



## Translation Analysis of Clause Complex Shifting on Children Literature

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### **Abstract**

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research, which describes the data as a real phenomenon, because it fulfils five axioms of qualitative research. The objective of this research is to find clause complex switch from Source Language to Target Language in a bilingual story for children “*Kumpulan Dongeng Motivasi: Stories of Great Virtues.*” Clause complex is clause which has two or more processes. On this paper, the researcher analysed entire clauses complexes and their switch from the source into target language. Then, the researcher analysed translation techniques which are used and the translation quality. The result of the study shows that the researcher has found 5 categories of clause complex shifting; A. Complex to Complex (no shifting), B. Complex to Complex with clause reduction, C. Complex to Complex with clause addition, D. Complex to Simplex with single clause, and E. Complex to Simplex with more than one clauses. From the translation point of view, the researcher found that the most translation techniques used by the translator are establish equivalent (71%), Pure Borrowing (8%), and Modulation (5%). These translation techniques affect the complex clause shifting as mentioned before. The translation quality of this book reaches more than 2,90 of 3. It means that the translator successfully translated all of the stories in this children literature book in high level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This phenomena shows that translation techniques are really matter to guide the translation on the right track.

**Keywords:** *Translation Analysis; Systemic Functional Linguistics; Clause Complex; Children Literature*

### **Introduction**

Children literature is a literary work which is composed specially for children, (Oittinent, 2000). Commonly, children story book has very special fancy and colourful design. There are also a lot of illustration to support the author in conveying his/her message. In linguistics aspect, children literature also has very special aspect, language structure and style. The author, mostly, wrote the story with a clear description of setting, character, and emotion. It means that story for children should be written in explicit way. The author will leave their adulthood and try to fall as deep as he/she could into the imagination world of children. The use of lexicogrammar shall be preferred as the prime aspect of writing. Consequently, children literature is also considered as intention issue. It means that children literature can be categorized as children literature due to the author’s intention (Oittinent, 2000). For example, Alice’s

Adventure in Wonderland. This phenomenal story has characters which belongs to children world. Nonetheless, this story is not for children reader due to the fact that the author wrote this story for adult fiction story. The diction, structure, and also language style tended to be written for adult. It can be seen obviously from the clause complexity. Thus, even though Alice's Adventures in Wonderland consist of some characters related to children, it is not a children literature.

In children literature, the quality of translation is really matter. As I explained before that this literary work has special target, children. Transforming culture and message from the source language into target language will be a challenge for the translator. As a working for children literature, a translator shall avoid their own imagination or judgement. They shall fall deep into the children world to find the best imagination to deliver the message as well as cultural value from the source language into the target language accurately. The style of language which the author as well as the translator uses shall be in the children style. Both author and translator shall use a very clear but simple language so that the target reader will understand and get the message.

Language style that is used in children literature will give a clear description. Metaphors are commonly avoided. The prominent aim of children literature is the moral value behind the story. Thus, every conflict in this kind of literature will be ended with a valuable message which, hopefully, can be applied in children's daily life.

In translation study, translation technique has methodological objectivity. This theory was introduced firstly by Vinay and Dabelnet. They classified the technique into two, literal and oblique. From these two basic classification, Molina and Albir (2002), developed the translation techniques into 24 categories; *borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, crossed transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, compensation, dissolution, concentration, amplification, economy, reinforcement, ceondensation, explicitation, implicitation, generalisation, particularisation, articularisation, juxtaposition, grammaticalization, lexicalisation, dan inversion.*

Nida, another translation expert, classified the translation techniques into 3 (three); additions, subtractions, and alternations. Then, in the more modern era, a translation expert, Newmark, formulated translation techniques into; *recognized translation, functional equivalent, naturalization, and translation label.*

