DIALEKTIKA

Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya

DAFTAR ISI

TRANSLATION OF THE ADJECTIVE CLAUSES IN "CHILL FACTOR": A NOVEL BY SANDRA BROWN TRANSLATED INTO INDONESIAN "*TERJEBAK DALAM BADAI*" BY JULANDA TANTANI

Evert H. Hilman
Universitas Nasional
evhilman@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

This study is conducted on the basis of the library and the Internet approaches to observe how the adjective clauses in the novel are translated into Indonesian. The object of the study is the novel "Chill Factor" by Sandra Brown translated into Indonesian *Terjebak Dalam Badai* by Julanda Tantani. The method used in this study is the descriptive method which involves gathering data, analyzing and concluding them, as a result the adjective clauses in the novel found consisting of the adjective clauses having/not having relative pronouns and relative adverbs which are translated correctly into Indonesian are grouped into classification A. And the other adjective clauses having relative pronouns and relative adverbs which are incorrectly translated into Indonesian are grouped into classification B.

Keyword : **Adjective Clauses, Relative pronouns, Relative pronouns**

INTRODUCTION

Translating a text from one language into other languages is not easy because translation is a written communication in the second language which has the same meaning as the written communication in the first language. It means that we have to transfer the same message without omitting or adding to the message of the text. According to Juan Daniel Perez Vallejo cited by Hasibuan in a book "Theory of Translation" that a translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating "(2007: 25). At this point, the translator must have a deep knowledge about both the source and the target languages in order to get the correct equivalence in the target language.

Translation is a process of recreating the text in the source language into the text in the target language even though linguists use several different key terms such as equivalent, reproducing, replace and replacement. According to Nida and Taber "Transfer of meaning" also has a special meaning related to it. It means that the translation piece is obtained as a whole unit of understanding from the source text and later to be translated into the target text by using the translator's own words and or sentences. This is the reason why the translator should master the authenticity or uniqueness of the source or target texts or the correct order of words in sentences according to Sofia Rangkuti-Hasibuan in her book "Translation, Theory and Application" 2007: 23)

Many scientists have defined translation in many ways in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Below are the definitions of translationaccording to some experts. Peter Newmark (1988: 7) in his book "Approaches to Translation" defines that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. Newmark in his book Approaches to Translation, (1988: 45) says that there are two goups of methods in tanslation, first is the method giving stress on the first language and the second is the method giving stress on the second language. Eugene Nida writes that translation consists of reproducing in the

receptor language the closest natural equivalents of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (1969: 12)

For this purpose, a suspense novel "Chill Factor" written by Sandra Brown has been chosen to be analyzed, because there are a lot of adjective clauses in her 389-page novel translated by Julanda Tantani into "*Terjebak dalam Badai.*" The novel was one of the bestselling novels in the United States in 2005. "Chill Factor" is a gripping story about the murders that shook a sleepy mountain town of Cleary in North Carolina. Four women, who have mysteriously disappeared in a span of four years, are later found dead. A blue ribbon is always found lying near each of the victims' bodies. The mystery is solved by the protagonist, Lilly Martin, and her boyfriend, Ben Tierney after the two undergo breathtaking experiences to eventually capture the brutal serial killer. Most sentences in the novel frequently use adjective clauses to depict events or persons vividly and this has left no room for the translator to misinterpret the depiction.

There are many aspects of English grammar that can be analyzed in this novel. These aspects are adverb clauses, noun clauses, phrases, gerunds and participles. However, the study is limited to the adjective clauses which have/do not have the relative pronouns **who/whom, that, which** and **whose**; and the relative adverbs **where** and **when** to answer these questions: a) How are the adjective clauses in the novel translated into Indonesian?; b) What problems that may occur in translating adjective clauses into Indonesian?

The purpose of the study is to a) figure out how the adjective clauses in the sentences are translated into Indonesian; b) describe what problems that may occur in translating the adjective clauses into Indonesian.

