TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON ENGLISH COPULAR CLAUSES INTO INDONESIAN IN MARY SHELLEY'S NOVEL: "FRANKENSTEIN"

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ABSTRACT

This is a research on how English copular clauses in a science fiction novel are translated into Indonesian. The first problem of this research is what kinds of English copular clauses are used, and the second is what kinds of Indonesian clauses are employed in translating them. The researcher chooses the topic since there is no formal correspondence of English copular clauses in Indonesian. The purposes of this research are to classify the English copular clauses in composing this novel and to identify the kinds of Indonesian clauses employed by the translator. The data are taken from a science fiction novel entitled Frankenstein and its translation in Indonesian entitled Frankenstein as well. The findings of this research are that dominantly the predicational clause is used by the author to write this novel; the percentage of predicational clauses is 66%. The next finding is that the translator used two categories of Indonesian clauses. They are verb clauses and noun clauses; the percentage of verb clauses is 90%; on the other hand, and the percentage of noun clauses is 10%.

Keywords: Translation, Clauses, English copular clauses

ABSTRAK

Ini adalah penelitian tentang bagaimana klausa yang mengandung kopular dalam bahasa Inggris *(English copular clause)* dalam sebuah novel fiksi ilmiah diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Masalah pertama dari penelitian ini adalah jenis *English copular clause* apa yang digunakan, dan jenis klausa bahasa Indonesia apa yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkannya. Peneliti memilih topik ini karena tidak ada korespondensi formal atas *English copular clause* dalam bahasa Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengelompokkan jenis *English copular clause* yang digunakan penulis novel, dan untuk mengidentifikasi klausa bahasa Indonesia yang digunakan oleh penerjemah. Data diambil dari novel fiksi ilmiah berjudul Frankenstein dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia berjudul sama. Temuan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa klausa predikat dominan digunakan oleh penulis untuk menulis novel ini; persentase klausa predikat adalah 66%. Temuan selanjutnya adalah penerjemah menggunakan dua kategori klausa bahasa Indonesia, yaitu klausa kata kerja dan klausa kata benda; persentase klausa verba adalah 90%; di sisi lain, persentase klausa kata benda adalah 10%.

Kata Kunci: Penerjemahan, Klausa, *English copular clause*

1. INTRODUCTION

The process of communication depends heavily on language. To transfer or share information, people must communicate. People who speak various languages eventually find it challenging to understand the speaker's intended message when communicating. The ability to use and execute a foreign language is crucial for the growth of literary knowledge in the age of globalization. However, many Indonesians still struggle to learn such information. In essence, translation is required to address these issues. Understanding English copula, which occasionally changes in form when translated into Indonesian, is one of the difficulties faced by Indonesians.

One of the English copulas is *is*. In a sentence **He is a student**, *is* is a predicate which is not an action verb. Many English language learners interpret this line as *Ia adalah seorang murid*. Ramlan (1981) said that *Ia murid* rather than *Ia adalah seorang murid* is the correct sentence in his book *Ilmu Bahasa Indonesia Sintaksis (The Study of Indonesian Syntax)*. Nasution (2000, p. 6) argued in his journal *Teknis Membuat Berita dan Press Release (Techniques of Writing News and Press Release)* that journalistic or press language is a direct language and style (simple and uncomplicated). Eliminating extraneous terms like *adalah* (copula verb), *telah* (time), *untuk* (as the translation of the word to), *dari* (as the translation of the property relations), *bahwa* (as a conjunction) and plural forms that do not need to be repeated is one easy and straightforward method to describe it. It is preferable to avoid translating anything into *adalah* in Indonesian, but it is essential to use *is* in English. This fact presents a challenge when translating an English copular clause, which is also the basis for the researcher's choice of subject.

After reading the source novel, the researcher discovered a wide variety of English copular clauses that were utilized in the text, which is why this topic was chosen. Additionally, there is no Indonesian equivalent of it after reading the translated novel. Due to these factors, the researcher wants to examine how the English copular clauses in Frankenstein and its translation were translated from English into Indonesian.

The researcher discovered two earlier studies with parallels and differences. Research of Indonesian copulas has been conducted by Husin Sutanto, a student of University of Indonesia in 1987. He conducted research entitled Kopula Dalam Bahasa Indonesia Sebuah Analisis Lanjutan (Indonesian Copula an Advanced Analysis). In his research, he identified Indonesian lexemes that can role as copulas. He analyzed the lexemes based on three considerations, namely the distribution of the word, presence characteristic, and grammatical category. From this point of view, he found out the Indonesian lexemes functioned as copulas are adalah, ada, merupakan, ialah, memang, menjadi, yakni, yaitu, jatuh, naik, masuk, and itu.