Start from the translation techniques classification from some translation experts, Molina and Albir formulated definition of translation techniques into two premises; 1) the necessity of distinguishing method, strategy, and translation technique, and 2) the necessity of dynamic and functional concept on translation techniques. Then, translation techniques can be used to analysis how an equivalence works. There are 5 (five) criteria of translation technique; 1) influencing the result of translation, 2) classified based on the source text comparison, 3) influencing the micr unit of text, 4) based on the natural and contextual consideration, and 5) it shall be functional. From those five criteria, Molina and Albir classified the translation techniques as in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.1. Translation Techniques Table**

<b>Technique</b>	<b>Expalation</b>	<b>Example (ID)</b>
Amplification	Explaining some implicit details of source text but doesn't change the meaning.	Goblin (EN) – <i>Makhluk kerdil berkulit hijau</i> (ID)
Borrowing	Borrowing any word or expression from source language both naturally (naturalised borrowing) and pure (pure borrowing).	Pure Borrowing: Goblindome (EN) – Goblindome (ID)  Naturalised Borrowing: Music (EN) – <i>Musik</i> (ID)
<i>Calque</i>	Literal translation from source language word or text.	Grandma Trola (EN) – <i>Nenek Trola</i> (ID)
Compensation	Changing the information element or stylistic effect of source language because there is no equivalence on the target language.	I am hungry as I can eat a horse (EN) – <i>Saya sangat kelaparan</i> (ID).
Description	Changing a technical term of source language with description in target language.	She cooked <b>panetton</b> . (EN) – <i>Dia memasak panetton, kue khas Italia yang dimasak pada saat tahun baru.</i>
Discursive Creation	Using a temporal equivalence which is far from the context.	The Minangkabau Response to the Dutch Colonial rule in the Nineteenth Century. (EN) - <i>Asal-usul Elite Minangkabau Modem: Respons terhadap Kolonial Belanda XIX/XX.</i> (ID)
Establish equivalent	Translating source language into common term of target language.	It's easy as cake-piece. (EN) – <i>Semudah membalik telapak tangan.</i> (ID)
Generalisation	Translating by using a general term known by society of target language.	<i>Becak</i> (ID) – vehicle (EN).
Linguistics Amplification	Adding some linguistics elements in translation. Commonly, this technique is used in verbal translation/interpreting or dubbing.	It's up to you (EN) – <i>Terserah pada dirimu sendiri</i> (ID).
Linguistics Compression	Compressing some linguistics units. Commonly, this technique is used in verbal translation/interpreting or dubbing.	Are you sleepy? (EN) – <i>Ngantuk ya?</i> (ID).
Literal translation	Translating word to word.	He had kicked the bucket (EN). – <i>Dia telah menendang itu ember</i> (ID).
Modulation	Changing focus, perspective, or cognitive	Nobody doesn't like her (EN) –

	aspect in source language, both lexical and structural.	<i>Semua orang menyukainya.</i> (ID)
Particularisation	Translating by using a specific or concrete term known by society of target language.	He rides a <b>vehicle</b> to school (EN) – <i>Dia mengendarai <b>sepeda gunung</b> ke sekolah.</i> (ID)
Reduction	Compressing any source language information into target language without changing the meaning.	He got a car accident (EN). – <i>Dia mengalami kecelakaan</i> (ID).
Substitution	Changing the linguistics element into paralinguistics (e.g. intonation or gesture) or vice versa.	Nodding head means “yes”.
Transposition	Changing grammatical category of source language into target language, for example changing word into phrase.	I have no power to continue this work (EN) – <i>Saya tidak kuat lagi melanjutkan pekerjaan ini</i> (ID).
Variation	Changing the linguistics or paralinguistics element which influence linguistic variation.	Dad, would you please to buy me a car? (EN) – <i>Bapak, apakah <b>panjenengan</b> bersedia membelikan saya sebuah mobil?</i> (ID).

