregor karena telah membebaskannya, seolah ia telah menyelesaikan pekerjaan yg luar biasa (67/11).

In fact, the above subordinate clause that contains the adjective clause is translated very briefly into “*seolah ia telah menyelesaikan pekerjaan yg luar biasa*”. Here, the translator adopts the strategy of omission, which may fit to the context of the story.

In the following data, the whole SL sentence structure is changed in the TL text:

(12) SL: ...it was not only childish defiance and her recent very unexpected and hard won self-confidence *which* led her to this demand.(44/25)

TL: Anak perempuan seumur itu menjadi lebih semangat tentang beberapa hal dan merasa bahwa mereka harus mendapatkannya dengan cara mereka sebisa mereka.(88/8)

Here, the cleft-structure that indicate the causal relation between the main clause and the adjective clause in the source language is changed into a coordinative structure in the target language. And the adjective clause “*which* led her to this demand” and in fact the whole SL text is loosely translated in the TL text.

In the following data, the adjective clause is translated differently:

(13) SL: ...and they were now loosening the writing desk *which* was fixed tight to the floor...(46/13)

TL: ...sekarang mereka berencana untuk memindahkan meja tulis yang digunakannya untuk mengerjakan tugas...(91/3)

Here, the adjective clause “*which* was fixed tight to the floor...” that indicates that the desk cannot be moved without untightening it from the floor is translated differently into “*yang* digunakannya untuk mengerjakan tugas” which shows the function of the desk being placed there. Here again, the translator omit and change the information content of the SL text in the TL text.

(14) SL: At first he thought it might be his sadness over the condition of his room *which* kept him from eating...(59:18)

TL: Awalnya ia berpikir bahwa ia berhenti makan karena ia stress dengan kondisi kamarnya...(116:14)

In this data, there is a change in the sentence structure of the target language. Here, the

adjective clause “*which* kept him from eating” is placed as the sub-main clause of the subordinate clause of the whose sentence. On the other hand, the sub-main clause of the source language “*it might be his sadness over the condition of his room*” is placed as the subordinate clause indicating reason “*karena ia stress dengan kondisi kamarnya.*” However, this change of structure does not cause serious change in the message of the source language.

In the following data, the change occurs in the function of the adjective clause in the source language.

(15) SL: People had grown accustomed to put into storage in his room things *which* they couldn’t put anywhere else...(60:16)

TL: Keluarganya memiliki kebiasaan baru untuk menaruh barang-barang di kamarnya *karena* mereka tidak mempunyai ruangan yang lain...(118:16)

In the source language, the adjective clause “*which* they couldn’t put anywhere else” function to modify the noun head ‘things.’ On the other hand, the translation “*karena* mereka tidak mempunyai ruangan yang lain” shows the change into conjunction “*karena*” and the rest of the clause functions as giving the reason for the new habit.

In the following data, there is a change of function of adjective clause of the source language.

(16) SL: His sister noticed immediately the new amusement *which* Gregor had found for himself...(41:26)

TL: Dengan segera adiknya mengetahui cara baru Gregor di dalam menghibur dirinya... (83:2)

The relative pronoun *which* is not translated in the target language, but it is omitted. However, there is no change in the transfer of message from the source language into the target language. The difference in the translation is in the change of the head of the

noun phrase “*amusement*” into a general word “*cara*”, while the meaning of “*amusement*” is expressed in the predicate of the adjective clause “*menghibur*” in the target language. This strategy may be used to keep the structure of the adjective clause, because otherwise it is more common to express the meaning contained in the adjective clause into a prepositional phrase (for example, “hiburan baru *bagi dirinya*”).

In the following data, the relative pronoun *which* is translated into *yang*.

(17) SL: Since his transformation those were the first words *which* she had directed right at him. (47:29)

TL: Itu adalah kata pertama *yang* diucapkan oleh Grete sejak Gregor berubah. (94:1)

The translation of the defining relative clause “*which she had directed right at him*” is translated into the same structure of adjective clause, except for the expression “*had directed*” is translated with a slightly different meaning that indicate a continuing state with the word “*diucapkan*”. The sentence in the target text also shows a change of the location of prepositional phrase “*since his transformation,*” from the initial position in the source language into the last position in the target language.

The following data shows that the prepositional phrase, whose noun phrase contains an adjective clause with pronoun *which* in the SL is summarized into a simple sentence in the TL. Although the SL is restructured, the resulting text in the TL is much simpler and easier to understand.

(18) SL: Above the table, on *which* an unpacked collection of sample cloth goods was spread outout (Samsa was a traveling salesman) ... (3:13)

TL: Koleksi contoh jenis kain tersebar di atas meja – Samsa adalah seorang pedagang keliling...(4:1)

In the following data, the pronoun *which* in the SL is translated into *yang* in the TL.

The interesting part is that the adjective clause is translated with hardly equivalent wording with the SL.

(19) SL: ...an irrepressibly painful squeaking *which* left the words positively distinct only in the first moment and...(6:22)

TL: ...ada decitan menyedihkan dan tidak dapat dikontrol yang bercampur dalam jawabannya...(11:15)

The only way to find the meaning equivalent is by looking back into the previous sentences to understand the reason for different translation.

In this data, the adjective clause in the SL is changed into a simple sentence and stands independently from the previous noun phrase that is the head of the adjective clause in the SL.

(20) SL: ...perhaps the result of an awkward lying position, *which* later turned out to be purely imaginary when he stood up...(7:25)

TL: ...mungkin dikarenakan oleh cara berbaring yang salah. Sebenarnya ini hanya murni imajinasinya semata...(14:6)

In the following data, the adjective clause “*which* he prolonged for hours...” is separated from its noun head *breakfast*.