The other one, research of copulas conducted by Sri Wahyuni, a student of University of Indonesia in 1993. She conducted research entitled Padanan Verba Kopula Etre Bahasa Prancis dalam Bahasa Indonesia (The Equivalents of French's Etre copula verb in Indonesian). In this research, she answered the question how to translate French copulas into Indonesian. The source of data used in this study was drawn from French novel which has been translated into Indonesian. The researcher found that there are 148 sentences used the Etre copula verb. She classified the French copulas then analyzed the correspondence and the shift which are applied in the process of translation, and the last step was she counted the probability of the correspondence. After conducting the research, she found out that both of French copulas' forms and meanings are shifted, although, not completely shifted.

To make the limitation of the research, the researcher only conducts research on analyzing the translation of four kinds of English copular clauses, i.e. Predicational, Specificational, Identificational, and Equative clause in a science fiction novel entitled Frankenstein written by Mary Shelley. This novel is translated into Indonesian with the same title by Anton Adiwiyoto. The scope of this research is focused on finding the kinds of Indonesian clause employed by the translator and analyzing kinds of English copular clause used by the author in composing the novel.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW
Copula
Copulas in English
In English, there are two kinds of verb; they are action verb and non-action verb. Non-action verb is also known as linking verb.

Action Verb
An action verb is a verb that tells what action someone of something is performing. Sometimes the action is something you can see; sometimes the verbs express mental actions (for example: forget, believe, and think).
Example:
(a) The parakeet swings back and forth in its cage.
(b) Jefferson thought about the problem.

In (a) and (b), the verbs swings and thought are active verbs.

Linking Verb
A linking verb is a verb that connects its subject with a word at or near the end of the sentence.
Example:

(a) Victoria was Queen from 1837 to 1901.
(b) The feverish child is miserable.

Linking verb is also called as copula verb. Copula verb is required only when the predicate expression is an adjective or other nominal form. In such sentences we recognize the minimum role of the copula as (1) verbal form carrying the marks of person, tense, etc., (2) predicator, joining with the adjective to form the predicate expression or verb phrase, and hence (3) sign of sentence hood, completing the subject-predicate form. It is this triple function that is meant when we describe the copula verb as sign of predication. There are two kinds of copula sentence: the nominal copula, where copula is constructed with predicate adjectives and nouns, and the locative copula, where it is constructed with predicates of place (i.e. in the market place, in Athens). (Kahn, 1973, p.xxx)

Survey and classification of the copula uses of be according to transformational principles, elementary and second-order copulas, adjectival copula, noun copula, and locative copula. Non-copulative uses of be: the dummy-verb with temporal "predicates" (The meeting is tomorrow) and the existential phrase there is. Sentences with there is are analyzed as transforms of sentences with be as copula. Two special cases of the copula: the impersonal construction; it is hot (today), and the nuncupative use; I am Charles (Kahn, 1973, p.ii).

First subclass of nominal copula: the adjectival copula for personal subjects, second major subclass of the nominal copula: the substantial, third subclass of nominal copula: pronouns as predicate, fourth subclass of the nominal copula: the periphrastic construction with an auxiliary verb and with a participle as predicate (Kahn, 1973, p.iv). Predicative noun (c) and adjectives (b) noun need copulas in English main clauses, whereas verb (a) does not:

(a) John ran.
(b) John was happy.
(c) John was a fool.
(Baker, 2003, p.18)

The English copular verb *be* has roughly the distribution expected of a predicative functional head, coming before an adjective or noun predicate in a matrix clause, but not before a verb (Baker, 1992, p.39). Linking verbs usually can't be demonstrated, they are include the following:

- Forms of the verb "to be": am, is, are, was, were, will be, had been, etc.
- Verbs of "sense": seem, appear, look, smell, taste, sound, etc.

Other copulas as following:
- "act" as in "Tom acted suspicious."
- "appear" as in "Tom appears satisfied, but really is not."
- "be" as in "Tom is a coward."
- "become" as in "Tom became wealthy."
- "come" as in "The prediction came true."
- "come out" as in "It came out burnt."
- "end up" as in "I ended up broke."
- "get" as in "Tom got angry."
- "go" as in "The man went crazy."
- "grow" as in "Tom grew insistent."
- "fall" as in "Tom fell ill with the flu."
- "feel" as in "Tom felt nauseated."
- "keep" as in "Tom kept quiet."
- "look" as in "Tom looks upset."
- "prove" as in "Tom's behavior proves difficult to understand."
- "remain" as in "Tom remained unsatisfied."
- "seem" as in "Tom seems happy."
- "smell" as in "Tom smelled sweet"
- "sound" as in "Tom sounded obnoxious."
- "stay" as in "Tom stayed happy."
- "taste" as in "The food tastes fresh."
- "turn" as in "Tom turned angry."
- "turn up" as in "The prime minister turned up missing."
- "wax" as in "Tom waxed lyrical."