METHODS

The descriptive method is utilized in the study which involves collecting data, analyzing and then concluding the data. Sutrisno Hadi states that *"Penelitian deskriptif yaitu dimana peneliti hanya mengumpulkan data, menganalisa data dan kemudian menyimpulkan data tanpa menarik kesimpulan yang berlaku secara umum.* (1983:3)

This study focuses on both grammatical and semantic aspects by applying grammatical and semantic approaches. Some adjective clauses in the novel are collected by means of purposive sampling. According to Arikunto (2002:127) "*tehnik purposive sampling yaitu tehnik pengambilan sample yang didasarkan atas adanya tujuan tertentu.*"

The following are the process of collecting the data: 1. Reading the novel "Chill factor" and its translation "*Terjebak Dalam Badai".* 2. Identifying the data; 3. Collecting the data; 4. Selecting the data to be analyzed; 5. Classifying all the data; 6. Writing down all the data consisting of the Adjectie Clauses in the novel; 7. Analyzing the data based on the semantic and grammatical approaches; 8. Describing the whole data; 9. Concluding the data which have been analyzed; and 10. Writing the study.

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

Process of Translation

According to Nida and Taber (1982: 33),the process of translation can be figured as follows:

Nida and Taber describe those stages in the process of translation, as quoted by A. Widyamartaya (1989: 1) the analysis stage in which the translator absorbs the message in the source language in terms of grammatical and semantical analysis. In transferring stage, the translator analyzes the message which is transferred from the source language to the target language. And the structuring stage discusses the kinds of language and all the techniques used.

Method in Translation

According to a prominent expert of translation, Newmark (1988) in "A Text Book of Translation", there are some translation methods, namely:

1. Word-for-word: Translation "This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the target language immediately below the source language. The source language word order is preserved and the word translated singly by their most common meanings, out of word of word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construct the difficult text as a pretranslation process" (1988:46);

2. Literal Translation: "The source language grammatically construction are converted to their nearest target language equivalent but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problem to be solved." (1988:47);

3. Faithful Translation: "A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical abnormally (deviation from source language norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intensions and the text realization of the source language writer". (1988:47);

4. Semantic Translation: "Semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the source language text, compromising on meaning where correct so that no assonance, the word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important, cultural words culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership." (1988:47)

5. Adaptation: "This is the freest from of translation. It is used mainly for plays and poetry, the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source language converted to the target language culture and the text rewritten." (1988:47);

6. Idiomatic Translation: "Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original."(1988:48);

7. Communicative Translation: "Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both context and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership."(1988:48)

Criteria between good and bad translation

The criteria between good and bad translation suggested by an Indonesian expert Rochayah Machali, in her book Pedoman bagi Penerjemah, she states that *"Terjemahan yang baik indikatornya adalah: ada terjemah harfiah yang kaku, tetapi relatif tidak lebih dari 15% keseluruhan teks sehingga tidak terasa seperti terjemahan. Kesalahan tata bahasa dan idiom relatif tidak lebih dari 15% keseluruhan teks. Ada satu dua penggunaan istilah yang tidak baku/umum. Ada satu dua kesalahan tata ejaan (untuk bahasa Arab tidak boleh ada kesalahan ejaan). Terjemahan buruk indikatornya adalah : sangat terasa sebagai terjemahan, terlalu banyak terjemahan harfiah yang kaku relatif lebih dari 25% keseluruhan teks. Distorsi makna dan kekeliruan dalam penggunaan istilah juga lebih dari 25% keseluruhan teks." (2000 : 120)*

(The indicators of a good translation are : there are literary translations, but relatively not more than 15% of the entire text, so that it does not sound like translation. Mistakes in structures and idioms are relatively not more than 15% of the entire text. There are mistakes in the grammar (for Arabic there must not be any spelling mistakes). The indicators of bad translations are: it sounds like a translation, there are too many literary translations relatively more than 25% of the entire text, meaning distortions and mistakes in the use of special terms are also more than 25% of the entire text).

It is very important to notice that in determining the quality of a translation we cannot give our personal judgment without considering the aspects that have been carried out by the expert.

Adjective Clauses

According to Alter "An Adjective Clause qualifies or gives us more information about a noun, a pronoun or a noun phrase in the same sentence. Such a clause is usually introduced by relative pronouns such as 'who', 'whom', 'whose', 'which', 'where','when', 'why','how', and 'that'. (1980: 157) According to Marcella Frank adjective clause modifies a preceding noun or a pronoun. The noun or pronoun being modified is called the antecedent (1972: 276). While according to Longman, the adjective clause identifies, describes, and adds extra information about a noun (2003: 298). Besides that, according to an Indonesian expert Junaida : *"Fungsi dari adjective clause adalah menerangkan noun atau pronoun sebelumnya yang diawali dengan kata sambung." (2007: 284)*
Example:
    a. I thanked the woman **who helped me.**
    b. The book **which is on the table** is mine.