Furthermore, translation analysis is an interesting issue which always be developed through the years. Indonesia, as a developing country, is a big market for translation product. However, in fact, not all of the translation technique will be used in translation process. Nababan, et al (2012) held a translation analysis study. He categorised the translation analysis element into 3 (three) categories; accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Accuracy is a technical term which is used to evaluate equivalence towards the closest meaning of translation. In Bahasa Indonesia, “kick the bucket” means *mati* (dead). This idiom will not be accurate and will be switched if translated into “*menendang ember*” (kick the bucket, literally). To examine the accuracy category of translation, researcher shall analyse whether the meaning which is delivered is switched.

Acceptability is a term which is used to evaluate the quality of language style in the target language. According to Nababan (2013), translation shall follow principles, norms, and culture of target language. A translator will filter any different culture of source language. Not all good things in source language culture is suitable in target language. For example, in western culture it is common to call older people straightly to her or his name. This norm is not suitable to Bahasa Indonesia, as target language, as commonly people will call older people with a title like *Pak* (Sir), *Bu* (Mom), *Prof* (calling a lecture, Professor) followed by name.

Readability is a term which is used to evaluate whether a translation text is easy to be read. A translator shall understand this concept to support his succeed of translating a text. In translating children literature, a translator shall understand that the target reader will be the children. Thus, she/he needs to prepare any element of language style for children.

As the target reader is the young learner who still developing his/her linguistics capability, the author of children literature should pay more attention in the psychology and psycholinguistics aspect. According to Piaget in Elliot (1996), children's social adaptation has low level of influence in the children's language development. The language acquisition phase of children has been acquired through egocentric speaking ability. Piaget believed that children develops their language through their personal activities. Children's thinking ability is a result of their interaction with their environment and particular mental structure. Moreover, as their age and brain are developing, children have some special stages of language acquisition. Thus, the ability of a children literature author to use proper clauses will have further consequence to the reader's understanding of the story. Clauses in this literature can be best analysed through Systemic Functional Linguistics approach.

According to Almurashi (2016), Systemic Functional Linguistics, in short SFL, is an approach in linguistics which has been developed largely by M.A.K. Halliday and his followers in early 1960. Recently, SFL has been applied in language education. It is, mostly, associated to Sociology. The Halliday's tradition assumes that language is utilised in social setting to get its target. However, it doesn't mean that SFL confronts language from the perspective of brain process. Moreover, it tries to perceive written and oral language as a product of social discourse. As a result, SFL tends to give more focus on the function of language, such as what the language for, rather than the language structure. (Halliday, 2004).

In Systemic Functional Linguistics, clause is the most logical approach to represent the meanings of a discourse. It is a logical reality of a language which can be distinguished by its constituent completeness. The constituents consist of major and minor clause. Major clause is a clause which contain process. Meanwhile, minor clause is a clause which doesn't contain any process. However, both of those clauses have similar position in expressing the reathorical meaning of the text (Santosa, 2003). According to Wiratno (2018), major clause is consisted of simplex and complex clause. Simplex clause is the clause with single process. Meanwhile, complex clause is the clause with more that one process. The example of simplex and complex clause is explained in Table 1.2.

### 1.2. Table of Major Clause

Major Clause	Simplex Clause	Fadra taught some magic to his students.
	Complex Clause	Trilli started to bake the cake and set up the timer.

Based on Table 1.2, the example of simplex clause shows that there is only one process happening and it is "taught". On the other hand, the example of complex clause shows that there are two processes happening and they are "started" and "set up". Both of the process are explicitly connected by a conjunction "and" which shows a sequence of event.

Furthermore, major clause has relationship of meaning called Interdependency Relation. Interdependency relation consists of Paratactic and Hypotactic clause. Paratactic clause relation is a relation between coordinating clauses. Commonly, these clauses are connected by particular conjunctions like *and*, *but*, or *so*.

"He went out of his hiding place **and** went to the village."