Copulas in Indonesian

Mees (1954) said that the copulas, '*ialah*', '*itulah*', '*yaitu*', '*adalah*', '*jadi*', '*jatuh*', and '*menjadi*', can be stated as *kata ganti kopula* (copular pronouns) or *kata kerja kopular* (copular verbs). Meanwhile, Sutanto (1987) explained that there are 14 copulas in Indonesian, as follow:

1. *adalah* as in *Berita itu adalah isapan jempol belaka*. (That news is a fake.)
2. *ada* as in *Orang tuanya sudah tidak ada.* (Her/his parents have been passed away.)
3. *merupakan* as in *Gunung-gunung yang tinggi dan kali-kali yang lebar merupakan benteng pertahanan yang kuat.* (High mountains and wide rivers are strong barrier.)
4. *ialah* as in *Masyarakat ialah sebuah totalitas yang penuh kuasa dan perkasa.* (Society is a powerful totality.)
5. *memang* as in *Semua masalah ini memang terjadi akibat ulahnya.* (All problems were happened because of her/him.)
6. *jadi* as in *Kemarin ia jadi pergi ke Jakarta.*(She/He went to Jakarta yesterday)
7. *menjadi* as in *Ia menjadi wakil Gubernur yang baru*.(She/he becomes the new governor.)
8. *yakni* as in *Yang menjadi perwakilan sekolah untuk lomba tahun ini ada dua orang, yakni saya dan dia.* (The students who become the representations of the school for the competition this year are two people, I and her/him.)
9. *yaitu* as in *Yang menjadi permasalan utamanya yaitu kurangnya silahturahmi diantara warga.* (Something that become the main problem is the less fraternity between the people.)
10. *jatuh* as in *Gelas-gelas keramik itu jatuh dan pecah berserakan.* (The porcelain glasses are falling down.)
11. *naik* as in *Para tamu undangan diharap naik ke lantai lima.* (It is recommended for the guests to go to the fifth floor.)
12. *masuk* as in *Tidak ada satupun orang yang berani masuk ke rumah berhantu itu.* (No one is brave to come to that haunted house.)
13. *itu* as in *Gunung Krakatau itu sangat dahsyat.* (Mt. Krakatau is really strong.)
14. Combination. The combination between *adalah* and *merupakan* as in *Yang mengadakan acara ini adalah merupakan komunitas sepeda Jakarta.* (The one who is held this event is Jakarta cycling community.)

Copular Clauses in English

Copular clauses are a minor sentence type, in which the contentful predicate is not a verb, but some other category like AP (Adjective Phrase), NP (Noun Phrase) or PP (Prepositional Phrase). In some languages there is no verbal element at all in these clauses; in other languages there is a verbal copula joining the subject and the nonverbal element. Higgins (1979, pp.204–293) distinguished four types of copular clauses, they are:

1. Predicational Clause

This clause predicates a property of the subject referent. In this respect they are like non-copular clauses, though they obviously differ from these in that the property is contributed entirely by the post-verbal element. Intuitively, the other three kinds of copular clauses do not involve predication. In conclusion, the verb phrase in predicational clause predicates something (a property) of the referent of the subject.

Example:

(a) The hat is big.

(b) The hat/present/thing I bought for Harvey is big.

(c) What I bought for Harvey is big.

The example in (c) is predicational pseudoclefts, which are characterized by having a wh-clause as one the terms flanking the copula.

2. Specificational Clause

Specificational clauses involve valuing of a variable: the subject expression sets up a variable and the post-copular expression provides the value for that variable. The term specificational derives from the intuition that these clauses are used to specify who (or what) someone (or something) is, rather than to say anything about that person (or entity). In conclusion, a specificational clause does not tell us something about the referent of the subject, instead it says who or what the referent is.

Example:

(a) The director of Anatomy of a Murder is Otto Preminger.

(b) The only director/person/one I met was Otto Preminger.

(c) Who I met was Otto Preminger.

Example (a) used to say who directed a particular movie, not to say something about that person (Otto Preminger). The example in (c) is specificational pseudoclefts, which are characterized by having a wh-clause as one the terms flanking the copula.