From the examples above, we can see that the adjective clause "**who helped me**" modifies the noun **woman**, and the adjective clause "**which is on the table**" modifies the noun **book**.

Grammatical and Semantical Approaches

In this study, I would like to use grammatical and semantical approaches.This means that this analysis is based on grammatical and semantical aspects. There are some definitions of grammar defined by experts, but I will discuss those based on Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics: "Grammar is a description of the structure of a language and the way in which linguistic units such as words and phrases are combined to produce sentences in the language. It usually takes into account the meanings and functions these sentences have in the overall system of the language. It may or may not include the description of the sounds of a language."(1990:125)

In the semantical approach, the researcher must see the effectiveness of the translation, and this means whether all messages of the source language have been transferred into the target language or not. According to Chaer: *"Semantik merupakan istilah yang digunakan untuk bidang linguistik yang mempelajari hubungan antara tanda-tanda linguistik dengan hal-hal yang ditandainya, atau dengan kata lain, bidang studi dalam linguistik yang mempelajari makna atau arti bahasa. Oleh karena itu, kata semantik dapat diartikan sebagai ilmu tentang makna atau arti, yaitu salah satu dari tiga tatanan analisis bahasa :fonologi, gramatika dan semantik."* (2002:8) (Semantic is a term that is used in alinguistic field that studies the relationship between linguistic signs with signed cases, or in other words, a field of study in linguistics that is emphasize meaning. Therefore, semantics can be defined as a science about the meaning that is, one of the three language analytical systems: phonology, grammar and semantics).

The definition of Approach according to Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics: Approach is different theories about the nature of language and how languages are learned. (Approach) implies different ways of teaching language (the method) and the different methods

make use of different methods make use of different kinds of classroom activity (the technique). (1990: 15)

DISCUSSIONS

The collected data are classified into the following categories:
1. The adjective clauses having the relative pronouns and the relative adverbs which are correctly translated into Indonesian are grouped into classification A;
2. The adjective clauses having the relative pronouns and the relative adverbs which are incorrectly translated into Indonesian are grouped into classification B;

The data are presented in codes, as follows:

001/CF/02/A and 001/TDB/02/A:

"001" represents the number of the data.
"CF"means "Chill Factor" and "TDB" means "*Terjebak Dalam Badai.*"
"02" shows the pages where the data are presented.
"A" represents the classification of the data to which they belong.

All the data are analyzed one by one by observing the Adjective Clauses (the Source Language) and its translation (the Target Language). The meaning of each adjective clause which is reconciled with the meaning in the reference book is analyzed. Therefore, we can see whether the adjective clauses have been correctly translated into Indonesian or not. Lastly, the collected data are consulted based on two dictionaries to determine the meaning of the relative pronouns and the relative adverbs of the adjective clauses, they are Kamus Inggris Indonesia (K.I.I) by John M.Echols & Hasan Shadily and Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (O.A.L.D) by A.S Hornby.

A1: The Adjective Clauses having relative pronouns and relative adverbs are correctly translated into Indonesian.

SL: She turned away from the sink, **where she was filling another cook pan with water**. (004/CF/058/A1)

TL: *la berjalan menjauhi westafel,* ***dimana ia sedang mengisi sebuah panci masak dengan air***. (004/TDB/110/A1)

The adjective clause **where she was filling another cook pan with water** modifies the noun **sink**, and the translation ***dimana ia sedang mengisi sebuah panci masak dengan air*** is the modifier of **westafel**. According to Kamus Ingrris Indonesia, **another** is 2.***satu lagi*** (*ks*) (2003 :30). The translator translated the word **another** into ***sebuah*** which is equivalent to ***satu lagi*** www.kamusbahasaindonesia.org retrieved on 28 February 2015. According to Catford translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (1965 : 20)

Semantically, According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **another** is 1.***yang lain*** or 2.***satu lagi*** (*ks*) (2003 :30) while the relative adverb **where** is 1.***dimana*** (*kk*) (2003 : 644) The TL should be ***dimana ia sedang mengisi panci masak yang lain dengan air***. Actually the meaning **another** in the TL is ***yang lain*** even though the translator used the equivalent word ***sebuah***. According to Azar, the relative adverb **where** refers to a place. (1989:21) And this translation is correct.