The conjunction "and" shows that these clauses have coordinating relation. It means that, we still get the full meaning if we break the sentence down into "He went out of his hiding place" and "(he) went to the village.

Hypotactic clause relationship is a relation between subordinating clauses. Commonly, these clauses are connected by structural conjunctions like *so*, *before*, *after that*, etc. According to Wiratno

(2018), the use of this kind of conjunction caused one clause has dependency to another clause in a complex clause. The example of hypotactic clause can be seen as follow,

“Goby would be given the best education **in order to** be the King’s advisor.”

Clause “be the King’s advisor” has dependency relation to the main clause, “Goby would be given the best education.”

From the explanation above, conjunction has important rule in determining the meaning relation among clauses. Thus, Wiratno (2018) formulated the conjunctions in Table 1.3.

**1.3 Table of Conjunction**

No.	Conjunction Funcion	Example
1.	Addition – Expansion	and, but, moreover, for example
2.	Time - succession	before, after, untuil, till, ...
3.	Comparation - contrast	while, although, whereas, ...
4.	Consequence - effect	so, that, so that, because, ...
5.	Consequence – Condition	since, if, if only,
6.	Consequence – Objectivity	that, so that, in order that, ...
7.	Consequence - Method	as, as if, as though, ...

In translation, the clause complexity has possibility to be switched. The use of translation techniques will affect the clause complexity in the target language both not switched or switched. The switch of clause complex because of translation process is an interesting issue to be studied. Thus, in this study, translation in children literature was analysed from the element of clause complex switch from source to target language.

### **Methodology**

This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The prime orientation of this research is language product which is focused on the clause complex. The shape of this research is embedded study as the researcher has decided the problem and the research objective. Linguistics research is one of humanistic research. According to Mason (2002) humanistic research tends to use qualitative research. The problem that will be discussed in the qualitative research commonly has been started by observing and finding social reality phenomena. On his research, the researcher has seen that there is a phenomena of clause complex application in the children literature translation which has been published worldwide. This social reality can be measured through Systemic Functional Linguistics. The researcher has chosen clause as the data as it can give the closest description to the social reality.

The systemic functional linguistics approach analyses and produces the closest meaning of clauses to the social reality in the general society. After analysing the data provision through SFL approach, the researcher analysed the translation techniques. Then, he would try to find the phenomena between translation and complex clause switch in children literature. The researcher defines his type of research by reviewing Lincoln and Guba’s five axioms as cited on Santosa (2013). Those five axioms consist of reality of the research object, reality relationship of researcher and his research object, possibility of generalisation, cause and effect relationship, and the role of value in deciding the result.

Thus, in this research, the researcher analysed complex clause of the entire stories in “*Kumpulan Dongeng Motivasi: Stories of Great Virtues*” to find whether any interdependency complex clause in both

source and target language. Then, he analysed the translation techniques used in translating this children literature. Next, he created a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with three translation expert to measure the translation quality.

*Kumpulan Dongeng Motivasi: Stories of Great Virtue* is a book of ten stories collection. Each story has strong moral value. This book was published by *Bhuana Ilmu Populer (BIP) Gramedia* Group and was available in *Gramedia* store in Indonesia. The researcher chose this book as the data source because of the fact that this book fulfilled Spradley's three prime elements of research location; setting, participants, and events. In this book, setting was the entire stories in the book, participant on this book was the whole characters, events on this story was the entire events of each story.

Moreover, the prime data of this research was the entire complex clause in both source and target language in the children story book. They are setting, participant, event, and all interactions in each story. Researcher use interdependence and logico-semantics relation approach to analyse the data. The data can be formulated as:

1. Data belongs to complex clause in both English and Bahasa Indonesia in "*Kumpulan Dongeng Motivasi: Stories of Great Virtue.*"
2. Data belongs to category of clause complex shifting.

The researcher also analysed the quality translation in order to find the phenomena of translation related to Systemic Functional Linguistics. As the researcher mentioned before, there are three elements of translation analysis; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. These elements have their own rubric of analysis as Table 2.1.