3. Identificational Clause

Identificational copular clause typically involve a demonstrative subject and according to Higgins "are typically used for teaching the names of people or of things" (Higgins, 1979, p. 237).

Example:

(a) That (woman) is Sylvia.

(b) That (stuff) is DDT.

According to Higgins the subject of identificational clauses is referential, while the predicate complement is 'identificational'. As regards their function, Higgins (1979, p.237) says that these sentences are "typically used for teaching the names of people or of things". Identificational clauses can also be used as responses to questions for more information about an individual. In the example below, (d) is used as a response to (c).

(c) John? Who's that?

(d) That's a teacher who has been helping me with my polynomials.

4. Equative Clause

This clause equates the referents of the two expressions flanking the copula. Neither is predicated of the other.

Example:

(a) Sylvia Obernauer is her.

(b) Cicero is Tully.

(c) A. Your attitude toward Jones is my attitude toward Davies.
      B. My attitude toward Davies is your attitude toward Jones.

(d) Honest is honest.

Example (a), where one NP is a pronoun and the other is a name, is easier to contextualize: they are natural answers to who is who? In a situation where individuals can be identified either by name or by sight, the example is the case for instance at a conference. One reading of (b) involves strongly referential use of both names: the speaker and hearer are both acquainted with Tully. Sentence types name Tully, and with Cicero, under the name Cicero, but the hearer does not know that they are in fact the same individual. In that scenario, (b) would be informative about the world. In other cases though, equatives seem to provide information about the language, in particular the names of people. In those cases, (b) is understood roughly as 'the person you know as Cicero is also called Tully'.

Heycock & Kroch (1999) argue from examples (b) and (d) that equatives are a productive clause type. They emphasize the symmetry of these clauses and liken them to coordination in that respect (Heycock & Kroch 1999, p.378). Like coordination, equatives seem to require two elements of the same type and to allow the two to occur in either order. Other terms used for equatives in the literature include identity clause and equational clause.

Mikkelsen (2006) in a journal entitled Specificational Copular Clauses discussed the position of subject in copular clause and gave example as followings:

1. In tag questions, the form of the pronoun is determined by the subject of the tagged clause.
   Example:
   [The lead actress in that movie] lives in Belmont, doesn't {she/*he/*it}?
   Predicational copular clause: she is a referential subject.
   [The lead actress in that movie] is Swedish, isn't she/*it?
   Specificational clause: it is a predicative subject:
   [The lead actress in that movie] is Ingrid Bergman, isn't it?

2. Left dislocation.
   Example:
   My father, he's lived here all his life.
   Predicational copular clause: she is a referential subject.
   The lead actress in that movie, she/*it/*that is Swedish.
   Specificational clause: it, that are predicative subject.
   The lead actress in that movie, it/that is Ingrid Bergman.

3. Questions-answer pairs.
   Example:
   Predicational.

A: What nationality is the lead actress in that movie?
B: She/*it/*that is Swedish.
Specificational
A: Who is the lead actress in that movie?
B: {It/That} is Ingrid Bergman.

Clauses in Indonesian

Clause is a group of words that consist of S, P, (O), (C), and (ADV) while the functional elements in bracket are optional. Ramlan (1981) stated that a clause can be consisted of subject and verb; subject, verb and object; subject, verb, and complement; subject, verb, and adverb; subject, verb, object, and complement; subject, verb, complement, and adverb; and sometimes it consist of only a verb.

Clause in Indonesia can be differed based on three things: (1) internal element, (2) the existence of negative word that grammatically negatives the verb, and (3) word or phrase category that use verb function (Ramlan, 1981, p.123).

Clause Based on Internal Element

A clause is composed by a subject and verb and sometimes by a verb. The clause that consists of subject and verb is called complete clause while clause that consist of verb is called incomplete clause. Ramlan (1981) gave example of these clauses as following:

1. Complete clause
   Example:
   Badan orang itu sangat besar. (IND)
           S   P (verb)
   The body of that person is big. (ENG)
          S   V O

   Para tamu masuklah keruang tamu.
           S   P   KET (complement)
   The visitor can come to the lobby.
            S   V   O

2. Incomplete Clause
   Sedang bermain-main
            P
   Is playing
    V

   Menulis surat
      P   O
   Writing a letter
     V   O

   Telah berangkat ke Jakarta
           P   KET
   Go to Jakarta
     V   O

Clause Based on the Existence of Negative Word That Grammatically Negatives the Verb

A clause that has negative word called negative clause while has no negative word called positive clause.