SL: She got up and rounded the bar **that separated the main room from the kitchen**. (006/CF/047/A1)

TL: *Lilly berdiri dan berjalan mengitari meja bar **yang memisahkan ruangan utama dan dapur.*** (006/TDB/047/A1)

The adjective clause in the SL **that separated the main room from the kitchen** that modifies **the bar** is translated into the adjective clause in the TL ***yang memisahkan ruangan utama dan dapur*** which is the modifier of ***meja bar***. If the word **from** in the adjective clause is translated into ***dari*** the meaning of the TL changes into ***yang memisahkan ruang utama dari dapur***. So, the preposition **from** in the SL is translated into a conjunction ***dan*** in the TL which is more natural. Grammatically, it is correctly translated.

Semantically, the relative pronoun **that** is translated into ***yang*** in Indonesian. In Kamus Inggris Indonesia **that** is possible to be replaced with **which** meaning 2.***yang*** (*kg*) (2003:645). The meaning of **separate** is 1.***memisahkan (kkt)*** (K.I.I, 2003 : 514). Therefore, the relative pronoun **that** in the adjective clause is correctly translated into ***yang***. According to Azar, the relative pronoun **that** or **which** refers to things. (1989:21) This translation of the adjective clause is correct.

SL: She pushed past him and rushed to Tierney, **who was still holding himself up against the wall.** (009/CF/372/A1)

TL: Lilly lalu menerobos melaluinya dan bergegas menghampiri Tierney, ***yang masih menopang diri dengan berpegangan pada dinding***. (009/TDB/686/A1)

The adjective clause **who was still holding himself up against the wall** that modifies the person **Tierney**, and the translation ***yang masih menopang diri dengan berpegangan pada dinding*** which is the modifier of **Tierney.** It is correctly translated.

Semantically, the relative pronoun **who** is translated into ***yang*** in Indonesian. According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia the meaning of **who** is 2. ***yang*** (*kg*).(2003: 646) According to Azar, the relative pronoun **who** refers to person or people. (1989: 25) Therefore in my opinion the translation is correct.

SL :   On the desk were stacks of paperwork **which Wes considered a waste of time** and therefore avoided doing for as long as possible. (022/CF/019/A1)

TL :   *Di atas meja terdapat setumpuk laporan **yang menurut pemikiran Wes hanya membuang–buang waktu saja** dan selalu berusaha ditundanya selama mungkin*. (022/TDB/040/A1)

The adjective clause **which Wes considered a waste of time** modifies **stacks of paperwork** and the translation ***yang menurut pemikiran Wes hanya membuang-buang waktu saja*** is the modifier of ***setumpuk laporan***. According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **consider** is 1. ***mempertimbangkan*** (*kkt*) (2003:140), which is equivalent to ***menurut pemikiran*** according to www.kamusbahasaindonesia.org retrieved on 28 February 2015. Julanda translated with the textual material (equivalent) into the target language. And the verb **consider** is ***menurut pemikiran*** in the TL. According to Catford that translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (1965: 20). Grammatically, this translation is correct.

Semantically, the relative pronoun **which** is translated into ***yang*** in Indonesian. According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **which** means 2. ***yang*** (kg) (2003: 664) According

to Azar, the relative pronoun **that** or **which** refers to things. (1989: 21) And the whole of the adjective clause in the target language *yang menurut pemikiran Wes hanya membuangbuang waktu saja* is correct.

A2: **The adjective clauses not having the relative pronouns and relative adverbs are correctly translated.**

> SL: He was referring to the message **she had scratched into the cabinet**. (011/CF/374/A2)
> TL: *Ia sedang menanyakan tentang pesan **yang ditorehkan Lilly di pintu lemari dapur***. (011/CF/374/A2)

The adjective clause **she had scratched into the cabinet** is translated into *yang ditorehkan Lilly di pintu lemari dapur*. **She had scratched into the cabinet** is the modifier of **the message**. And the translation *yang ditorehkan Lilly di pintu lemari* modifies *pesan*. He is referring to the message **she had scratched into the cabinet** as defining the relative clause that can be a contact clause (omit the relative pronoun **that**). According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **scratch** means 5. *menggoreskan* (*kkt*) (2003: 506) which is equivalent to *menorehkan* according to www.kamusbahasaindonesia.org retrieved on 28 February 2015. According to Catford that translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (1965: 20). The translator did not change the meaning but replaced the textual material in one language to another language.This translation is correct.