**2. 1 Table of Accuracy Analysis Rubric**

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	Meaning, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence in source language has been transferred accurately into target language, there is no meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2	Most of meaning, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence in source language has been transferred accurately into target language, but there are still some meaning distortion or ambiguity, some meaning subtractions which disturb the meaning accuracy.
Inaccurate	1	Meaning, technical term, phrase, clause or sentence in source language has been transferred inaccurately into target language, there is different meaning between source text and target text.

Nababan, et.al (2012: 50-51)

**2.2 Table of Acceptability Analysis Rubric**

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	Translation can be felt as natural text; common and acceptable term usage; phrase and clause are suitable to Bahasa Indonesia grammatical rule.
Less Acceptable	2	Generally, translation can be felt as a natural text; however, there are some problem of term usage and few mistakes of grammatical rule.
Unacceptable	1	Translation cannot be felt as a natural text; uncommon and unacceptable term usage, phrase and clauses are not suitable to Bahasa Indonesia grammatical rule.

Nababan, et.al (2012: 50-51)

### 2.3 Table of Readability Analysis Rubric

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
High level of readability	3	Words. Technical terms, phrases, and clauses can be understood easily.
Medium level of readability	2	Generally, translation can be understood, however there are some parts which need more than once to understand the meaning.
Low level of readability	1	Translation is difficult to be understood.

Nababan, et.al (2012: 50-51)

## Result and Discussion

In data collection, firstly, researcher collected the data from each story of “*Kumpulan Dongeng Motivasi: Story of Great Virtues.*” The data were all of complex clauses in both English and Bahasa Indonesia. From the collected data, researcher categorised the complex clause shifting into five categories as Table 3.1.

### 3.1. Table of Complex Clause Shifting

Category	Shifting	Explanation
A	Complex to Complex without any clause addition or subtraction (Not Shifted)	The complex clause in English is not shifted after the translation into Bahasa Indonesia.
B	Complex to Complex with clause subtraction	The complex clause in English has shifted by subtracting some clauses after the translation into Bahasa Indonesia.
C	Complex to Complex with clause addition	The complex clause in English has shifted by adding some clauses after the translation into Bahasa Indonesia.
D	Complex to Simplex with single clause.	The complex clause in English has shifted into simplex clause with single clause after the translation into Bahasa Indonesia.
E	Complex to Simplex with more than one clause.	The complex clause in English has shifted into simplex clause with some clauses after the translation into Bahasa Indonesia.

The complex clause shifting category is the category of shifting after the complex clause in English has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The result of this shifting category analysis can be seen clearly in Table 3.2.



### 3.2. Table of Complex Clause Shifting Analysis Result

Shifting Category	Amount	Percentage
A. Complex to Complex without any clause addition or subtraction (Not Shifted)	192	92%
B. Complex to Complex with clause subtraction	3	1,5%
C. Complex to Complex with clause addition	3	1,5%
D. Complex to Simplex with single clause.	5	2,5%
E. Complex to Simplex with more than one clause.	5	2,5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the result of the clause complex shifting, researcher found phenomena that most of complex clauses in English were translated without any shifting into Bahasa Indonesia (92%). This kind of shifting is included to category A. Then, some complex clauses in English were translated into simplex clause in both single and more than one clause into Bahasa Indonesia. These shifting is included into category D (2,5%) and E (2,5%). Finally, category B and C, complex clause shifting with adding and subtracting clauses into Bahasa Indonesia also happened for each 1,5 %. The example of each category can be seen in Table 3.3.