1. Negative Clause
   The negative words that grammatically negative verb function are *tidak, tak, tiada, bukan, belum,* and *jangan*. Ramlan (1981) gave example as following:
   Mereka tidak malas.
   They are not lazy.

2. Positive Clause

Example:
Mereka merasa senang.
They are feeling good.

Clause Based on the Category of Word or Phrase Which Contributed as Predicate
1. Noun Clause
    Ramlan (1981) stated that noun clause is a clause which the predicate is a word or phrase contributes as noun. In clause structure, a noun can contributed as subject, predicate, and object.
    Example:
    Ia guru
    She/He is a teacher.

    Mereka itu karyawan suatu perusahaan swasta di Jakarta
    They are employees of a private company in Jakarta.

2. Verb Clause
    Verb clause is a clause which the predicate is a word or phrase contributes as verb.
    Example:
    Petani mengerjakan sawahnya dengan tekun
    The farmer works his/her paddy field diligently.

    Dengan rajin bapak guru memeriksa karangan murid
    Diligently teacher corrects the students' works.

    Udaranya panas
    The weather is hot.

In his book, Ramlan (1981) divided verb clause into six as following:
a. Adjectival Verb Clause
    The predicate of this clause is an adjectival verb or phrasal verb that the main element is an adjective. For example:
    Tanah Persawahan di Delanggu sangat subur
    <div align="right">adj.</div>
    Rice cultivation field in Delanggu is prosperous.
    <div align="center">adj.</div>

    Udaranya panas sekali.
    <div align="center">adjv.</div>
    The weather is very hot.
    <div align="center">adj.</div>

b. Intransitive Verb Clause
    The predicate of this clause is an intransitive verb or phrasal verb that the main element is an intransitive verb. An intransitive verb can not be followed by object and can not be changed into passive form. For example, those words are *berdiri* (stand up), *datang* (coming), *berbicara* (talking), *bersandar* (lay on), *menjadi* (become), *bermain* (playing), etc. (Ramlan, 1981, p.131)
    Burung-burung beterbangan di atas permukaan air laut
    <div align="center">intv.</div>
    The birds are flying in the sky
    <div align="center">ger.</div>

    Anak-anak sedang bermain-main di teras belakang
    <div align="center">intv.</div>
    The children are playing in the backyard.
    <div align="center">ger.</div>

c.   Active Verb Clause
The predicate of this clause is an active verb or phrasal verb that the main element is transitive verb. For example:
Arifin menghirup kopinya
         tv.
Arifin smells his coffee.
         tv.

Ia hanya menuntun skuternya
              tv.
She/he just drags her/his scooter.
                  tv.

d.   Passive Verb Clause
The predicate of this clause is a passive verb or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb. There are four kinds of passive verbs as following:
1)   Passive Verb di-
Example:
Suara anak itu didengar olehnya kemarin
That child's voice was heard by her/him yesterday.

2)   Passive Verb diri-
Example:
Suara anak itu kami dengar kemarin
That child's voice was heard by us yesterday.

3)   Passive Verb ter-
Example:
Di kota seperti Jakarta itu kita akan terdorong untuk bekerja dengan kekuatan yang berlipat.
In the city like Jakarta, we will be pushed to work with multiple powers.

4)   Passive Verb ke-an
Kedengaran bunyi ombak turun naik lopak-lopak di antara karang tiada putus-putusnya.
It was heard sound of wave up and down on puddle between infinite coral.

e.   Reflexive Verb Clause
The predicate of this clause is a reflexive verb. It is a verb that stated the doer. For example:
Ia tidak dapat lagi menahan diri
He/she does not able to control herself/himself anymore.

Mereka sedang memanaskan diri
They are heating up themselves.

f.   Reciprocal Verb Clause
The predicate of this clause is a reciprocal verb. It is a verb that stated a mutual dependence. For example:
Mereka saling memukul
They hit each other.

Dua orang pegulat itu berusaha saling menjatuhkan lawannya
Those fighters wrestled each other.

3.   Numeral Clause
Numeral clause is a clause which the predicate is number or numeric. Example:
Roda truk itu enam
That truck has six wheels.

Kerbau petani itu hanya dua ekor

That farmer has two cows.

Anaknya dua orang
She/He has two children.

4.   Front Clause
Example:
Beras itu dari Delanggu
The rice comes from Delanggu.

Pegawai itu ke kantor setiap hari
The employees go to office every day.

Indonesian has no kind of clause yet that represented a clause that specifically contains a copula. So, the researcher used kinds of clause in Indonesian as the supported theory.