Semantically, the meaning of the adjective clause **she had scratched into the cabinet** is translated into *yang ditorehkan Lilly di pintu lemari dapur*. In this context, the relative pronoun **that** or **which** is omitted even though in Indonesian it is still translated into *yang*. The relative pronoun **which** in Kamus Inggris Indonesia, is 2.*yang* (*kg*) (2003: 645) According to Azar, the relative pronoun **that** or **which** refers to things. (1989: 21) So the adjective clause should be **"He was referring to the message that** or **which she had scratched into the cabinet".** And then the whole meaning of the adjective clause in this context is acceptable although the relative pronoun is omitted.

> SL: An innocent woman **I love** is dead.(014/CF/137/A2)
> TL: *Seorang gadis yang tak bersalah **yang kucintai** telah meninggal.* (014/TDB/161/A2)

The relative pronoun **whom** here is omitted, but in the translation of the relative pronoun **whom** is still translated into *yang*. Julanda translated this sentence by using the literal translation. According to Larson, "Literal Translation" is form based translation that attempts to follow the form of the SL (Source Language). (1984: 15) It is grammatically correct.

Semantically, the adjective clause **I love** is translated into *yang kucintai* and the relative pronoun **whom** is reduced, but in the TL is still translated into *yang*. The target language should be **An innocent woman whom I love is dead**. According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **whom** means 2.*yang* (*kg*) (2003 :646) According to Azar, the relative pronoun **whom** refers to object of the verb. (1989 :25) So the translation is acceptable.

> SL: These terrible things **they're saying about you**...none of them are true. (015/CF/245/A2)
> TL: *Hal-hal mengerikan **yang mereka katakan tentang kau**...tak satu pun benar.* (015/TDB/295/A2)

The adjective clause **saying about you** modifies the antecedent **terrible things** and translated into the TL **katakan tentang kau** modifies **hal-hal mengerikan**. In the SL, the relative pronoun **which** or **that** is reduced, but the meaning of the adjective clause can be accepted in the TL. Julanda translated the SL into the TL by using the literal translation. According to Larson "Literal Translation" is form based translation that attempts to follow the form of the SL (Source Language). (1984: 15) It is grammatically correct.

Semantically, the adjective clause **they're saying about you** is translated into **yang mereka katakan tentang kau**. Although the relative pronoun **which** or **that** in the source language is omitted, it is still translated into **yang** in the TL. The relative pronoun **which** in Kamus Inggris Indonesia is 2.**yang** (*kg*) (2003: 645) The TL should be **These terrible things which they're saying about you**...none of them are true**. According to Azar, the relative pronoun **that** or **which** refers to things. (1989:21) The translation is correct.

B.1: **The adjective clauses having the relative pronouns and relative adverbs are incorrectly translated into Indonesian**

SL: Scott, **who'd been standing beneath the awning outside Ritt's store**, caught the set of car keys Wes tossed him, raised him other hand in a farewell wave to Dutch, then sauntered off down the sidewalk. (002/CF/034/B1)

TL: *Scott,* **yang sedang berdiri dibawah atap Apotek Ritt***, menangkap kunci mobil yang dilempar ayahnya, mengangkat sebelah tangan sebagai salam pada Dutch, dan berjalan pergi menyusuri trotoar.* (002/TDB/066/B1)

Grammatically, the translation of the adjective clause **who'd been standing beneath the awning outside Ritt's store** modifies the antecedent **Scott** and the translation **yang sedang berdiri dibawah atap Apotek Ritt** is the modifier of **Scott**. The sentence "Scott, **who'd been standing beneath the awning outside Ritt's store,** caught the set of car keys Wes tossed him, raised him other hand in a farewell wave to Dutch, then sauntered off down the sidewalk"is the adjective clause is non- defining one because it gives extra information about the antecedent **Scott**.The translator used the literal translation when she translated the SL into the TL. According to Larson "Literal Translation" is form based translation that attempts to follow the form of the SL (Source Language). (1984:15).