### 3.3. Table of Complex Clause Shifting Example

Category	Example
A. Complex to Complex without any clause addition or subtraction (Not Shifted)	SL: But one afternoon, he was sitting alone, looking sad. (EN) TL: <i>Tapi suatu siang, dia duduk sendirian, wajahnya tampak sedih.</i> (ID)
B. Complex to Complex with clause subtraction	SL: He <b>felt</b> that he was neither handsome nor strong. TL: <i>Dia tidak tampan, tidak juga kuat.</i>
C. Complex to Complex with clause addition	SL: "First of all, there was no drought in the northern region," said the king. TL: <i>"Pertama-tama, saya jelaskan bahwa tidak ada kekeringan di utara," kata raja.</i>
D. Complex to Simplex with single clause.	SL: He continued to be a kind giant, helping people as long as he could. TL: <i>Dia tetap menjadi raksasa baik hati yang siap menolong manusia semampunya.</i>
E. Complex to Simplex with more than one clause.	SL: Trilli didn't open the oven every three minutes and didn't change the temperature and the timer. TL: <i>1. Trilli tidak membuka oven setiap tiga menit. 2. Dia juga tidak mengubah suhu atau waktu pemanggangan.</i>

Clause complex shifting category cannot be separated from the translation techniques. Thus, the researcher analysed the translation techniques which is used in translating this children literature. The result can be learnt easily by Table 3.4.

### 3.4. Table of Translation Techniques

Number	Translation Techniques	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Establish equivalent	1.308	71,36 %
2.	Pure Borrowing	148	8,07 %
3.	Modulation	92	5,02 %
4.	Explicitation	80	4,36 %
5.	Implication	79	4,31 %
6.	Variation	45	2,45 %
7.	Paraphrase	16	0,87 %
8.	Reduction	16	0,87 %
9.	Transposition	13	0,71 %
10.	Addition	12	0,65 %
11.	Generalisation	8	0,44 %
12.	Compensation	7	0,38 %
13.	Discursive Creation	5	0,27 %
14.	Particularization	4	0,22 %
<b>JUMLAH</b>		1.833	100%

Establish equivalent mostly used in translating children language. This translation technique was chosen in order to get the highest quality of translation. Pure borrowing, modulation, explicitation, and implication, are the second most used translation techniques. These techniques are used to help the reader to catch the entire meaning of the translated text. Meanwhile, Variation, Paraphrase, Reduction, Transposition, Addition, Generalisation, Compensation, Discursive Creation, Particularization are also use to support the translation to get higher level of quality. Then, the quality of children literature translation result can be elaborated in Table 3.5.

### 3.5. Table of the Accuracy Level of Clause Complex Translation

Number	Level of Accuracy	Amount	Percentage
1.	Accurate (3)	190	91%
2.	Less Accurate (2)	18	9%
3.	Inaccurate (1)	0	0
Total		208	100%

### 3.6. Table of the Acceptability Level of Clause Complex Translation

Number	Level of Acceptability	Amount	Percentage
1.	Acceptable (3)	189	91%
2.	Less Acceptable (2)	9	9%
3.	Unacceptable (1)	0	0
Total		208	100%

### 3.7. Table of the Readability Level of Clause Complex Translation

Number	Level of Readability	Amount	Percentage
1.	High (3)	201	96%
2.	Medium (2)	7	4%
3.	Low (1)	0	0
Total		208	100%

Translation quality in the bilingual children book, “*Kumpulan Dongeng Motivasi: Story of Great Virtues*” has high percentage of score 3 in accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It means that the translation text of each story is accurate, acceptable, and high readability. Moreover, every category of complex clause shifting also have unique value as shown in Table 3.8.