3.   RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the descriptive qualitative approach is used to analyze the translation. Data collection is used to describe data that consists of sentences and clauses, including English copular clauses, and their translations. Data-gathering techniques called descriptive qualitative approaches are centered on the relevance of observations made in a study rather than the actual raw data. To find out how English copular clauses are translated into Indonesian, the researcher took the sentences that contain English copular clause and the translated in TL novel. The steps that the researcher took are:

1. Thoroughly the researcher read the English novel to give a full understanding of the content.
2. After reading the source language novel, the researcher read thoroughly the translated novel.
3. The researcher reread the original novel and at the same time marked down the English copular clauses that have become a problem in the process of translating.
4. The researcher reread the translated novel and marked down the translation of clauses which have been marked down from the original version.
5. Consecutively, the researcher typed the English copular clauses and its translations.
6. During collecting data, the researcher regularly consulted with the advisor to discuss the problems the researcher encountered referring to the task undertaken.

The researcher collected the data from both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) novel which has been sorted out for English copular clauses and the translation in TL novel. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data by doing:

1. Classifying the data. The researcher sorted the data use [ctrl+f] computing method to found out the English copular clauses in the Frankenstein novel formatted PDF.
2. Analyzing the data. The researcher analyzed and categorized the data based on the theories of kinds of English copular clause (predicational, specificational, identificational, and equative clause) and Indonesian clauses.
3. Presenting the data. The researcher presented the data in table and chart forms.

4.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Classification of English Copular Clauses

The researcher discovered that there are 66 English copular clauses that have been classified as predicational clauses, 29 as specificational clauses, 3 as identificational clauses, and 2 as equative clauses after categorizing the data. The percentage of English copular clauses that the author employs is depicted in the chart below.

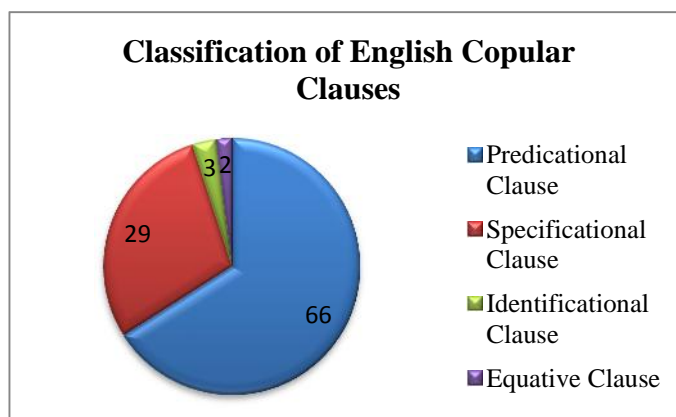**Classification of English Copular Clauses**

Chart 1. Classification of English Copular Clauses

1. Predicational Clause

    The verb phrase in predicational clause predicates something (a property) of the referent of the subject.

    Data 94

    SLT: When my father returned from Milan, he found playing with me in the hall of our villa a child fairer than pictured cherub—*a creature who **seemed** to shed radiance from her looks* and whose form and motions were lighter than the chamois of the hills. (p.29)

    TLT: Waktu kembali dari Milan, Ayah melihatku sedang bermain-main di ruang tengah vila kami sama seorang anak yang lebih cantik daripada bidadari dalam lukisan. *Memang wajah gadis kecil ini **seperti** memancarkan cahaya*, dan gerakannya lebih lincah daripada kambing gunung. (p.42)

    Analysis

    The verb phrase *...a creature who **seemed** to shed radiance from her looks...* predicates something (a property) of the referent of the subject, in this clause is *...a creature...*

2. Specificational Clause

    Specificational clauses are used to specify who (or what) someone (or something) is, rather than to say anything about that person (or entity).

    Data 5

    SLT: *The master **is** a person of an excellent disposition* and is remarkable in the ship for his gentleness and the mildness of his discipline. (pp.8–9)

    TLT: *Bintara kapal **adalah** orang yang pembawaannya tak bercaca*t. Di kapal ia terdengar lemah lembut dan lunak dalam memegang disiplin. (p.15)

    Analysis

    There is specification of who *The master…* in the clause *The master **is** a person of an excellent disposition...*

3. Identificational clause

    Identificational copular clauses typically involve a demonstrative subject.