Semantically, the relative pronoun **who** is translated into **yang** in Indonesian. The whole meaning of the adjective clause is **yang sedang berdiri dibawah atap Apotek Ritt**. While according to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, the meaning of the relative pronoun **who** 2. **yang** (*kg*) (2000:646). According to Azar, the relative **who** refers to person or people. (1989:25) According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **store** means 1. **toko** (**kb**) (2003 :559). Because the word **apotek** in English is **drugstore** (K.I.I, 2003:250). The TL should be **yang sedang berdiri dibawah atap toko Ritt**.

SL: She added them to the last box of books, **which was only half full.** (003/CF/08/B1)

TL: *Lilly menambahkan makanan-makanan kaleng itu ke dalam kotak bukunya yang terakhir,* **yang hanya setengah penuh**. (003/TDB/018/B1)

Grammatically, the antecedent **the last box of books** is modified by **which was only half full**, and the translation **yang hanya setengah penuh** modifies **kotak bukunya yang terakhir**. The meaning of **half full** is **setengah penuh** in the TL. The word **setengah** which is equivalent to **sebagian** or **separuh** , according to www.Kamusbahasaindonesia.org retrieved on 28 February 2015. The correct meaning should be **which was only half full** is **yang hanya**

sebagian / separuh. The translator translated the SL by using the word for word translation. The correct meaning should be **which was only half full** is ***yang hanya sebagian /separuh.***The meaning in the SL is not changed but only replaced with the textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (Indonesian). Catford states that translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (1965: 20) The TL should be ***Lilly menambahkan makanan-makanan kaleng itu ke dalam kotak bukunya yang terakhir, yang hanya sebagian / separuh.***

Semantically, the adjective clause **which was only half full** is translated into ***yang hanya setengah penuh***. In this context the relative pronoun ***which*** was translated into ***yang***. According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **which** means 2***. yang*** (*kg*) (2003 :644). And the whole meaning of the adjective clause in the TL ***yang hanya setengah penuh*** is less correct with the meaning in the SL **which was only half full**. According to Azar, the relative pronoun **that** or **which** refers to things. (1989:21) The TL **which was only half full** should be ***yang hanya sebagian/ separuh.***

SL: She glanced toward her cell phone, **which she'd laid on the coffee table** within easy reach should it ring. (005/CF/047/B1)

TL: *Lilly menunduk melihat telepon genggam **yang dibiarkannya tergeletak di atas meja kopi**, supaya mudah diraih bila pesawat itu berdering.* (005/TDB/091/B1)

Grammatically, the antecedent **her cell phone** is modified by **which she'd laid on the coffee table**, and translation ***yang dibiarkannya tergeletak di atas meja kopi*** modifies ***telepon genggam***. Julanda translated the adjective clause **which she'd laid on the coffee table** into the TL ***yang dibiarkannya tergeletak di atas meja kopi.*** She used the literal translation without changing the meaning of the SL. According to Larson "Literal Translation" is the form based translation that attempts to follow the form of the SL (Source Language). (1984: 15) The SL of the adjective clause should be **which she'd laid on the small table.**

Semantically, according to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, **which** means 2***. yang*** (*kg*) (2003 :644) and **lie** is 3***. berada/ada*** (*kb*) (2003: 357) which is equivalent to ***tergeletak*** according to www.kamusbahasaindonesia.org retrieved on 28 February 2015. The meaning of the phrase **the coffee table** is less correctly translated in the TL. There is no meaning ***meja kopi*** in Kamus Bahasa Indonesia. We use the equivalent word ***meja kecil*** is more natural translated in the TL. The phrase the **coffee table** is changed to **the small table** according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, **table** (n) is piece of furniture with a flat top on legs (2005: 421). According to Azar, the relative pronoun **that** or **which** refers to things. (1989: 21)

B2: **The adjective clauses not having the relative pronouns and relative adverbs are incorrectly translated**

SL: "If you think we're strangers, then you're not remembering the day **we met the same way I remember it**. (012/CF/046/B2)

TL: "*Kalau menurutmu kita saling tak mengenal, itu artinya kau tak ingat hari **dimana kita bertemu sama seperti yang kuingat**.* (012/TDB/046/B2)

Grammatically, the antecedent **the day** is modified by **we met the same way I remember it**. The adjective clause **we met the same way I remember it** means ***kau tak ingat hari dimana kita bertemu sama seperti yang kuingat.*** The translator conveyed the TL with the literal translation, because the translator translated it by word-for-word. According to Larson"Literal Translation" is form based translation that attempts to follow the form of the SL (Source Language). (1984:15) So, grammatically it is correct.