### 3.8. Table of Relationship among Complex Clause Shifting, Translation Techniques, and Translation Quality

Complex Clause Shifting Category	Translation Techniques	Amount	Rate		
			Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
A. Complex to Complex without any clause addition or subtraction (Not Shifted)	Establish Equivalent	1225	2,92	2,98	2,98
	Pure Borrowing	144			
	Modulation	87			
	Implication	72			
	Explicitation	72			
	Variation	44			
	Paraphrase	14			
	Addition	10			
	Transposition	9			
	Generalisation	8			
	Reduction	6			
	Compensation	5			
Particularization	4				
B. Complex to Complex with clause subtraction	Establish Equivalent	17	2,97	2,99	3
	Reduction	7			

	Modulation	2			
	Explication	1			
	Compensation	1			
	Pure Borrowing	1			
C. Complex to Complex with clause addition	Establish equivalent	13	2,97	2,99	3
	Implication	4			
	Discursive Creation	4			
	Modulation	3			
	Addition	2			
	Explication	2			
	Pure Borrowing	1			
D. Complex to Simplex with single clause.	Establish Equivalent	26	2,97	2,99	3
	Reduction	3			
	Pure borrowing	2			
	Discursive Creation	1			
	Explication	1			
	Compensation	1			
	Paraphrase	1			
	Implication	2			
E. Complex to Simplex with more than one clause.	Establish Equivalent	27	2,97	2,99	3
	Explication	4			
	Transposition	4			
	Modulation	3			
	Implication	2			
	Pure borrowing	2			
	Variation	1			
	Paraphrase	1			

Table 3.8 shows more detailed information about relationship among complex clause shifting, translation techniques, and translation quality. Each complex clause shifting category is influenced by translation techniques usage. Then, the shifting and translation techniques affect the quality of translation. In category A, complex clauses in English are not shifted after translation process into Bahasa Indonesia. Establish Equivalent, Pure Borrowing, Modulation, Explication, and Implication, are mostly used by

the translator. These five translation techniques successfully deliver the meaning of source language into target language. In this category, the quality of translation reaches the high level. In category B, Establish Equivalent still dominating the translation process. However, reduction would remove some important linguistics unit. As a result, some clause is subtracted. This phenomenon doesn't affect the translation quality which reaches score above 2,90 or even 3 for the readability. Even though there is some reduction, it doesn't affect the translation quality. In category C, Modulation, Addition, and Explication affect the clause addition. Adding more clause helps the reader to catch the meaning of the clause. Then, the quality of translation reaches the highest level, up to 2,90. In category D, Discursive Creation and Paraphrase create new sentences. These techniques will be applied when a translator gets difficulty to find the equivalence of clauses in Bahasa Indonesia. However, the translation quality still gets the highest score, up to 2,90. Finally, in category E, explication, modulation, and transposition shifted the complex clauses. There is more than one clause of simplex clause. However, this phenomenon doesn't affect the translation quality which is reached more than 2,90 of score.

The phenomena of complex clause shifting, translation techniques, and translation quality show us that translation techniques really affect the translation quality as well as the complex clause shifting. All of the complex clause categories are supporting each other. The messages behind the text in source language have been delivered accurately. Meaning, technical term, phrases, and clauses have been transferred accurately. The text in target language can be felt as a natural text. Reader can easily catch the meaning without further effort of reading.

### **Conclusion**

Composing story for children obviously different with adult one. The author needs to fall deep inside the children imaginative world and forget his age for a while. Delivery some message through a literary work to children needs extra effort. Commonly, colour and image will be the first choice to improve the readability of a story. However, in linguistics aspect, clause complex and its relation need to be concerned as well. Through a descriptive qualitative research, researcher has been able to figure out the phenomena in children literature from translation and linguistics point of view. Researcher has found phenomena of translation analysis of complex clause shifting. In "*Kumpulan Dongeng Motivasi: Stories of Great Virtue*", translation techniques are used in order to reach the high quality of translation. Establish Equivalent is used most (71,36%). These techniques successfully maintain the complex clause in both source and target language. The translation quality of this book reaches the high level in accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Consequently, children, as the target reader of this book, can understand the story well. Researcher found a phenomenon that the use of projection locution, expansion enhancement, and expansion extension in children literature influenced the children readability. Finally, researcher found that the use of certain translation technique has influenced the quality of translation.

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