    Data 20

    SLT: *Those **are** as fixed as fate*, and my voyage is only now delayed until the weather shall permit my embarkation. (p.10)

    TLT: *Keputusanku sudah bulat dan pasti*, seperti nasib itu sendiri. Pelayaranku tertunda cuma karena menunggu cuaca yang baik untuk bertolak. (p.17)

    Analysis

    The clause *Those are as fixed as fate...* involves a demontrative subject, *those*.

4. Equative clause

    This clause equates the referents of the two expressions flanking the copula. Neither is predicated of the other.

    Data 87

    SLT: *The completion of my demoniacal design **became** an insatiable passion.* (p.273)

    TLT: *Perwujudan rencana jahatku **sudah menjadi** nafsu yang sulit dipuaskan.* (p.365))

Analysis

The sentence *The completion of my demoniacal design became an insatiable passion.* equates the referents of the two expressions flanking the copula, they are *The completion...* and *...an insatiable passion.*

Classification of Indonesian Clauses

After categorizing the data, the researcher discovered that there are 10 ECCs that are translated into noun clauses, 18 into adjectival verb clauses, 35 into intransitive verb clauses, 13 into active verb clauses, 5 into passive verb *di-* clauses, 4 into passive verb *diri-* clauses, 6 into passive verb *ter-* clauses, and 9 into passive verb *ke-an* clauses. The percentage of Indonesian clauses used by translators is seen in the pie chart below.
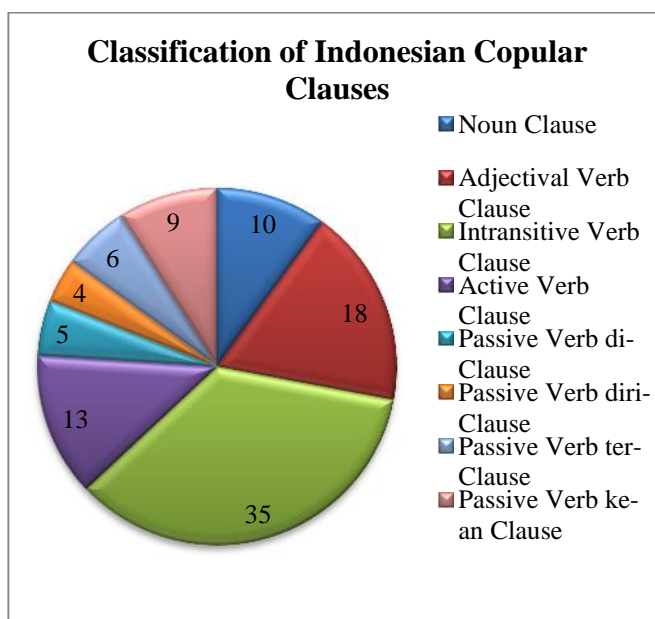

Chart 2. Classification of Indonesian Copular Clauses

1. Noun Clause

    Noun clause is a clause which the predicate is a word or phrase contributes as noun.

    Data 4

    SLT: *He **is** an Englishman*, and in the midst of national and professional prejudices, unsoftened by cultivation, retains some of the noblest endowments of humanity. (p.8)

    TLT: *Ia **orang Inggris***, tangguh, dan masih memiliki beberapa watak manusia yang paling mulia. (p.15)

    Analysis

    The predicate in the clause *He is an Englishman* is a noun phrase, *orang Inggris.*

2. Verb Clause

    a. Adjectival Verb Clause

        The predicate of this clause is an adjectival verb or phrasal verb that the main element is an adjective.

        Data 6

        SLT: He is so; but then *he **is** wholly uneducated*: he is as silent as a Turk, and a kind of ignorant carelessness attends him, which, while it renders his conduct the more astonishing, detracts from the interest and sympathy which otherwise he would command. (p.10)

        TLT: Memang demikian. tapi *ia sama sekali **tidak terpelajar***. Ia pendiam seperti orang Turki, serta memiliki sifat tak pedulian. Itulah sebabnya sikap hidupnya sangat mengherankan, tidak begitu mengindahkan hal-hal yang seharusnya diperhatikan. (p.17)

        Analysis

        The predicate in the clause *ia sama sekali tidak terpelajar* is an adjective, *tidak terpelajar.*

    b. Intransitive Verb Clause

        The predicate of this clause is an intransitive verb or phrasal verb that the main element is an intransitive verb. An intransitive verb can not be followed by object and can not be changed into

passive form. For example, those words are berdiri (stand up), datang (coming), berbicara (talking), bersandar (lay on), menjadi (become), bermain (playing), etc. (Ramlan, 1981, p.131).