(21) SL: ...because for his father breakfast was the most important meal time in the day, *which* he prolonged for hours by reading various newspapers. (20:1)

TL: ...karena bagi ayahnya sarapan adalah makanan yang paling penting dalam satu hari dan ayahnya akan mencerna makanan itu selama beberapa jam sembari ia duduk dan membaca sejumlah Koran yang berbeda.

The separation results in the change of the status of the clause into a coordinative structure in the TL with conjunction *dan*.

However, in general the message of the sentence is not affected and may be considered as equivalent.

In the following data, the adjective clause is mostly not translated, except for the mention of time reference *two days earlier* (*dua hari yang lalu*). The rest of the sentence is translated loosely and the name of the person (*Gregor*) and what he had declared about the food is not mentioned at all.

(22) SL: ...some raisins and almonds, cheese, *which* Gregor had declared inedible two days earlier...(31:5)

TL: ...beberapa kismis dan almond, beberapa keju sisa makanan dua hari yang lalu, kue kering dan beberapa roti yang diolesi dengan mentega dan garam. (61:15)

Below, the whole structure of the noun phrase with the adjective clause is changed into a simple sentence, with the noun phrase acts as the subject of the sentence, the adjective phrase becomes the predicate which depicts causal relation with the indirect object (*them*) in the adjective clause structure become the receiver of the resulting condition mentioned in the prepositional phrase, that is *a state of complete hopelessness*.

(23) SL: ...the business misfortune *which* had brought them all into a state of complete hopelessness. (35:6)

TL: Kegagalan usahanya menyebabkan keluarganya kehilangan harapan...(70:1)

In the following data, the SL seems to be summarized into a simpler structure and more packed information.

(24) SL: ...regardless of the great expense *which* that must necessitate and *which* would be made up in other ways. (35:26)

TL: ...walaupun membutuhkan biaya besar yang harus disiapkan. (71:8)

With this change, the adjective clause structure with two relative pronouns *which* in the SL is changed into a simple structure with

only one adjective clause *yang harus disiapkan*.

C. Translation of Adjective Clauses with Relative Pronoun *that*

There are only three (3) adjective clauses with relative pronoun *that*. In general, the English relative pronoun *that* in the adjective clauses is always translated into *yang* in Indonesian. The analysis of the data in this group is presented below.

In the following data, there is a change in the voice (active-passive) of the SL in the TL:

(25) SL: If Gregor had only been able to speak to his sister and thank her for everything *that* she had to do for him... (38:23)

TL: Jika saja Gregor dapat berbicara kepada adiknya dan berterimakasih kepadanya untuk semua *yang* dilakukan kepada dirinya... (77:1)

In the above data, the relative pronoun *that* is translated into *yang*. The translation of the defining relative clause “*that she had to do for him*” keeps the same clause structure in the target language and the meaning is equivalent, except for a change of voice from an active (“*she had to do for him*”) into a passive (“*dilakukan kepada dirinya*”) voice.]

In the data below, the relative pronoun *that* is translated into *yang*. The translation of the defining relative clause “*that was momentarily useless into Gregor’s room*” is translated into the same structure of adjective clause.

(26) SL: The cleaning woman, always in a hurry, simply flung anything *that* was momentarily useless into Gregor’s room. (61:2)

TL: Pelayan wanita selalu tergesa-gesa, dan segala sesuatu *yang* dilihatnya *yang* tidak dapat digunakan...(120:1)

Some changes are made here by the translator. First, the adverb “*momentarily*” is not translated in the target language. Second,

there is also an omission of the prepositional phrase “*into Gregor’s room*” that indicates the place where the useless things are thrown into momentarily by the cleaning woman. Third, there is an addition of an adjective clause “*yang dilihatnya*” into the target text, which may serve as an explanation of the manner the cleaning woman selects things to throw into Gregor’s room.

In this data, the relative pronoun *that* is missing, but it can be recovered from the context. The translation of *adjective-clause* ([*that*] *he wanted to eat*) is missing.

(27) SL: He couldn’t bear the smell and even carried the things [*that*] he wanted to eat a little distance away.(31:27)

TL: ...menjauhi makanan segar tersebut, karena ia tidak tahan dengan bau dari makanan segar. (63:4)

Instead, the whole sentence is restructured. For example, the SL mentions *couldn’t bear the smell*, and the TL uses *tidak tahan dengan bau dari makanan segar*. The purpose for adding *dari makanan segar* is perhaps to make the meaning more visible and clear, and create ease and enjoyment of reading, and the reader does not have to go back to previous sentences or pages to find the referent for *the smell*.

The analysis of the above texts shows that in general the relative pronouns are consistently translated into *yang*. There is also a change in the structure of the adjective clause, even change the clause into another type of clause relation. This may be a strategy of the translator to express message or meaning of a clause in a more natural way in the target language.

CONCLUSION

Analysis of the Indonesian translation of English adjective clauses that are found in the novel *Metamorphosis* has shown a number of interesting features. First, the relative pronoun *who* is translated into *yang*, *bahwa*; *which*

into *yang, bahwa, karena, selama, dengan*; and *that* into *yang, bahwa, tetapi, meskipun, supaya*. Second, the translation of the adjective clauses in the target language also shows variation in structure. Most of the adjective clauses are translated into the target language by keeping the original structure. However, some data show that the adjective clause structures are changed into other structure as subordinative and coordinative structures. This may be due to the translator's awareness of the compact structure of the source language and the need for the translator to make the understanding of the message better and clearer. Since the main focus of translation is transfer of message as more important than keeping the form or structure, it is therefore clear that the translator has applied the best strategy available to secure the appropriate transfer of message.

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