Semantically, the adjective clause **we met the same way I remember** is translated into *dimana kita bertemu sama seperti yang kuingat*. We can learn that the relative adverb **when** is omitted, but in Indonesian is translated into *dimana* in the TL. According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia, the relative adverb **when** means 2*. ketika* (*ksam*) (2003: 644) which is equivalent to *saat* according to www.kamusbahasaindonesia.org retrieved on 28 February 2015. According to Azar, the relative adverb **when** refers to time. (1989: 25) The relative adverb **when** in the adjective clause is less correctly translated into the TL. Therefore, the meaning *dimana* refers to place by using the relative adverb **where**. According to Azar the relative adverb **where** refers to place. (1989: 25) The TL should be *Kalau menurutmu kita saling tak mengenal, itu artinya kau tak ingat hari saat kita bertemu sama seperti yang kuingat.* In this case, it is incorrectly translated.

SL: "The time **we've spent together** can be counted in hours," he said, "but I fell like we know each other better than most couples ever do." (013/CF/388/B2)

TL: *"Waktu **yang kita habiskan bersama** bisa dijumlah dalam hitungan jam, "kata Ben, "tapi aku merasa seperti kita sudah saling mengenal dengan baik, bahkan lebih dari yang dirasakan oleh kebanyakan pasangan.* (013/TDB/715/B2)

Grammatically, the antecedent **the time** is modified by **we've spent together**. The relative adverb **when** means 2*. ketika* (*ksam*) (2003: 644) The translator used the literal meaning. According to Larson, "Literal Translation" is form based translation that attempts to follow the form of the SL (Source Language). (1984: 15) The meaning of the reduced relative adverb **when** is *ketika.* It should be *ketika* which is equivqlent to *saat* ww.kamusbahasaindonesia.org retrieved on 28 February 2015. So, grammatically it is correct.

Semantically, the adjective clause **we've spent together** is translated into *yang kita habiskan bersama*. According to Azar, the relative adverb **when** refers to time.(1989 :25) In the SL, the relative adverb **when** is omitted. So, the SL should be "**The time when we've spent together can be counted in hours," he said**. The adjective clauses not having the relative pronouns and the relative adverbs are incorrecty translated.

CONCLUSION

As in the classification A, the adjective clauses which have the relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** are translated into *yang* the adjective clauses which have the relative adverb **where** is translated into *dimana* dan *tempatnya*. In the classification B, the adjective clauses which have the relative pronoun **which**, **who**, **whose** and **that** are incorrectly translated. Through the semantical and grammatical approaches, this translation is correct as long as its meaning is close to the one which is stated in the dictionaries, and which is not out of the context and there is no change in the meaning from the original text. As we know that in translating a sentence, we cannot always translate word-for-word in order to make a good translation.

The problems here are not due to the translator's carelessness but rather because the adjustment that has to be made to ensure that the translation sounds natural. As Nida says, in translation not only the meaning is important but also the style. (Nida, 1969:12) Therefore, based on Machali's criteria, the conclusion is that the quality of the translation of the adjective clause into Indonesian in the novel "Chill Factor" is basically good.

REFERENCES

Alter, J. B. 1960. *English Book 3, for Secondary Schools*: Times Educational. Co Ltd, Hongkong.

Brown, Sandra. 2005. *Chill Factor*. United States.

Chaer, Abdul. 2002. *Pengantar Semantik Bahsa Indonesia*.Jakarta: PT Asdi Mahastya.

Choliludin.2005. *The technique of making idiomatic translation*. Jakarta.

Echols, John M. & Hassan Shadily. 2000. *Kamus Inggris – Indonesia*. Jakarta : PT. Gramedia

Frank, Marcella. 1972. *Modern English A Practical Reference Guide*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Hornby, A. S. 2005. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford University Press.

Machali, Rochayah. 2000. *Pedoman Penerjemahan*. Jakarta: Grasindo.

Newmark Peter. 1988. *Approaches To Translation*. Oxford. Pergamon Press Palmer.

Nida, Eugene and Charles R. Taber. 1969. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*.

Rangkuti, Hasibuan Sofia. 2007. *Translation Theory and Application*. Jakarta.

Scramfer, Betty Azar.1989. *Understanding and Using English Grammar*. New Jersey : Prentice Hall.

Julanda Tantani. 2008. *Terjebak Dalam Badai*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.