Data 26

SLT: *When **I appeared** on deck* the master said, 'Here is our captain, and he will not allow you to perish on the open sea.' (p.15)

TLT: *Waktu aku **muncul** di geladak*, bintara kapal berkata, "Ini kapten kami. Dia takkan membiarkanmu binasa di samudra luas." (p.22)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *Waktu aku muncul di geladak…* is an intransitive verb, *muncul.*

c. Active Verb Clause

The predicate of this clause is an active verb or phrasal verb that the main element is transitive verb.

Data 44

SLT: *Yet she **appeared** confident in innocence and did not tremble.* (pp.90-91)

TLT: Air mukanya ***memperlihatkan*** kepercayaan kepada dirinya sendiri yang bersih dari dosa; sedikit pun ia tidak gentar. (p.125)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *Air mukanya memperlihatkan kepercayaan kepada dirinya sendiri yang bersih dari dosa* is a phrasal verb that the main element is an active/transitive verb. The transitive verb is *memperlihatkan.*

d. Passive Verb Clause

⌡ Passive Verb *di-* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb with a prefix *di-* or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with a prefix *di-* as well.

Data 11

SLT: I do not think *that the pursuit of knowledge **is** an exception to this rule.* (p.56)

TLT: Aku tidak tahu *apakah mengejar pengetahuan bias **dianggap** perkecualian dari ketentuan tersebut.* (p.77)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *apakah mengejar pengetahuan bias dianggap perkecualian dari ketentuan tersebut* is a passive verb. The passive verb with prefix *di-* is *dianggap.*

⌡ Passive Verb *diri-* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb and usually it is combined with a prefix *ku-* as the doer or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with a prefix *ku-* as the doer as well.

Data 45

SLT: 'When I reflect, my dear cousin,' said she, 'on the miserable death of Justine Moritz, I no longer see the world and its works *as they before **appeared** to me.* (p.104)

TLT: "Kalau kupikirkan, Victor," katanya, "setelah kematian Justine Moritz yang menyedihkan, aku tak bias melihat dunia beserta semua isinya *seperti yang telah **kulihat** sebelumnya.* (p.144)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *seperti yang telah kulihat sebelumnya* is a passive verb. The passive verb with a prefix *ku-* as the doer is *kulihat.*

⌡ Passive Verb *ter-* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb with a prefix *ter-* or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with a prefix *ter-* as well.

Data 39

SLT: When he smiles, *two little dimples **appear** on each cheek*, which are rosy with health. (p.71)

TLT: Kalau tersenyum *selalu **terlihat** sepasang lesung pipi pada pipinya* yang kemerahan karena sehat. (p.97)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *selalu terlihat sepasang lesung pipi pada pipinya* is a passive verb.The passive verb with a prefix *ter-* is *terlihat.*

⌡ Passive Verb *ke-an* Clause

The predicate of this clause is a passive verb with an affix ke-an or phrasal verb that the main element is passive verb with an affix ke-an as well.

Data 92

SLT: *She **looked** steadily on life* and assumed its duties with courage and zeal. (p.41)

TLT: *Ia **kelihatan** tabah menghadapi hidup*, serta menunaikan tugasnya dengan tekun dan penus semangat. (p.57)

Analysis

The predicate in the clause *ia kelihatan tabah menghadapi hidup* is a passive verb. The passive verb with an affix *ke-an* is *kelihatan.*

5.   CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Predicational clause is the one that the author employed most significantly to compose this science fiction novel out of the 100 data sets that the researcher gathered. The proportion is 66 percent, with the remaining 34 percent made up of the following clauses: specificational (29 percent), identificational (3 percent), and equative (2 percent). In conclusion, the author primarily predicated something (a property) of the referent of the topic when writing this work.

Based on the type of word or phrase that served as the predicate, the translator employed two types of Indonesian clauses to translate 100 English copular clauses from the Frankenstein book. Noun clauses and verb clauses are them. The entire number of noun clause data is 10%, whereas the verb clause accounts for 90% of the overall data. The translator uses seven different types of verb clauses. They are adjectival verb clause, which makes up 18% of the total, intransitive verb clause, which makes up 35%, active verb clause, which makes up 13%, passive verb di- clause, which makes up 5%, passive verb diri- clause, which makes 4%, passive verb ter- clause, which makes 6%, and passive verb ke-an clause, which makes up 9%.

The goal of this study is to categorize the English copular clauses that the author used when writing this novel and to pinpoint the types of Indonesian clauses that the translator utilized. The researcher strongly advises that other researchers who are going to analyze English copular clauses render all of the copulas in the book in order to generate further explanations. It will be easier for readers to grasp if there is more data collected.

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